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LIST OF
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HISTORY
OF
FAYETTE COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA,
WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF MANY OF ITS
PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN.

EDITED BY
FRANKLIN ELLIS.

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OUTLINE MAP
of
FAYETTE CO.
*engraved expressly for
this Work*

HISTORY

OF

FAYETTE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CHAPTER I.

HISTORIC GROUND OF FAYETTE—LOCATION, BOUNDARIES, AND TOPOGRAPHY.

THERE are within the State of Pennsylvania very few counties whose boundaries include ground more historic than that which is comprehended in the domain of the county of Fayette. A century and a quarter ago, when the two great European rivals, England and France, contended for dominion over the vast region watered by the head-streams of the Ohio, the latter nation claimed the summit of Laurel Hill as her eastern boundary; and in the strife which followed—the contest by the issue of which that claim was extinguished forever—it was in the ravines and on the hillsides and meadows lying between the Youghiogheny and Monongahela Rivers that the forces marching respectively under the Bourbon lilies and the cross of St. George first met in actual shock of arms; it was the soil now of Fayette County which drank the first blood spilled in that memorable conflict. Years afterwards, when a scarcely less fierce controversy sprang up between the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia, the Old Dominion insisted on extending her limits eastward to that same Laurel Hill summit, while Pennsylvania, willing at one time to recognize the Monongahela as the division line, peremptorily refused to yield an inch east of that stream; and so Fayette County, with contiguous country lying to the west and north of it, became the theatre of a conflict of jurisdiction which almost reached the extremity of open war.

It was here, within what is now Fayette County, that GEORGE WASHINGTON fought his first battle, and here he made his first—and last—surrender to an enemy. Across these hills and valleys and streams the army of the brave Braddock marched in pride and confidence to assault the French stronghold at the head of the Ohio; and when the survivors of that proud host returned by the same route, flying in disorder and panic from the bloody field of the Monongahela, it was here

that their dauntless leader died of his wounds, and here, in the soil of Fayette County, they buried him.

On the shore of the Monongahela River, in this county, was held the first, as also the last, public meeting convened by the insurgent leaders in the famous insurrection of 1791-94; and when at last the government sent an army to enforce the laws, the military column marched through Fayette, and the commanding general established his headquarters at the county-seat, where he received assurances of submission from the disaffected leaders. Detailed mention will be made of all these historical facts, with numberless others relating to this county, including the construction of the great National road; the building, in Fayette, of the first steamboat that ever descended the Monongahela, the Ohio, and the Mississippi Rivers; the erection here of the first iron-furnace west of the Allegheny Mountains; the first recorded instance of the use of the bituminous coal of Western Pennsylvania as fuel;¹ its first application to the manufacture of coke, and the subsequent development of that industry to an extent which seems destined, in the near future, to place this county among the most prosperous and wealthy of the State.

In regard to its location and boundaries, Fayette may properly be described as one of the southern tier of counties in Pennsylvania, and the second one from the western line of the State. It is joined on the west by the counties of Greene and Washington; on the north by Westmoreland, of which it once formed a part; and on the east by Somerset. Its southern boundary is formed by the north line of the States of West Virginia and Maryland. This is identical with the famed "Mason and Dixon's line," and thus for many years the southern border of Fayette County formed a part of the free-State frontier against the dominion of African slavery.

The two principal streams of the county are the Monongahela and the Youghiogheny Rivers. The

¹ By Col. Burd, near Redstone Creek, in 1750.

former (and the larger) stream takes its rise in West Virginia, crosses the State line into Pennsylvania at the extreme southwest corner of Fayette County, and flowing thence in a meandering but generally northward course, marks the entire western boundary of Fayette against the counties of Greene and Washington, for a distance of nearly forty-seven and a half miles. After leaving the northwestern limit of Fayette, the river continues in nearly the same general course between Westmoreland and Washington and through Allegheny County to its confluence with the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh.

The Youghiogheny—a mountain stream of clearer and purer water than that of the Monongahela—runs from Maryland into Pennsylvania, crossing the line into this State at the extreme southeast corner of Fayette County. Flowing in a generally northward course from this point, it marks for a distance of fifteen and one-half miles the boundary between Fayette and Somerset Counties. From there, turning somewhat abruptly towards the west, it leaves Somerset, and, with the highlands of Fayette on either side, passes through this county for a distance of more than forty-four miles to the north line. Its general direction through Fayette is nearly northwest; its current rapid, rushing and tumbling over a rocky bed in many places, and broken at one point (Ohio Pile) by falls of considerable height. From the north boundary of this county it enters Westmoreland, and flows on in nearly the same course to its junction with the Monongahela at McKeesport.

Besides these two rivers, Fayette County has a great number of smaller streams, but among these there are few that are of sufficient size and importance to deserve separate mention. Cheat River, which has its sources in West Virginia, enters Pennsylvania, and flowing a short distance across the extreme southwest corner of this county, joins its waters with those of the Monongahela. Nearly five miles farther down the river is the mouth of Georges Creek, which stream is entirely within this county. Dunlap's Creek and Redstone Creek are both also wholly within the county, from mouth to head-springs. The former enters the Monongahela between the boroughs of Brownsville and Bridgeport, and the latter about one and a quarter miles farther north. Jacob's Creek, flowing in a westward direction, forms the northern boundary of Fayette County for a little more than twenty miles (by its meandering course) eastward from the point where it enters the Youghiogheny River. The other principal tributaries of that river within the territory of Fayette are Mounts' Creek, which rises in the mountainous region in the northeast part of the county, and enters the Youghiogheny just below the borough of Connellsville; Indian Creek, which also takes its rise in the northeastern highlands, and flows into the river from that direction, about eight miles above Mounts' Creek; and Great Meadow Run, which flows from its sources in the Laurel

Hill range, first southeasterly, and then towards the northeast, entering the river through its left bank near Ohio Pile Falls. Big Sandy Creek and Little Sandy Creek rise in the southern part of Fayette, and thence take a southerly course into West Virginia, where their waters join those of the Cheat River, and through it find their way into the Monongahela.

In that part of the county which lies northeast of the Youghiogheny are two mountain ranges, extending from Westmoreland County in a direction nearly south-southwest and parallel with each other to the river. The more western of the two is called Chestnut Ridge, and the other Laurel Hill, the crest of which latter forms a part of the county boundary between Fayette and Somerset, the remainder of that line, about fifteen miles, being marked by the Youghiogheny River, as before noticed. The valley between these ranges, broken somewhat by detached hills, is drained by Indian Creek and its small tributaries. Its soil is better adapted for grazing purposes than for the production of grain. West of the Chestnut Ridge is a valley drained by Mount's Creek and its branches. Beyond this the land rises into hills, of which a long and high range lies between the Youghiogheny and Jacob's Creek, sloping away towards both streams, along the margins of which are narrow bottom-lands.

On the southwest side of the Youghiogheny the name of Laurel Hill is applied to the mountain range, which is in fact the prolongation of that known on the other side as Chestnut Ridge. This Laurel Hill range extends from the Youghiogheny southwestwardly nearly by the geographical centre of the county, and about two miles east of Uniontown, the county-seat; its summits being more than two thousand five hundred feet above sea-level, and one thousand feet above neighboring valleys. Across the southeast corner of the county, extending southward from the Youghiogheny to and across the State line, is a ridge of rugged hills, which may properly be termed the prolongation of the Laurel Hill range on the other side of the river. These hills are, however, in general much lower and more flattened, there being among them but one summit (Sugar-Loaf) which in height approximates to those on the northeast side of the river.

West of the Laurel Hill range, and extending in a direction nearly parallel to it across this part of the county, is a beautiful valley several miles in width, drained on the south by York's Run and Georges Creek, and on the northwest and north by Redstone Creek and several small tributaries of the Youghiogheny River. This valley is the "Connellsville Coal Basin," extending west to the "barren measures," about four miles west of the county-seat. West of this valley are elevated uplands, undulating, and in many places hilly, particularly as they approach the Monongahela, where they terminate somewhat abruptly in what are termed the "river-hills,"

which descend to the rich bottom-lands, rarely exceeding one-fourth of a mile in width, which lie along the margin of the river.

In all this part of the county west of the Laurel Hill, including the broad valley, the rolling upland, the hilly lands (often tillable to the summits), and the river bottoms, the soil is excellent for the production of grain and fruits, and the country in general well adapted to the various requirements of agriculture.

Delaney's Cave, situated in Fayette County, is a wonderful natural curiosity, which appears, from the descriptions of many who have visited it, to be scarcely inferior to the celebrated Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. Its location is about nine miles in a southeasterly direction from Uniontown. A great number of descriptions of the cave have been given by persons who have visited it from time to time, but most of these accounts bear the appearance of too great embellishment. The description which is given below was written by Mr. John A. Paxton, who visited the cave in 1816, and published his account of it immediately afterwards in the *American Telegraph* of Brownsville. Mr. Paxton was a Philadelphia gentleman, who being in this section of country in the year named, engaged in the collection of material for a gazetteer of the United States, was detained by an accident to his horse, and obliged to remain two or three days at Uniontown. While there he heard of the great cave, and determined to see and explore it. A party was accordingly made up, consisting of Mr. Paxton, William Gregg, John Owens, James M. Johnston, John Gallagher, and Ephraim Douglass. These having provided themselves with refreshments, candles, tinder-box, brimstone matches, lanterns, compass, chalk, and a line for measuring, set out on Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1816, and proceeded southeastwardly to Laurel Hill, and ascended the mountain towards the cave. They left their horses at the farmhouse of Mr. Delaney (from whom the cave was afterwards named), and requested him, in case they should fail to return from their exploration the following morning, to have the people of the vicinity aroused to search for them, as they had heard the story of two young men—Crain and Merrifield—who had been lost in the cave for nearly two days, and were found at the end of that time locked in each other's arms and despairingly waiting for death. It was about the middle of the afternoon when the party, fully equipped, set out on foot for the entrance of the cave, and the story of their exploration was narrated by Paxton, as follows:

"Laurel Hill Cave, which I have taken the liberty to name, it being in want of one, is situated in Pennsylvania,—Fayette County, Georges township,—on the top of Laurel Hill Mountain, nine miles southeasterly of Uniontown, three miles easterly of Delaney's farmhouse. At four o'clock P.M. we commenced our operations. We first descended into a small pit, on

the side of which we found the mouth, about three feet by four, which we entered, and immediately found ourselves in a passage about twenty feet wide, and descending about fifty degrees for forty feet in a northwest course, when we found a less declivity and smoother floor; here we left our great-coats and things we had no immediate use for, and proceeded in the same course a short distance, when we found that the passage forked into two avenues more contracted, both leading, by a considerable descent, into the first room; this is about twenty-four feet in diameter, with a roof of rock about twenty feet high. A large descending passage leads from this room, the same course, with a very high roof, and is about twelve feet wide for some distance, when it becomes more contracted and leads into the second room, which is fifty feet by one hundred, with a large body of rocks on the floor that have fallen from the roof, which is not very high. At the end of the passage is a running spring of excellent water. In this room the person who had the tinder-box unfortunately let it fall among the rocks, which opened it, and by this accident we lost nearly all our tinder. A very narrow, uneven, and descending passage leads from the second room, in a northeast direction, to the narrows,—a passage two and a half feet high and about fifty feet broad, leading horizontally between rocks, with a small descent for about one hundred and fifty feet to a perpendicular descent over rocks; through this small passage we had in many places to drag ourselves along on our bellies, and the buttons on my coat were torn off by the rocks above. This passage evidently was formed by the foundation of the nether rock being washed by the veins of water, which caused it to separate from the upper rock and formed the route to the perpendicular descent, which we found to be twenty-two feet. I descended by a rope; but my companions found their way down by clinging to the rocks. We now found ourselves in a very uneven rocky passage, which ascended about twenty degrees for two hundred and thirty-four feet; but as we could not find an outlet from this, after the most particular search, we returned and ascended the perpendicular precipice, and to the right of it discovered a passage which had a great descent, was very rocky, uneven, and so contracted for about eighty feet that it was with the greatest difficulty we made our way through it; this led to a second perpendicular descent of thirty feet over rocks, which we with great difficulty got down. We now found ourselves in a large avenue, or Little Mill-Stream Hall (as I called it), with a very high roof and about twenty-five feet wide; it had a sandy floor, with a stream of water running through it sufficiently rapid and large to turn a grist-mill. On the sides of this stream were some large rocks which had fallen from the roof. This avenue is about six hundred feet in length, with a considerable descent to where the water loses itself through a small aperture in the rocks.

"On returning from the bottom of the avenue we discovered a passage leading horizontally and at right angles from the side of this avenue, the entrance of which is elevated about eight feet above the floor. We found this a very pleasant passage in comparison to the rest; the roof, sides, and floor were quite smooth, and we could walk upright. It is one hundred and twenty feet long, and leads into the last and largest avenue, or Great Mill-Stream Hall. This we found to be very spacious, being about from twenty to thirty feet wide, from thirty to eighty feet from the floor to the roof, and twelve hundred feet in length, with a stream sufficient to turn a grist-mill running its whole length. From the source of this stream, where there is a considerable collection of white spar, formed in flat cakes and cones, caused evidently by the constant dripping of water, the avenue has a descent of about thirty degrees to where the stream disembogues itself through a small aperture in the rocks. Before we arrived at this aperture the avenue became so contracted that Mr. Gregg and myself had to creep on our hands and knees through the water for about fifty feet. Here in the sand we found the name of 'Crain' written, which we considered a mortifying discovery, as we thought we were the first persons who had penetrated so far in this direction. We wrote our names likewise in the sand and then joined the rest of the party.

"In our search through this great avenue we had to climb over or creep under a thousand craggy rocks that lay scattered on the floor, and which had fallen from the sides and ceiling. I have every reason to believe that no person except us ever visited the source of the stream and head of the avenue, as we found no sign of human invention within many hundred feet of the spot, and which was very common in every other part of the cave, as the sides of every place that had been previously visited were covered with names and marks made with coal, and if any person had penetrated this far they certainly would have left some token of their perseverance. We now found ourselves at the end of our exploring expedition, and as we had plenty of candles left and had taken the precaution to mark with chalk an arrow on the rocks at every turn, we were confident of being able to retrace our steps to the entrance.

"Returning, we measured with a line the extreme distance we had been in, and found it to be three thousand six hundred feet, but we must have travelled altogether upwards of two miles. Our return was found to be much more tiresome, as it was an ascending route nearly the whole distance. We arrived in safety at the mouth at ten o'clock at night, after having traveled incessantly for six hours. We were about sixteen hundred feet perpendicularly below the entrance. We heard the water running beneath the rocks in every part of the cave. The temperature we found agreeable, but owing to our great exertions we were kept in a profuse perspiration during the whole

time we were in. In different parts we saw a few bats, but a gentleman from Uniontown informed me that the roofs of the two first rooms were covered with millions of bats hanging in large bunches in a torpid state and clinging to each other.

"This cave is composed of soft sandstone rocks, and has every appearance of having been formed by the veins of water washing them and their foundations away, which caused by their weight to separate from the standing rocks above. There is not the smallest doubt in my mind but this cave is considerably enlarged by the friction of the water each year, for all the rocks on the floors of the different apartments would exactly fit the parts of the ceiling immediately above them. The rocks that now form this cave will certainly fall by degrees as their foundations are washed away, therefore it is impossible to form an idea of the very great spaciousness that it may arrive to. The knowledge that the rocks above are subject to fall is calculated to create the most inexpressible horror in the minds of persons who visit this subterranean wonder. The arches of all the avenues are formed by rocks meeting in the middle of the roofs, with a crack extending in each the whole length."

CHAPTER II.

THE WORKS AND RELICS OF AN EXTINCT PEOPLE.

IN Fayette County, as in many other parts of Western Pennsylvania, and in a great number of localities farther towards the southwest, there exist evidences of a very ancient occupation of these valleys and hills by a people other than the native Indians who held possession at the time when the first white settlers came here. These evidences are found chiefly in curious mounds and other forms of earthwork, some apparently having been devoted to purposes of sepulture alone, and others having the form and appearance of defenses against hostile attack.¹ The great age of these structures was proved, not only by their general appearance of antiquity, but more decidedly by the fact that in many instances trees of the largest size were found growing on the embankments. In reference to these works and the evidence which they furnish that this region, in common with others, covering the entire Mississippi and Ohio River valleys, had been anciently occupied by a people su-

¹ The Moravian writer, Zeisberger, says, in reference to this subject, "In war they [the builders of these earthen works] used some ramparts about their towns, and round hillocks, in the top of which they made a hollow place to shelter their women and children in; they placed themselves around and upon it to fight; in such battles were commonly many killed, whom they buried all in a heap, covering the corpses with the bark of trees, stones, earth, etc. On the place where Schoenbrunn, the Christian Indian town, was built [in Ohio], one can plainly see such a wall or rampart of considerable extent, and not a great way off, in the plain, is such a burial-place, or male hillock, on which large oaks now stand."

perior in skill and intelligence to the Indian tribes whom the first white visitors found in possession, Judge Veech says,—

"That these [the native Indians] were the successors of a race more intelligent, or of a people of different habits of life, seems clearly deducible from the remains of fortifications scattered all over the territory, and which are very distinct from those known to have been constructed by the tribes of Indians named or any of their modern compeers.

"These remains of embankments or 'old forts' are numerous in Fayette County. That they are very ancient is shown by many facts. The Indians known to us could give no satisfactory account of when, how, or by whom they were erected, or for what purpose, except for defense. While the trees of the surrounding forests were chiefly oak, the growths upon and within the lines of the 'old forts' were generally of large black-walnut, wild-cherry, and sometimes locust. We have examined some which indicated an age of from three to five hundred years, and they evidently of a second or third generation, as they were standing amid the decayed remains of their ancestors. How they got there, whether by transplanting, by deposits of floods or of birds, or otherwise, is a speculation into which we will not go."

"These embankments may have been originally composed of wood, as their débris is generally a vegetable mould. No stones were used in their construction, and among their ruins are always found some remains of old pottery, composed of clay mixed with crushed mussel-shells, even when far off from a river. This composite was not burnt, but only baked in the sun. These vessels were generally circular, and, judging from those we have seen, they were made to hold from one to three quarts.

"These 'old forts' were of various forms,—square, oblong, triangular, circular, and semicircular. Their superficial areas ranged from one-fourth of an acre to ten acres. Their sites were generally well chosen in reference to defense and observation, and, what is a very singular fact, they were very often, generally in Fayette County, located on the highest and richest hills, and at a distance from any spring or stream of water. In a few instances this was otherwise, water being inclosed or contiguous, as they are generally in Ohio and other more western parts of the Mississippi Valley.

"Having seen and examined many of these 'old forts' in Fayette County, and also those at Marietta, Newark, and elsewhere in Ohio, we believe they are all the works of the same race of people, as are also the famous Grave Creek mounds, near Elizabethtown, Va., and if this belief be correct, then the conclusion follows irresistibly that the race of people was much superior and existed long anterior to the modern Indian. But who they were, and what became of them, must perhaps forever be unknown. We will briefly indicate the localities of some of these 'old forts' in

Fayette County. To enumerate all, or to describe them separately, would weary the reader. The curious in such matters may yet trace their remains.

"A very noted one, and of most commanding location, was at Brownsville, on the site of 'Fort Burd,' but covering a much larger area. Even after Col. Burd built his fort there, in 1759, it retained¹ the names of 'the old fort,' 'Redstone Old Fort,' or 'Fort Redstone.'

"There was one on land formerly of William Gee, near the Monongahela River, and just above the mouth of Little Redstone, where afterwards was a settler's fort, called Cassel's or Castle Fort; and an old map which we have seen has another of these old forts noted at the mouth of Speers' Run, where Belle Vernon now is.

"Two or three are found on a high ridge southwardly of Perryopolis, on the State road, and on land late of John F. Martin. Another noted one is on the western bank of the Youghiogheny River, nearly opposite the Broad Ford, on land lately held by James Collins.

"There are several on the high ridge of land leading from the Collins' fort, above referred to, southwardly towards Plumsock, on lands of James Paull, John M. Austin, John Bute, and others; a remarkable one being on land lately owned by James Gilchrist and the Byers, where some very large human bones have been found. There is one on the north side of Mounts' Creek, above Irishman's Run.

"A very large one, containing six or eight acres, is on the summit of Laurel Hill, where the Mud pike crosses it, covered with a large growth of black-walnut.

"One specially noted as containing a great quantity of broken shells and pottery existed on the high land between Laurel Run and the Youghiogheny River, on a tract formerly owned by Judge Young.

"There are yet distinct traces of one on land of Gen. Henry W. Beeson, formerly of Col. McClean, about two miles east of Uniontown.

"There was one northeast of New Geneva, at the locality known as the 'Flint Hill,' on land now of John Franks.

"About two miles northeast of New Geneva, on the road to Uniontown, and on land late of William Morris, now Nicholas B. Johnson, was one celebrated for its great abundance of mussel-shells.

"On the high ridge southwardly of the head-waters of Middle Run several existed, of which may be named one on the Bixler land, one on the high knob eastwardly from Clark Breading's, one on the

¹ Mr. Veech did not (as some of his critics have appeared to suppose) intend to say that Burd's fort occupied the site and took the name of Redstone Old Fort. It was built a short distance from the site of the old earthwork, and was always called Fort Burd. But the *locality*—a prominent point on the Monongahela—did retain the appellation of "Redstone old Fort" for a great many years; and even at the present day no reader of history is at a loss to understand that the name designates the site of the present borough of Brownsville.

Alexander Wilson tract, and one on the land of Dennis Riley, deceased, formerly of Andrew C. Johnson.

"These comprise the most prominent of the 'old forts' in Fayette. Of their cognates, mounds erected as monuments of conquests, or, like the Pyramids of Egypt, as the tombs of kings, we have none. Those that we have seen are of diminutive size, and may have been thrown up to commemorate some minor events, or to cover the remains of a warrior.

"Piles of stones called Indian graves were numerous in many places in Fayette, generally near the sites of Indian villages. They were generally on stony ridges, often twenty or thirty of them in a row. In many of them have been found human bones indicating a stature of from six to seven feet. They also contained arrow-heads, spear-points, and hatchets of stone and flint, nicely and regularly shaped, but how done is the wonder. On a commanding eminence overlooking the Youghiogheny River, upon land now (1869) of Col. A. M. Hill, formerly William Dickerson, there are great numbers of these Indian graves, among which, underneath a large stone, Mr. John Cottom a few years ago found a very curious chain, consisting of a central ring and five chains of about two feet in length, each branching off from it, having at their end clamps, somewhat after the manner of handcuffs, large enough to inclose a man's neck, indicating that its use was to confine prisoners, perhaps to fasten them to the burning stake. The chains were of an antique character but well made, and seemed to have gone through fire."

Of all the prehistoric works noticed in the above account by Mr. Veech, none was so famed, none so widely known as the first one he mentions,—Redstone Old Fort. In the early years it was frequently visited and examined by antiquarians, and many descriptions of it (all of them, however, apparently exaggerated and embellished) were written. One of these accounts is found on page 84 of "American Antiquities," by Josiah Priest, 1834, being taken from an earlier account in the "Travels of Thomas Ashe," who claimed to have visited the old fort and made some excavations there in the year 1806. The account is as follows:

"The neighborhood of Brownsville, or Redstone, in Pennsylvania, abounds with monuments of antiquity. A fortified camp of a very complete and curious kind, on the ramparts of which is timber of five feet in diameter, stands near the town of Brownsville. This camp contains thirteen acres inclosed in a circle, the elevation of which is seven feet above the adjoining ground. This was a herculean work. Within the circle a pentagon is accurately described, having its sides four feet high, and its angles uniformly three feet from the outside of the circle, thus leaving an unbroken communication all around. A pentagon is a figure having five angles or sides. Each side of the pentagon has a postern or small gateway, opening into a passage between it and the circle, but the circle

itself has only one grand gateway outward. Exactly in the centre stands a mound thirty feet high, supposed to have been a place of lookout. At a small distance from this place was found a stone measuring eight feet by five, on which was accurately engraved a representation of the whole work, with the mound in the centre, whereon was the likeness of a human head, which signified that the chief who presided there lay buried beneath it.

"The engraving on this stone is evidence of the knowledge of stone-cutting, as it was executed with a considerable degree of accuracy. On comparing the description of this circular monument with a description of works of a similar character found in Denmark, Sweden, and Ireland, the conclusion is drawn that at some era of time the authors of this kind of monumental works in either of those countries have been the same."

Having given the above account, as written by Ashe, it is proper to remark that he did, without doubt, enlarge upon the plain facts,—in some particulars, at least. Old residents of this locality—among them Mr. Nelson B. Bowman, who was born in 1807, within rifle-shot of the place indicated—say that the account is unsupported by anything they have ever seen or heard narrated by their fathers. Still, the fact remains unquestioned that the first white explorers found here, within the present limits of Brownsville, and occupying an elevated site which commands the Monongahela River above and below, an inclosure of several acres, surrounded by an earthen embankment, evidently centuries old, antedating even the most ancient traditions of the Indians, and this mysterious work they christened Redstone Old Fort. But the hand of Time has obliterated all traces of it, and neither parapet nor central mound have been visible for many years. So it is with the mounds which have been mentioned as having existed in other parts of Fayette County. By the processes of agriculture, continued for generations, and by various other means, they have become so far leveled that in many cases not a trace remains, and in others the outline is barely discernible of works which a century ago stood out bold and clearly defined.

With regard to the origin of these ancient works and relies many theories have been advanced, some apparently reasonable and others wholly absurd. Some writers on the subject have believed that they were built by the French, while some have attributed their construction to the Spanish.¹ Others, with more

¹ Dr. Wm. Canton, in an address delivered before the New York Historical Society in 1871, in alluding to the various "inhabitable theories which ascribed the building of these works to Europeans, said, "An American writer of no inconsiderable repute pronounced some years ago that the two forts at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio Rivers, one covering forty and the other twenty acres, were erected by Fernando de Soto, who landed with one thousand men in Florida in 1539, and penetrated a considerable distance into the interior of the country. He allotted the large fort for the use of the Spanish army, and after being extremely puzzled how to dispose of the small one in

apparent show of reason, have endeavored to prove that the builders were the ancient Aztecs, and finally some have advanced the opinion that they were erected by descendants of the lost tribes of Israel. Whatever may be said of these latter theories, the idea of their construction by the French or Spanish seems wholly inadmissible, on account of the number and extent of the works west of the Alleghanies; again, on account of their evident antiquity, many of them having from every appearance been erected long before the discovery of America, and finally by their form, which is entirely different from any system of European fortification, ancient or modern.

This much and no more may be set down as reasonably certain, that these works were reared by a people who preceded those found here by the first European visitors, but whether they were Aztecs, Toltecs, or of Jewish origin, as some have supposed, is a question which will probably never be solved. The imagination, unrestrained by facts, may roam at will in the realm of ingenious speculation, but the subject is one of pure conjecture which it is not profitable to pursue.

CHAPTER III.

THE INDIAN OCCUPATION.

THERE is nothing found either in written history or in tradition to show that the section of country which now forms the county of Fayette was ever the permanent home of any considerable number of the aboriginal people whom we know as Indians, the successors of the mysterious mound-builders.

When the first white traders (who preceded the earliest actual settlers by several years) came into this region, they found it partially occupied by roving Indian bands, who had here a few temporary villages, or more properly camps, but whose principal permanent settlements were within a few miles of the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers,

its vicinity, he at last assigned it to the swine that generally, as he said, attended the Spanish in those days, it being, in his opinion, very necessary in order to prevent them from becoming strays and to protect them from the depredations of the Indians.

"Lewis Dénée, a Frenchman, aged upwards of seventy, and who had been settled and married among the Confoederates (Six Nations) for more than half a century, told me in 1819 that, according to the traditions of the ancient Indians, these forts were erected by an army of Spaniards, who were the first Europeans ever seen by them (the French next, then the Dutch, and finally the English); that this army first appeared at Oswego in great force, and penetrated through the interior of the country searching for the precious metals; that they continued there two years and then went down the Ohio." After giving several reasons why this account was to be considered unworthy of belief, Mr. Clifton continued: "It is equally clear that they were not the work of the Indians. Until the Senecas, who are renowned for their national vanity, had seen the attention of the Americans attracted to these erections, and had invented the fabulous account of which I have spoken, the Indians of the present day did not pretend to know anything about the origin of these works. They were beyond the reach of all their traditions, and were lost in the abyss of unexplored antiquity."

both above and below that point. These were composed of the Delaware and Shawanese¹ tribes and some colonized bands of Iroquois, or "Mingoes," as they were commonly called, who represented the powerful Six Nations of New York. These last named were recognized as the real owners of the lands on the upper Ohio, the Allegheny, and the Monongahela Rivers, and it was only by their permission² that the Delawares and Shawanese were allowed to occupy the

¹ Zeisberger, the Moravian, says, "The Shawanoe, a warlike people, lived in Florida, but having been subdued in war by the Moskos, they left their land and moved to Susquehanna, and from one place to another. Meeting a strong party of Delawares, and relating to them their forlorn condition, they took them into their protection as *grandchildren*: the Shawanoe called the Delaware nation their *grandfather*. They lived thereupon in the Forks of the Delaware, and settled for a time in Wyoming. When they had increased again they removed by degrees to the Allegheny." When they came from the East to the Ohio, they located at and near Montan's Island, below the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela. The Delawares came with them to the West, 14th tribes having been ordered away from the valleys of the Delaware and Susquehanna by the Iroquois, whom they were compelled by conquest to recognize as their masters.

² The fact that the Six Nations were the acknowledged owners of this region of country, and that the Shawanese and Delawares were here only on sufferance, seems clear. At the treaty held with the Indians at Fort Pitt, in May, 1768, a Shawanese chief complained bitterly to the English of their encroachments, and said, "We desired you to destroy your forts. . . . We also desired you not to go down the river." In the next day's council, Guyasutha, a chief of the Six Nations, rose, with a copy of the treaty of 1764, and said, "By this treaty you had a right to build forts and trading-houses where you pleased, and to travel the road of peace from the sun rising to the sun setting. At that treaty the Delawares and Shawanese were with me and they know all this well; and they should never have spoken to you as they did yesterday." Soon after, the Shawanese chief, Kishinaughta, rose and said, apologetically, to the English, "You desired us to speak from our hearts and tell you what gave us uneasiness of mind, and we did so. We are very sorry we should have said anything to give offense, and we acknowledge we were in the wrong."

In the same year (1768), when the Pennsylvania commissioners, Allen and Shippen, proposed to the Indians to send a deputation of chiefs with the white messengers, Frazer and Thompson, to warn off the white settlers who had located without authority on the Monongahela River and Red Stone Creek, in what is now Fayette County, the "White Mingo" (whose "Castle" was on the west side of the Allegheny, a few miles above its mouth) and three other chiefs of the Six Nations were selected to go on that mission, but no notice was taken of the Delaware or Shawanese chiefs in the matter, which shows clearly enough that these two tribes were not regarded as having any ownership in the lands.

And it is related by George Croghan, in his account of a treaty council held with the Six Nations at Logstown, on the Ohio, below Pittsburgh, in 1754, that "A Dunkard from Virginia came to town and requested leave to settle on the Yo-yo-gaine (Youghiogheny) River, a branch of the Ohio. He was told that he must apply to the Onondaga Council and be recommended by the Governor of Pennsylvania." The Onondaga Council was held on a hill near the present site of Syracuse, N. Y., and the central headquarters of the Six Nations.

Another fact that shows the Six Nations to have been the recognized owners of this region of country is that when the surveyors were about to extend the Mason and Dixon line westward, in 1767, the proprietaries asked, not of the Delawares and Shawanese but of the Iroquois (Six Nations) permission to do so. This permission was given by their chiefs, who also sent several of their warriors to accompany the surveying party. Their presence afforded to the white men the desired protection, and the Shawanese and Delawares dared not offer any molestation. But after the Iroquois escort left (as they did at a point on the Maryland line) the other Indians became, in the absence of their masters, so defiant and threatening that the surveyors were compelled to abandon the running of the line west of Dunkard Creek.

Finally, it was not from the Delawares and Shawanese but from the Six Nations that the Penns purchased this territory by the treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768.

hunting-grounds extending from the head of the Ohio eastward to the Alleghenies. Still they always boldly claimed these lands as their own, except when they were confronted and rebuked by the chiefs of the Six Nations. At a conference held with the Indians at Fort Pitt in 1768, "the Beaver," a chief speaking in behalf of the Delawares and Mohicans, said, "Brethren, the country lying between this river and the Allegheny Mountain has always been our hunting-ground, and the white people who have scattered themselves over it have by their hunting deprived us of the game which we look upon ourselves to have the only right to. . . ." And it is certain that, though the Iroquois were the owners of these hunting-grounds, they were occupied almost exclusively by the Delawares and Shawanese. Washington, in his journal of a trip which he made down the Ohio from the mouth of the Allegheny in 1770, says, "The Indians who reside upon the Ohio, the upper part of it at least, are composed of Shawanese, Delawares, and some of the Mingoes. . . ." And in the journal of his mission to the French posts on the Allegheny, seventeen years before, he said, "About two miles from this (he then being at the mouth of the Allegheny), on the south side of the river (Ohio), at the place where the Ohio Company intended to lay off their fort, lives Shingiss, king of the Delawares."¹ The exact point where this "king" was located is said to have been at the mouth of Chartiers Creek, and the principal settlements of his people were clustered around the head of the Ohio. From here and from the neighboring settlements of the Shawanese went forth from time to time the hunting-parties of these tribes, which formed the principal part of the Indian population of the territory of the present county of Fayette.

These Indians had, as has already been remarked, but very few settlements east of the Monongahela, and most of those they had were more of the nature of temporary camps than of permanent villages. Judge Veech, in his "Monongahela of Old," mentions those which he knew of as existing within the limits of Fayette County, as follows: "Our territory (Fayette County) having been an Indian hunting-ground, had within it but few Indian towns or villages, and these of no great magnitude or celebrity. There was one on the farm of James Ewing, near the southern corner of Redstone and the line between German and Luzerne townships, close to a fine limestone spring. Near it, on a ridge, were many Indian graves. Another was near where Abram Brown lived, about four miles west of Uniontown. There was also one on the land of John M. Austin, formerly Samuel Stevens', near Sock. The only one we know of north of the Youghiogheny was on the Strickler land, eastward of the Broad Ford."

¹ King Shingiss, however, was inferior in rank and power to Tanacharison, the Half-King, who was a sachem of the Six Nations, residing near the head of the Ohio.

There was also an Indian village on the Monongahela, at the mouth of Catt's Run, and it is said that this village was at one time the home of the chief Cornstalk, who commanded the Indian forces at the battle of Point Pleasant, Va., in 1774.

On the Monongahela, at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, where the town of Brownsville now stands, was the residence of old Nemacolin, who, as it appears, was a chief, but with very few, if any, warriors under him, though it is not unlikely that he had had a respectable following in the earlier years, before the whites found him here. It was this Indian who guided Col. Thomas Cresap across the Alleghenies, in the first journey which he made to the West from Old Town, Md., for the Ohio Company in 1749. The route which they then pursued was known for many years as "Nemacolin's path." Later in his life this Indian removed from the Monongahela and located on the Ohio River. It is believed that the place to which he removed was the island now known as Blennerhassett's Island, in the Ohio, below Parkersburg, W. Va.; the reason for this belief being that there is found, in Gen. Richard Butler's journal of a trip down that river in 1785, with Col. James Monroe (afterwards President of the United States), to treat with the Miami Indians, mention of their passing, in the river between the mouths of the Little Kanawha and Hocking, an island called "Nemacolin's Island." This was, without much doubt, the later residence of the old chief of that name.

An old Indian named Bald Eagle, who had been a somewhat noted warrior (but not a chief) of the Delaware tribe, had his home somewhere on the Upper Monongahela, probably at the village at the mouth of Catt's Run, but whether there or higher up the river near Morgantown is not certainly known. He was a very harmless and peaceable man and friendly to the settlers, yet he was killed without cause about 1765, and the cold-blooded murder was charged by the Indians upon white men. Of the Bald Eagle and the circumstances of his death, Mr. Veech says, "He was on intimate terms with the early settlers, with whom he hunted, fished, and visited. He was well known along our Monongahela border, up and down which he frequently passed in his canoe. Somewhere up the river, probably about the mouth of Cheat, he was killed, by whom or on what pretense is unknown.² His dead body, placed upright in his canoe, with a piece of corn-bread in his clinched teeth, was set adrift in the river. The canoe came ashore at Prov-

² Withers, in his "Chronicles of Border Warfare," states the case differently, and gives the names of the murderers. He says, "The Bald Eagle was an Indian of notoriety, not only among his own nation, but also with the inhabitants of the Northwestern frontier, with whom he was in the habit of associating and hunting. In one of his visits among them he was discovered alone by Jacob Scott, William Hacker, and Elijah Runner, who, reckless of the consequences, murdered him, solely to gratify a most wanton thirst for Indian blood. After the commission of this most outrageous enormity, they seated him in the stern of a canoe, with a piece of journey-cake thrust into his mouth, and set him afloat in the Monongahela."

ance's Bottom, where the familiar old Indian was at once recognized by the wife of William Yard Provan, who wondered he did not leave his canoe. On close observation she found he was dead. She had him decently buried on the Fayette shore, near the early residence of Robert McClean, at what was known as McClean's Ford. This murder was regarded by both whites and Indians as a great outrage, and the latter made it a prominent item in their list of grievances."

A number of Indian paths or trails traversed this county in various directions. The principal one of these was the great war-path over which the Senecas and other tribes of the Six Nations traveled from their homes in the State of New York on their forays against Cherokees and other Southern tribes in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Tennessee. This was known as the Cherokee or Catawba Trail. Passing from the "Genesee country" of Western New York, down the valley of the Allegheny, it left that river in the present county of Armstrong, Pa., and traversing Westmoreland, entered the territory of Fayette near its northeastern extremity, crossing Jacob's Creek at the mouth of Bushy Run. From there its route was southwardly, passing near the present village of Pennsville to the Youghiogheny River, which it crossed just below the mouth of Opossum Run;¹ thence up that small stream for some distance, and then on, by way of Mount Braddock, to Redstone Creek, at the point where Uniontown now stands. From there it passed in a general southwesterly direction, through the present townships of South Union, Georges, and Spring Hill; and crossing Cheat River at the mouth of Grassy Run, passed out of the county southward into Virginia, on its route to the Holston River and the Carolinas. From this main trail, at a point a little south of Georges Creek, in Fayette County, there struck off a tributary path known as the Warrior Branch,² which passed thence across the Cheat and Monongahela Rivers, and up the valley of Dunkard Creek into Virginia. It was at this trail, near the second crossing of Dunkard Creek, that the surveyors who were running the extension of the Mason and Dixon line, in October, 1767, were compelled to stop their work, on account of the threats of the Delaware and Shawanese warriors, and their positive refusal to allow the party

to proceed farther west; and it was not until fifteen years later that the line was run beyond this trail.

An Indian path much used by the natives was one which led from the "Forks of the Ohio" (now Pittsburgh) to the Potomac River at the mouth of Wills' Creek (where Cumberland, Md., now stands). This was known as "Nemacolin's Path" or trail, though it was doubtless traveled by Indian parties many years, and perhaps ages, before the birth of the old Delaware whose name it bore.³ This trail, starting from the head of the Ohio, joined the Cherokee trail in Westmoreland County, and from the point of junction the two trails were nearly identical as far south as Mount Braddock, at which point Nemacolin's trail left the other, and took a southeasterly course, by way of the Great Meadows, in the present township of Wharton, the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny, near the southeast corner of Fayette County; thence it crossed the southwestern corner of Somerset County into Maryland. There were numerous other trails traversing the county of Fayette, but none of them as important or as much traveled as those above mentioned.

These trails were the highways of the Indians,—the thoroughfares over which they journeyed on their business of the chase or of war, just as white people pursue their travel and traffic over their graded roads. "An erroneous impression obtains among many at the present day," says Judge Veech, "that the Indian, in traveling the interminable forests which once covered our towns and fields, roamed at random, like a modern afternoon hunter, by no fixed paths, or that he was guided in his long journeyings solely by the sun and stars, or by the courses of the streams and mountains. And true it is that these untutored sons of the woods were considerable astronomers and geographers, and relied much upon these unerring guide-marks of nature. Even in the most starless night they could determine their course by feeling the bark of the oak-trees, which is always smoothest on the south side, and roughest on the north. But still they had their trails or paths, as distinctly marked as are our county and State roads, and often better located. The white traders adopted them, and often stole their names, to be in turn surrendered to the leader of some Anglo-Saxon army, and finally obliterated by some costly highway of travel and commerce. They are

¹ The place where this trail crossed the Youghiogheny was identical with that where Gen. Braddock crossed his army, on his march towards Fort Duquesne, in 1755.

² Judge Veech describes the route of this trail (proceeding northward) as follows: "A tributary trail called the Warrior Branch, coming from Tennessee, through Kentucky and Southern Ohio, came up Fish Creek and down Dunkard, crossing Cheat River at McFarland's. It ran out a junction with the chief trail, intersecting it at William Gans' sugar-camp (between Morris' Cross-Roads and Georges Creek, in Spring Hill township), but it kept on by Crow's Mill, James Robinson's, and the old gun factory (in Nicholson township) and thence towards the mouth of Redstone; intersecting the old Redstone trail from the top of Laurel Hill, near Jackson's, or Grace Church, on the National road."

³ It received this name from the fact that when the old "Ohio Company" was preparing to go into the Indian trade at the head of the Ohio, in the year 1749, one of the principal agents of that company—Col. Thomas Cresap, of Old Town, Md.—employed the Indian Nemacolin (who lived, as before mentioned, at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, on the Monongahela) to guide him over the best route for a pack-horse path from the Potomac to the Indian villages on the Ohio, a short distance below the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela. The old Indian pointed out the path in question as being the most feasible route, and it was adopted. In 1754, Washington followed its line with his troops as far north and west as Gist's plantation, in Fayette County; and in 1755, Gen. Braddock made it, with few variations, his route of march from Fort Cumberland to Gist's, and thence northwardly to near the point in Westmoreland County where he first crossed the Monongahela.

now almost wholly effaced and forgotten. Hundreds travel along or plow across them, unconscious that they are in the footsteps of the red man."¹

The Indian history connected with the annals of Fayette County is very meagre. During the military operations of the years 1754 and 1755, when the opposing forces of England and France marched to and fro over the hills and through the vales of this county, they were accompanied on both sides by Indian allies, who did their share of the work of slaughter, as will be narrated in the history of those campaigns, given in succeeding pages. After the French and their Indian allies had expelled the English power from the region west of the Alleghenies, in 1755, nearly all the Indians of the Allegheny and Monongahela Valleys sided with the victorious French; but many years elapsed from that time before there were any white settlers here to be molested, and when they did come to make their homes here they suffered very little from such outrages as were constantly committed by the savages upon the inhabitants west of the Monongahela. This was doubtless largely due to the fact that the red men regarded the people east of that river as Pennsylvanians, with whom they were on comparatively friendly terms; while those west of the same stream were considered by them to be Virginians, against whom they held feelings of especial hatred and malignity. With the exception of the murder of two men on Burnt Cabin Run,¹ and the taking of some prisoners south of Georges Creek, the inhabitants of the territory that is now Fayette County were entirely exempt from the savage incursions and barbarities with which the people living between them and the Ohio River were so often visited during the thirty years of Indian warfare and raidings which preceded Gen. Anthony Wayne's decisive victory on the Maumee, in August, 1794.

¹ The circumstances attending this Indian outrage are thus narrated by Judge Ves. Jr.: "This outrage, related by Joseph Mendenhall, an old soldier and settler at the place known as Mendenhall's Dam, in Menallen township, was thus: About three and a half miles west of Uniontown, on the south side of the State or Heaton road, which leads from the post-house through New Salem, etc., and within five or six rods of the road, on land now owned by Joshua Woodward, are the remains of an old clearing of about one hundred acres, and within it the remains of an old chimney. Two or three rods southward is a small spring, the drain of which leads off westward into the 'Burnt Cabin fork' of Dunlap's or Nonacodine's Creek, and still farther south, some four or five rods, is the old trail or path called Dunlap's road. The story is that in very early times, perhaps about 1760, two men came over the mountains by this path, to hunt, etc., and began an improvement of this clearing, and put up a small cabin upon it. While asleep in their cabins some Indians came to it and shot them, and then set fire to the cabin. Their names are unknown. So far as known, this is the only case of the kind that ever occurred within our county limits."

CHAPTER IV.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLAIMS TO THE TRANS-ALLEGHENY REGION—GEORGE WASHINGTON'S VISIT TO THE FRENCH FORTS IN 1753.

The written history of the section of country embraced in and between the valleys of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers, like that of all this part of the State of Pennsylvania, commences at about the middle of the eighteenth century. At that time both France and England were asserting their respective claims to the dominion of this wilderness region west of the mountains; and it was in the conflict which resulted from the attempts of each of these rivals to expel the other, and to enforce their own alleged rights by the fact of actual possession, that the events occurred that are here to be narrated, and which mark the beginning of the history of the southwestern counties of Pennsylvania.

The claim which France made to the ownership of this territory was based on the fact that the adventurous explorer La Salle descended the Mississippi River in 1682, and at its mouth, on the 9th of April in that year, took formal possession, in the name of the French sovereign, of all the valley of the mighty stream, and of all the regions, discovered and to be discovered, contiguous to it, or to any and all of its tributaries. Sixty-seven years later (1749), Captain Celeron, an officer in the service of the king of France, and having under his command a force of about three hundred men, penetrated southward to the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, where he took and confirmed the French possession of the valleys of these tributaries, burying metallic plates, duly inscribed with a record of the event, as evidences of actual occupation.

England, on the other hand, claimed the country by virtue of a treaty made with the Six Nations at Lancaster in June, 1744, when the Indians ceded to the British king an immense scope of territory west of the royal grant to Penn.,² co-extensive with the limits of Virginia, which at that time were of indefinite extent. At a subsequent treaty held (in 1752) at Logstown, on the Ohio, below Pittsburgh, one of the Iroquois chiefs, who had also taken part in the Lancaster treaty, declared that it had not been the intention of his people to convey to the English any lands west of the Alleghenies, but that, nevertheless, they would not oppose the white man's definition of the boundaries.

The Six Nations in council had also decided that, notwithstanding their friendship for the English, they would remain neutral in the contest which they saw was imminent between that nation and the French, both of which were now using every effort

² It was supposed at that time that Penn's Western Boundary would not fall to the westward of the Laurel Hill.

to strengthen themselves in the occupation of the territory bordering the head-waters of the Ohio.

In the year 1750 the "Ohio Company" (acting under an English charter and royal grant, the operation of which will be noticed elsewhere) sent its agent, Christopher Gist, to the Ohio River, to explore the country along that stream, with a view to its occupation and settlement. Under these instructions he viewed the country along the west bank of the river, from the mouth of the Allegheny southwestwardly to the Falls of the Ohio (opposite the present city of Louisville, Ky.), and in the following year (1751) he explored the other side of the stream down to the mouth of the Great Kanawha. In 1752 he was present, as agent of the "Ohio Company," at the Logstown treaty, already mentioned, and took part, with Col. Joshua Fry and the two other commissioners of Virginia, in the proceedings with the chiefs of the Six Nations.

These and other movements on the part of those acting under authority of the British king, caused the French to bestir themselves, and move more energetically towards the occupation of the country west of the Alleghenies. Early in 1753 they began to move southward from Lake Ontario through the wilderness towards the Allegheny River, and on the 21st of May in that year intelligence was received that a party of one hundred and fifty French and Indians "had arrived at a camping-place leading from the Niagara to the head of the Ohio."¹ Again, on the 7th of August, a report was received "of the passage of a large number of canoes, with French troops by Oswego, on their way to the Ohio."

This intelligence of the aggressive movements of the French caused the English home government to adopt more energetic measures than had previously been employed to meet and resist their advance into the Ohio River country. Among the official communications addressed by the Earl of Holderness, secretary of state, to the governors of the several American provinces, was one to Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, containing directions concerning the French encroachments. The letter of the secretary was sent by a government ship, and reached Dinwiddie in October, 1753. In pursuance of the instructions contained, the governor appointed and commissioned GEORGE WASHINGTON, then a youth of only twenty-

one years,² but one of the adjutants-general of the military forces of Virginia, as bearer of dispatches to the commanding officer of the intruding French on the Ohio,³—charged, also, with the duty of ascertaining the numbers and equipment of the French forces there, what forts, if any, they had erected, and various other items of military intelligence, which are made clear in his letter of instructions, of which the following is a copy:

"Whereas, I have received information of a body of French forces being assembled in a hostile manner on the river Ohio, intending by force of arms to erect certain forts on the said river within this territory, and contrary to the dignity and peace of our sovereign, the king of Great Britain.

"These are therefore to require and direct you, the said George Washington, forthwith to repair to Logstown, on the said river Ohio, and, having there informed yourself where the said French forces have posted themselves, thereupon to proceed to such place, and, being there arrived, to present your credentials, together with my letter to the chief commanding officer, and in the name of his Britannic Majesty to demand an answer thereto.

"On your arrival at Logstown you are to address yourself to the Half-King, to Monacatoocha, and the other sachems of the Six Nations, acquainting them with your orders to visit and deliver my letter to the

¹ Following is a copy of the commission:

"To GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQUIRE, ONE OF THE ADJUTANTS-GENERAL OF THE TROOPS AND FORCES IN THE COLONY OF VIRGINIA.

"I, reposing special trust and confidence in the ability, conduct, and fidelity of you, the said GEORGE WASHINGTON, have appointed you my express messenger; and you are hereby authorized and empowered to proceed hence with all convenient and possible dispatch to the part or place on the river Ohio, where the French have lately erected a fort or forts, or where the commandant of the French forces resides, in order to deliver my letter and message to him; and after waiting not exceeding one week for an answer, you are to take your leave and return immediately back.

"To this commission I have set my hand and caused the great seal of this dominion to be affixed, at the city of Williamsburg, the seat of my government, this 26th day of October, in the twentieth year of the reign of his Majesty George the Second, king of Great Britain, &c., &c., annusque Domini 1753.

"ROBERT DINWIDDIE."

And the following was the tenor of the Governor's passport:

"*To all to whom these presents may come or come to speaking:*

"Whereas, I have appointed George Washington, Esquire, by commission under the great seal, my express messenger to the commandant of the French forces on the river Ohio, and as he is charged with business of great importance to his Majesty and this dominion,

"I do hereby commend all his Majesty's subjects, and particularly those quiet and in alliance and amity with the crown of Great Britain, and all others to whom this passport may come, especially to the law of nations, to be aiding and assisting as a safeguard to the said George Washington, and his attendants in his present passage bound from the river Ohio, as aforesaid.

"ROBERT DINWIDDIE."

² He had previously sent a messenger on a similar errand. In a letter to the Lords of Trade he said, "My last to you was on the 6th of June, to which I beg you to be referred. . . . The person sent as a messenger to the commandant of the French forces neglected his duty, and went no farther than Logstown on the Ohio. He reports the French were then one hundred and fifty miles farther up the river, and I was afraid to go to them."

¹ Measuring the head of the river since known as the Allegheny, which having been discovered by the French explorers many years before anything was known of the Monongahela, was in those early times regarded as the main Ohio. The Indian name of the Allegheny was *Ochonego*, and the French adventurers who passed down its current to the present city of Pittsburgh rendered the name *Ohio* in conformity with the orthography of their language. In the English the pronunciation only is changed. It was not the French alone who regarded the Allegheny as the main Ohio, for we find that Washington in his journal and dispatches mentioned Venango as being situated "on the Ohio." Another name which the French gave to the Ohio, and applied to the stream en route to the head of the Allegheny, was "La Belle Riviere,"—The Beautiful River.

French commanding officer, and desiring the said chiefs to appoint you a sufficient number of their warriors to be your safeguard as near the French as you may desire, and to wait your further direction.

"You are diligently to inquire into the numbers and force of the French on the Ohio and the adjacent country; how they are likely to be assisted from Canada; and what are the difficulties and conveniences of that communication, and the time required for it.

"You are to take care to be truly informed what forts the French have erected, and where; how they are garrisoned and appointed, and what is their distance from each other, and from Logstown; and from the best intelligence you can procure, you are to learn what gave occasion to this expedition of the French; how they are likely to be supported, and what their pretensions are.

"When the French commandant has given you the required and necessary dispatches, you are to desire of him a proper guard to protect you as far on your return as you may judge for your safety, against any straggling Indians or hunters that may be ignorant of your character, and molest you. Wishing you good success in your negotiation, and safe and speedy return, I am, &c.,

"ROBERT DINWIDDIE.

"WILLIAMSBURG, 30 October, 1753."

On the day of his appointment Washington left Williamsburg, and on the 31st reached Fredericksburg, Va., where he employed Jacob Van Braam as a French interpreter. The two then went to Alexandria, where some necessary purchases were made. Thence they proceeded to Winchester, where pack-horses were purchased; after which they rode to Wills' Creek (Cumberland, Md.), arriving there on the 14th of November. "Here," said Washington in his journal of the tour, "I engaged Mr. Gist¹ to pilot us out, and also hired four others as servitors,—Barnaby Currin and John McQuire, Indian traders, Henry Steward, and William Jenkins; and in company with these persons left the inhabitants the next day."

The party, now including seven persons, moved from Fayette in a northwesterly direction, and crossing the Youghiogheny River into what is now Fayette County, proceeded by way of Gist's place,² to Frazier's, on the Monongahela, ten miles above its junction with the Allegheny. They had found the traveling through the wilderness so difficult that the journey to this point from Wills' Creek occupied a week. Referring to this part of the route, the journal says, "The excessive rains and vast quantities of

snow which had fallen prevented our reaching Mr. Frazier's, an Indian trader, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, on Monongahela River, till Thursday the 22d. We were informed here that expresses had been sent a few days before to the traders down the river, to acquaint them with the French general's death, and the return of the major part of the French army into winter quarters. The waters were quite impassable without swimming our horses, which obliged us to get the loan of a canoe from Frazier, and to send Barnaby Currin and Henry Steward down the Monongahela with our baggage to meet us at the forks of the Ohio."

Crossing the Allegheny, Washington found Shingiss, the Delaware king, who accompanied the party to Logstown, which they reached in twenty-five days from Williamsburg. On their arrival they found the Indian Monakatoocha, but the Half-King was absent, hunting. Washington told the former, through his Indian interpreter, John Davidson, that he had come as a messenger to the French general, and was ordered to call and inform the sachems of the Six Nations of the fact. The Half-King³ was sent for by runners, and at about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 25th he came in, and visited Washington in his tent, where, through the interpreter, Davidson, he told him that it was a long way to the headquarters of the French commandant on the Allegheny. "He told me," says the journal, "that the nearest and levellest way was now impassable by reason of many large miry savannahs; that we must be obliged to go by Venango, and should not get to the near fort in less than five or six nights' sleep, good traveling." He told Washington that he must wait until a proper guard of Indians could be furnished him. "The people whom I have ordered in," said he, "are not yet come, and cannot, until the third night from this; until which time, brother, I must beg you to stay. I intend to send the guard of Mingoes, Shannoahs, and Delawares, that our brothers may see the love and loyalty we bear them."

Washington was anxious to reach his destination at the earliest possible time, but, in deference to the wishes of the friendly Tanacharison, he remained until the 30th of November, when, as it is recorded in the journal, "We set out about nine o'clock with the Half-King, Jeskakake, White Thunder, and the Hunter, and traveled on the road to Venango, where we arrived the fourth of December, without anything remarkable happening but a continued series of bad weather. This is an old Indian town, situated at the mouth of French Creek, on the Ohio, and lies near north about sixty miles from Logstown, but more than seventy miles the way we were obliged to go."

On the 7th the party set out from Venango for the

¹ Christopher Gist, agent of the "Ohio Company," who, a few months previously, in 1753, had located and built a cabin near the centre of the territory of the present county of Fayette, at the place now known as Mount Bradlock.

² "According to the best observation I could make," said Washington in his journal, "Mr. Gist's new settlement, which we passed by, bears about west-northwest, seventy miles from Wills' Creek."

³ Tanacharison, the Half-King, was and always continued to be a firm and steadfast friend of the English, but he lived less than a year from the time when Washington met him at Logstown. His death occurred at Harrisburg, Pa. (then Harris' Ferry), in October, 1754.

French fort, and reached it on the 11th, having been greatly impeded "by excessive rains, snows, and bad traveling through many mires and swamps." On the 12th, Washington waited on the commander, acquainted him with the business on which he came, and in the afternoon exhibited his commission, and delivered the letter from Governor Dinwiddie. While it was being translated he employed his time in taking the dimensions of the fort and making other observations with which he was charged. In the evening of the 14th he received the answer of the commandant to the Governor; but although he was now ready to set out on his return, he could not get away until the second day after that, as the French, although treating him with the greatest outward show of politeness, were using every artifice with his Indians to seduce them from their allegiance and friendship to the English, and were constantly plying them with brandy, which made the Indians loth to leave the place. Washington could not well go without them, and even if he could have done so, he would have been very unwilling to leave them behind him, subject to the dangerous influence of the French officers and French brandy.

Finally, on the 16th, he induced the Half-King and other Indians to leave, and set out from the fort for Venango, which was reached on the 22d. There the chiefs were determined to remain for a time, and therefore Washington's party was compelled to proceed without them, accompanied only by the Indian, Young Hunter, whom the Half-King had ordered to go with them as a guide. The journal of Washington narrates the events of this stage of the journey as follows: "Our horses were now so weak and feeble, and the baggage so heavy (as we were obliged to provide all the necessities which the journey would require), that we doubted much their performing it. Therefore, myself and the others, except the drivers, who were obliged to ride, gave up our horses for packs to assist along with the baggage. I put myself in an Indian walking-dress, and continued with them three days, until I found there was no probability of their getting home in reasonable time. The horses became less able to travel every day, the cold increased very fast, and the roads were becoming much worse by a deep snow, continually freezing; therefore, as I was uneasy to get back to make report of my proceedings to his Honor, the Governor, I determined to prosecute my journey the nearest way through the woods on foot. Accordingly, I left Mr. Van Braam in charge of our baggage, with money and directions to provide necessities from place to place for themselves and horses, and to make the most convenient dispatch in traveling. I took my necessary papers, pulled off my clothes, and tied myself up in a watch-coat. Then, with gun in hand and pack on my back, in which were my papers and provisions, I set out with Mr. Gist, fitted in the same manner, on Wednesday the 26th."

On the following day the two travelers fell in with

a party of French Indians,¹ one of whom fired on them, but fortunately missed. They took the fellow in custody, and kept him with them till nine o'clock at night, when they let him go, and they continued on their way, walking all night, to be out of reach of pursuit. On the next evening at dark they reached the Allegheny just above Shannapin's town. In crossing the river on an improvised craft, Washington was thrown off into the icy current, where the water was ten feet deep, but saved himself by catching at the logs of the raft. They were then obliged to land on an island, and to pass the night there, but in the morning found the river sufficiently frozen to enable them to cross in safety on the ice to the left bank of the river. They suffered severely from cold and exposure, and Gist had his fingers and toes frozen, but they succeeded in reaching Frazier's, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, on the Monongahela, in the evening of the 30th of December.

The journal proceeds: "As we intended to take horses here [at Frazier's], and it required some time to find them, I went up about three miles, to the mouth of the Youghioghenny, to visit Queen Alliquippa, who had expressed great concern that we passed her in going to the fort. I made her a present of a watch-coat and a bottle of rum, which latter was thought much the better present of the two. Tuesday, the 1st of January, we left Mr. Frazier's house, and arrived at Mr. Gist's, at Monongahela,² the 2d, where I bought a horse and saddle." From Gist's Washington proceeded on his return journey, and, without experiencing any notable incident or adventure (except meeting a party bound for the forks of the Ohio for the purpose of building a fort there, as will hereafter be noticed), reached Williamsburg on the 16th of January, 1754, and delivered the letter of the French commandant to Governor Dinwiddie.

The preceding narrative of the journeying of Governor Dinwiddie's young envoy to and from the

¹ Gist, however, in his diary, does not mention any party of Indians, but only the one who fired on them. He says, "We rose early in the morning and set out about two o'clock, and got to the Murderingtown, on the southeast fork of Beaver Creek. Here we met an Indian whom I thought I had seen at Jonecan's, at Venango, when on our journey up to the French fort. This fellow called me by my Indian name, and pretended to be glad to see me. I thought very ill of the fellow, but did not care to let the Major (Washington) know I mistook him. But he soon mistrusted him as much as I did. . . . It was very light and snow was on the ground. The Indian made a stop and turned about. The Major saw him point his gun at us, and he fired. Said the Major, 'Are you shot?' 'No,' said I, upon which the Indian ran forward to a big standing white-oak, and began loading his gun, but we were soon with him. I would have killed him, but the Major would not suffer me. We let him charge his gun. We found he put in a ball, then we took care of him."

² "Monongahela" was a name at that time applied not only to the point on the river at the mouth of Redstone Creek, but also, indefinitely, to a large scope of country adjacent to it, comprising a considerable portion of the present county of Fayette, between the rivers Monongahela and Youghioghenny. As Gist's was then almost the only settlement in all that region, it was a principal point, and known as Monongahela. Gist himself had so named it, as is shown by some of his letters.

French fort "Le Beuf," is given in these pages at considerable length, less on account of the importance of the events and incidents related, than because it has reference to the first and second appearance of George Washington in the territory of Fayette County, which he afterwards frequently visited, and became largely interested in as a property owner. Within this territory is the spot which has become historic as his first battle-ground, and here were first disclosed his highest military abilities, in the wild and disordered retreat of Braddock's army from the field of disaster on the Monongahela.

CHAPTER V.

FRENCH OCCUPATION AT THE HEAD OF THE OHIO — WASHINGTON'S CAMPAIGN OF 1754 IN THE YOUGHIOGHENY VALLEY.

THE result of Washington's expedition was to show beyond all doubt that the design of the French was to occupy, in force, all the country bordering the headwaters of the Ohio River. Thereupon, Governor Dinwiddie transmitted Washington's statement to England, and meanwhile, without waiting for instructions from the home government, commenced preparations for raising a force to be sent to the "Forks of the Ohio" (Pittsburgh), to take possession of that point, and to construct a defensive work to enable them to hold the position against the French. A party had already gone forward from Virginia across the mountains for the same purpose, it being the one alluded to in Washington's journal of the trip to Le Beuf, where he says, "The 6th (of January, on his return from Gist's to Wills' Creek) we met seventeen horses loaded with materials and stores for a fort at the fork of the Ohio, and the day after some families going out to settle." But these were not troops sent by Dinwiddie, or under provincial authority; they were merely employés and colonists going out under the auspices of the "Ohio Company," to locate and to build a fort or block-house for the protection of themselves and the company's interests on the frontier.

The first military force that moved westward having the Ohio River for its objective point was a company under Captain William Trent, which marched from Virginia in January, 1754. From Wills' Creek Captain Trent moved his force of about thirty-three men¹ over the same route which Washington had

traversed to the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny (at the present village of Somerfield), and thence to Gist's settlement. From Gist's he marched to the Monongahela, at the mouth of Redstone Creek, where his men were for a time employed in erecting a storehouse (called the "Hangard") for the Ohio Company. After completing it they continued their march to the present site of the city of Pittsburgh, which place they reached on the 17th of February, and there met Christopher Gist and several others. They immediately commenced work in the construction of the fort, preparation for which had been begun by the party which Washington met on his way to Wills' Creek.

Not long after the commencement of the work, Captain Trent returned by way of the Hangard and Gist's to Wills' Creek, and Lieut. Frazier went to his home on the Monongahela, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, leaving the other commissioned officer, Ensign Ward, in charge of the men engaged in the construction of the fort.

The work progressed slowly (on account of the severity of the weather) for about two months, when suddenly, on the 17th of April, Ensign Ward found himself confronted by a hostile force of about seven hundred French and Indians, having with them eighteen pieces of light artillery. This force, which had come down the Allegheny River in sixty bateaux and a great number of canoes, was under command of Captain Contrecoeur, who at once demanded a surrender of the work and position. The responsibility lay wholly with Ward, as he was the only commissioned officer with the force; but the Half-King, Tanacharison, who was present, and firm as ever in his loyalty to the English, advised the ensign to reply to Contrecoeur, that as he was not an officer of rank, and had no authority to answer the demand, he hoped that the French commander would wait until the arrival of his superior officer, whom he would at once send for. But Contrecoeur refused to accede to this, and demanded immediate surrender, saying that, in case of non-compliance, he would immediately take possession by force of arms.

It was of course impracticable for this ensign's command of about thirty-three men to hold the position against a force of more than twenty times their number, with artillery; and, therefore, the unfinished fort was surrendered without further parley. The French

¹ That the strength of Trent's company did not exceed thirty-three men is stated in the deposition already given on this work. The ensign afterwards is Major Ward, the other an ensign, when the company and the fort which they were building at the head of the Ohio were surrendered to the French about two months later. There appears no reason to doubt Ward's statement, as he was certainly in a position to know the facts, yet it is difficult to reconcile with what is found in a letter addressed by Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, to Governor Hamilton of Pennsylvania, dated Williamsburg, March 21, 1754, and also in

a letter from George Croghan to Governor Hamilton, dated March 25, 1754. In the letter first referred to, Dinwiddie says, " . . . In January I commissioned William Trent to raise one hundred men; he had got seventy and has begun a fort at the forks of the Monongahela." And Croghan, in which he then just returned east from the Ohio, said in his letter, "Mr. Trent had received a commission from the Governor of Virginia, and had enlisted about seventy men before I left Ohio. I left him and his men at the mouth of Monongahela building a fort, which seemed to give the Indians great pleasure and put them in high spirits." (*Colonial Records*, vi., page 21.) Perhaps Croghan included soldiers and laborers, while Ward had reference only to the former. There seems to be no other explanation of the discrepancy in the statements.

commander received Ensign Ward with great politeness, invited him to supper that evening, and entertained him for the night. On the morning of the 18th, Ward took his departure, marched his men up the valley of the Monongahela, and on the 19th arrived at the mouth of Redstone Creek. From that point he pushed on across the territory of the present county of Fayette, by way of Gist's, and thence to the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny, and arrived at Wills' Creek on the 22d of April. The fort which Ward had been compelled to surrender to Contrecoeur was completed by the French force with all practicable dispatch, and named "Fort du Quesne" in honor of the Marquis du Quesne, the French Governor-General of Canada.¹

While the events already related were in progress,

¹ The following from the "Calendar of Virginia State Papers and other Manuscripts, 1652 to 1781, preserved in the capitol at Richmond; arranged and edited by William Palmer, M.D., under authority of the Legislature of Virginia, vol. 1, 1876," gives authentic information as to Captain Trent's operations at the head of the Ohio, and the surrender of the partially constructed fort by Ensign Ward to the French commander, viz.:

"Deposition taken March 19, 1777, at the house of Mr. John Ormsby, in Pittsburg, Ac. Aggravate to Notice given to Col. George Morgan, Agent for the Indiana Company, Isaac James Wood and Charles Sumner, pursuant to a resolution of the Hon^{ble} the Governor of Virginia appointing them Commissioners for Collecting Evidence on behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia against the several Persons pretending to claim lands within the Territory and Limits thereof, under Deeds of Purchases from Indians.

"Major Edward Ward Deposeth and saith that in the beginning of the year 1754, William Trent Esquire was appointed by Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, Captain of a Company authorized, of which this Deponent was appointed Ensign, by the said Trent. Who assembled the Chiefs and Deputies of the Six Nations, and requested of them permission to erect a Trading House at the Junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, to carry on a Free and open Trade with the Six Nations, and their dependants which was granted by the said Deputies, with this restriction, that he was to form no Settlements, improvements on the said Land, but on the contrary to Evacuate the same when required by the Six Nations.

"After which the said Capt. Trent enlisted a number of men not exceeding thirty-three, and proceeded to erect a Fort at the place before mentioned. That on the 17th of April following, and before the Fort was nearly completed, this Deponent, who commanded in the absence of Capt. Trent, was put to the necessity of surrendering the possession to a Superior number of Troops, commanded by a French Officer, who demanded it in the name of the King of France; at which time the Half-King, and a number of the Six Nations in the English Interests were present. This deponent further saith that in the year 1752, and before his surrender to the French, there was a small Village, inhabited by the Delawares, on the South East side of the Allegheny River, in the neighborhood of that place, and that of Kittanning, on the same side of the said River, was then inhabited by the Delawares; that about one-third of the Shawanese inhabited Loggs Town on the West Side of the Ohio, and tended Corn on the East Side of the River—and the other part of the nation lived on the Scioto River. That the Deputies of the Six Nations after the surrender joined the Virginia Forces, Commanded by Colonel George Washington, who was then in his march to the Little Meadows, and continued with him in the service of Virginia till after the defeat of Monsieur La Force and a party of French Troops under his Command. And the deponent further saith that subsequent to the defeat of Colo. Washington at the great Meadows, the Shawanese, Delawares, and many of the Western Tribes of Indians, and an inconsiderable number of Renegades of the Seneca Tribe, one of the Six Nations, joined the French, and Prosecuted a War against the Frontiers of the States of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, till the conclusion of the Peace with the Indians in the year 1759, but that he never understood that the Body of the Six Nations contained the firm Friends of the English. . . ."

troops, intended for the occupation of the "Forks of the Ohio," were being raised and organized under the authority of Governor Dinwiddie, in Virginia, and the first detachment of these was sent forward under command of Lieut.-Col. George Washington, who, on the 31st of March, had received from the Governor a commission (dated March 15th) of that grade in the Virginia regiment, of which Col. Joshua Fry was the commanding officer, with others to take the troops then quartered in Alexandria, and to march them to the Ohio, "there to help Capt. Trent to build forts, and to defend the possessions of his Majesty against the attempts and hostilities of the French."

The detachment thus ordered forward under Washington, consisted of two companies of infantry, commanded respectively by Capt. Peter Hogg and Lieut. Jacob Van Braam.² Besides the commanding officer and the two company commandants, the force consisted of "five subalterns, two sergeants, six corporals, one drummer, and one hundred and twenty soldiers; one surgeon,³ and one Swedish gentleman, who was a volunteer."

On Tuesday, the 2d of April, at noon, the force marched out of Alexandria with two wagons, and camped that night six miles from the town. From that time nothing of note occurred in fifteen days' marching, except that the detachment was joined by a small company under Capt. Stephen,⁴ bringing the total strength of the command up to about one hundred and fifty men.

Washington kept no regular journal on the expedition, but he made hasty notes of many occurrences; which notes were captured by the French at the battle of the Monongahela in 1755, and were by them preserved and published, though Washington said afterwards that they had distorted parts of them. One memorandum, dated April 19th, is to this effect: "Met an express who had letters from Capt. Trent, at the Ohio,⁵ demanding a reinforcement with all speed, as he hourly expected a body of eight hundred French. I tarried at Job Pearsall's for the arrival of the troops, where they came the next day. When I received the above express, I dispatched a courier to Col. Fry, to give him notice of it.

"The 20th. . . Came down to Col. Cresap's [Old Town, Md.] to order the detachment, and on my route had notice that the fort was taken by the French. That news was confirmed by Mr. Ward, the ensign of Capt. Trent, who had been obliged to surrender to a body

² The same person who, in the preceding autumn, had accompanied Washington to Fort Le Boeuf as French interpreter.

³ Dr. James Craik, afterwards the family physician of Washington, and his intimate and life-long friend.

⁴ Afterwards Gen. Stephen, of the Revolutionary army, under Washington.

⁵ Capt. Trent appears to have attempted to conceal the fact that he had absented himself from his command at the Forks of the Ohio, leaving Ensign Ward in charge, an offense for which he was severely censured by Gov. Dinwiddie, who on discovering it, proposed to have him court-martialed for it.

of one thousand French and upwards,¹ under command of Capt. Contrecoeur, who was come down from Venango with sixty bateaux and three hundred canoes, and who, having planted eighteen pieces of cannon against the fort, afterwards had sent him a summons to depart."

Ensign Ward, as before mentioned, arrived at Wills' Creek on the 23d. Washington, on receiving Ward's account of the surrender of the fort to the French, convened a council of war at Wills' Creek to determine on the proper course to be pursued in this exigency. The council was held on the 23d, and decided "that it would be proper to advance as far as Redstone Creek, on Monongahela, about thirty-seven miles on this side of the fort, and there to raise a fortification, clearing a road broad enough to pass with all our artillery and baggage, and there to wait for fresh orders." The reasons for this decision were, "First, That the mouth of Redstone is the first convenient place on the river Monongahela. Second, That stores are already built at that place for the provisions of the company, wherein our ammunition may be laid up; our great guns may be also sent by water whenever we should think it convenient to attack the fort. Third, We may easily (having all these conveniences) preserve our people from the ill consequences of inaction, and encourage the Indians, our allies, to remain in our interests." When the council had arrived at this decision, Ensign Ward was sent forward to acquaint Governor Dinwiddie with the facts as well as to make his own report, taking with him an interpreter, and one of the young Indians, while another Indian runner was sent to the Half-King, at the Ohio, to notify him of the projected advance of the Virginians.² "I thought it proper also," said Washington, "to acquaint the Governors of Maryland and Pennsylvania of the news."

After a few brief preparations Washington's forces moved out on the path leading to the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny, cutting out the road as they proceeded; so that it was not until the 9th of May that they reached the Little Crossings (Castleman's River). While they were at this place (May 11th) Washington sent out a reconnoitring party of twenty-five men under command of Capt. Stephen and Ensign Peyronie, with orders to scout along the line of advance, as far as Gist's place, "to inquire where La Force³ and his party were,—and in case they were in

the neighborhood, to cease pursuing, and take care of themselves;" and, also, "to examine closely all the woods round about," and if any straggling Frenchman should be found away from the others, to capture, and bring him in to be examined for information. "We were exceedingly desirous," said Washington, "to know if there was any possibility of sending down anything by water, as also to find out some convenient place about the mouth of Red Stone Creek, where we could build a fort."

Washington's forces remained three days at the Little Crossings. Some accounts have it that they made the long halt at this place for the purpose of building a bridge over the river, but this is rendered improbable by the following entry, having reference to the day on which they moved on from their three days' encampment, viz.: "May the 12th.—Marched away, and went on a rising ground, where we halted to dry ourselves, for we had been obliged to ford a deep river, where our shortest men had water up to their arm-pits." On the same day Washington received, by courier, letters informing him that Col. Fry was at Winchester with upwards of one hundred men, and would start in a few days to join the advance detachment; also that Colonel Innis was on the way with three hundred and fifty Carolinians. On the 16th the column met two traders, who said they were fleeing for fear of the French,—parties of whom had been seen near Gist's. These traders told Washington that they believed it to be impossible to clear a road over which wagons or artillery-pieces could be taken to the mouth of Redstone Creek. On the 17th, Ensign Ward rejoined Washington, having come from Williamsburg, with a letter from the Governor, notifying him that Captain Mackay, with an independent company of one hundred men, exclusive of officers, was on the way, and that he might expect them at any day. Two Indians came in from "the Ohio" the same evening, and reported that the French at Fort du Quesne were expecting reinforcements sufficient to make their total force sixteen hundred men.

On the 18th the column reached the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny (Somerfield), where the companies encamped, and remained several days. The halt at this place was necessary to wait for lower water in the river, which had been swollen by recent rains; but besides this, the young commander wished to examine the stream below, hoping to find that it was navigable for bateaux, or canoes of sufficient size to carry cannon and stores. It is not improbable that the opinions so confidently expressed by the two fugitive traders, who came in on the 16th, and others, as to the impossibility of opening a practicable road for guns and heavy material to the mouth of Redstone Creek, had impressed him so strongly as to cause him

¹ Ward overestimated the numbers of Contrecoeur's force, as it was very natural that he should do, under the circumstances.

² The Half-King had sent by some of his Indians to Washington, at Wills' Creek, an address or speech with belts of wampum. To that speech Washington now sent back by the runner a written reply, assuring him of the friendship and gratitude of the English, and that they were moving towards the Ohio in force, and clearing a road for a much larger army, with great guns. He also requested the Half-King to come up and meet him on the way, to assist him by his wise counsel. To this request Tanachichon responded by meeting Washington between the Youghiogheny and Gist's, as will be seen.

³ La Force was a Frenchman, who had been sent out from Fort du Quesne about the first of May with a small party of French and Indians

ostensibly for the purpose of capturing deserters; but Washington, who had received information from an Indian runner sent by the Half-King, believed they had other purposes in view, and therefore ordered the reconnoissance.

to entertain the idea of making his military base on the Youghiogheny instead of on the Monongahela as first intended.

Whatever may have been his reasons, it is certain that Washington decided on, and made, the exploration, commencing the voyage on the 20th, in a canoe, "with Lieut. West, three soldiers, and one Indian." Following "the river along about half a mile," they were obliged to go ashore, where they met Peter Suver, a trader, who spoke discouragingly of their chances of finding a passage by water, "which," says Washington, "caused me to alter my mind of causing canoes to be made; I ordered my people to wade, as the waters were shallow enough, and continued myself going down the river in the canoe. . . . We gained Turkey Foot by the beginning of the night."

On the morning of the 21st they remained some time at Turkey Foot, "to examine the place, which we found very convenient to build a fort.¹ From there they passed down the river, finding nearly every variety of channel, sometimes rocky and rapid, and then still and deep, until at last, at a computed distance of about ten miles below Turkey Foot, "it became so rapid as to oblige us to come ashore." Thus ended Washington's exploration of the Youghiogheny, and then the party returned to the camp at the Great Crossings.

Upon the return of Col. Washington from his exploring trip the troops were put in motion, and crossing the Youghiogheny without bridging (the high water having then in a great measure subsided), marched on northwesterly towards the Great Meadows, at which place they arrived on the 24th, at two o'clock in the afternoon. In the morning of that day, when the column was a few miles southeast of the Meadows, two Indian runners came in from the Ohio with a message from the Half-King saying that "the French army" was already on the march from Fort du Quesne to meet the advancing force of Washington, and also notifying him that Tanacharison and the other chiefs would soon be with him to hold council, as Washington had requested in the dispatch sent to him from Wills' Creek.

On the same afternoon that the troops arrived at the Great Meadows, a trader came in saying that he had come from Gist's, where the evening before he had seen two Frenchmen; he also knew that a strong French force was in the vicinity of Stewart's Crossings on the Youghiogheny. This report confirmed the news received from the Half-King, and thereupon Washington decided to remain for a time at the Meadows, and avail himself of the advantage offered by the position. There were here, as he said in his notes, "two natural intrenchments," which he caused to be strengthened to some extent artificially, and

within these slight defenses he placed a part of the troops with the wagons. The troops worked two or three days in strengthening the position, and on the 27th of May Washington wrote: "We have, with nature's assistance, made a good entrenchment, and by clearing the bushes out of the meadows, prepared a *charming* field for an encounter." Probably he never afterwards used so unilitary an adjective in describing the construction and surroundings of a fortification.

On the 25th several small detachments were sent out from the camp with orders to reconnoitre the road² and the Indian trails, to examine the woods and every part of the country thoroughly, "and endeavor to get some news of the French, of their forces, and of their motions." But these parties returned in the evening of the same day without having made any discoveries. On the 26th a messenger (Mr. William Jenkins) arrived, bringing dispatches—though of no great importance—from Col. Fairfax, who, with Governor Dinwiddie, was then at Winchester.

Early on the morning of the 27th, Christopher Gist arrived from his plantation, and reported that at about noon on the preceding day a French detachment of about fifty men had visited his house and committed considerable depredation there. He also said he had seen their tracks within five miles of the Virginians' camp. On receipt of this information, Washington sent out a detachment of seventy-five men under Capt. Hogg, Lieut. Mercer, and Ensign Peyronie, in search of the French force. Information had already been received that a party of Indians, under the friendly Half-King, had come up the Monongahela, and was probably not very far from the Great Meadows. On the evening of the 27th, an Indian messenger from Tanacharison came to Washington with the information that the Half-King—whose camp, he said, was only six miles away—had seen the tracks of two Frenchmen, which he followed stealthily, and had thereby discovered the French party encamped in a rocky ravine, secluded, and difficult of access, and situated about half a mile from the trail.³

On receiving this intelligence, Washington was

¹ That is, the path which had been slightly cleared by Capt. Trent, and the Ohio Company's party which had preceded him in the previous winter.

² On the 27th of May the Half-King sent Col. Washington notice that a Party from the French Army was hovering about his camp, &c. &c. would march to meet his People, &c. &c. on the 28th he had sent offering them off. Col. Washington replied that he would send up some Indians, &c. &c. The Indian Runners tracked the French Men's Footmarks came up to their Lodgment; they discovered our People about one hundred yards distant, &c. &c. to their Arms, and a small Engagement ensued. We lost one Man and four the wounded; the French lost Twelve killed, and Twenty some taken Prisoners, whose names are given, &c. &c. The Indians scalped many of the dead French, took up the Hatchet against them, sent their Scapls and a String of black Wampum to several other Tribes of Indians, with a desire that they should also take up the Hatchet against the French, which I hope they have done. Letter from Gov. Dinwiddie to Gov. Hamilton, at Philadelphia, dated June 2, 1754. *Collected Papers*, Vol. 1, p. 36.

³ This seems to show that he then had in contemplation a change in the original plan of operations by making his base on the Youghiogheny instead of the Monongahela.

suspicious that the secret movements of the French were part of a stratagem to draw some of his forces away from the camp and then attack it. He therefore ordered the ammunition to be placed in a safe position, under a guard strong enough to prevent it from capture in case of attack, and then set out immediately, with the rest of his men,¹ for the camp of the Half-King. The night was rainy and very dark; the path over which they traveled was narrow, rough, and hard to distinguish; but they persevered, and in the morning at a little before sunrise reached the Half-King's camp,² where, at a council, held with the old sachem, it was determined to proceed at once to attack the French camp.

The party whose movements had been reported by Gist and others was the "French army," of whose departure from Fort Du Quesne Washington had been apprised. In some historical accounts of the campaign it has been stated that it was under command of M. La Force, but this was not the case; it was commanded by M. de Jumonville,³ a French ensign, who was accompanied by La Force, but the latter was simply a volunteer, and held no military command in the expedition. Afterwards the French authorities and writers claimed that Jumonville himself was not engaged in a military enterprise, but that he was merely an envoy or bearer of dispatches

charged by the commandant at Fort du Quesne with the duty of delivering a communication to the commanding officer of the English force; and that the military party which accompanied him was acting simply as his guard while performing this service. But if it was simply a guard to a peaceful envoy, then certainly its leader adopted a very strange course in lurking near Washington's encampment for two days, and hiding his men in an obscure and gloomy glen among rocks and brushwood.

It having been determined to attack Jumonville's party, Washington's men and Tanacharison's Indians left the headquarters of the latter, and marched "Indian-file" to near the French camp,⁴ where a line was formed, with the English on the right and the Indians on the left, and in this order the combined forces moved to the attack. It was not a complete surprise, for the French discovered their assailants before they were within rifle-range. The right, under Washington, opened fire, and received that of the French. The conflict lasted only about a quarter of an hour, when the French surrendered. Their loss was ten killed and one wounded. Among the killed was M. de Jumonville.⁵ All the dead men were scalped by Tanacharison's Indians. Washington's loss was one man killed and two wounded.

The prisoners, twenty-one in number (among whom were La Force, M. Drouillard, and two cadets), were marched to the Half-King's camp, and thence to the Great Meadows. Two days later, they were sent to Winchester, Va., with a guard of twenty men, under command of Lieutenant West, who was also accompanied by Mr. Spindorff.

On the 30th, Washington "began to raise a fort with small palisades, fearing that when the French should hear the news of that defeat we might be attacked by considerable forces." The defenses which his men had constructed at the Great Meadows' camp prior to this, probably consisted of parapets, formed of logs (laid horizontally) and earth, along the crests of the "two natural intrenchments," which have already been mentioned, and the discovery of which at the Great Meadows, together with the advantage of a small stream that flowed near them, seems to have been a principal reason for his selecting that

¹ Most accounts have it that the force which Washington took with him on that night consisted of only forty men; but the language of his notes—though not entirely clear—indicates that the number left to guard the ammunition was about forty, and that the remainder of his force accompanied him on the expedition.

² Mr. Vesch places the site of the Half-King's camp on that night, "near a fine spring, since called *Washington's Spring*, about fifty rods northward of the *Great Meadows*, in the northeast part of the present township of Wharton, and very near the old National road.

³ Following is a translation of the orders given by M. de Contrecoeur to Jumonville for this expedition:

"Be it known that the captain of a company belonging to the detachment of marines, commander-in-chief at the Ohio Fort du Quesne, Presque Isle and Rivière aux Oeufs, hath given orders to M. de Jumonville, ensign of the troops, to depart immediately, with one officer, three cadets, one volunteer [La Force], one English interpreter, and twenty-eight men, to go up as far as the High Lands, and to make what discovery he can; he shall keep along the river Monongahela in Periaugas, as far as the Hangard, after which he shall march along until he finds the road which leads to that said to have been cleared by the English. As the Indians give out that the English are on their march to attack us, which we cannot believe, since we are at peace; should M. de Jumonville, contrary to our expectations, hear of any attempt intended to be made by the English on the lands belonging to the French King, he shall immediately go to them and deliver them the summons we have given him. We further charge him to dispatch a speedy messenger to us before the summons be read, to acquaint us of all the discoveries he hath made of the day he intends to read them the summons, and also to bring us an answer from them, with all possible diligence, after it is read.

"If M. de Jumonville should hear that the English intend to go on the other side of the Great Mountain [the Alleghenies] he shall not pass the High Lands, for we would not disturb them in the least, being desirous to keep up that union which exists between the two crowns.

"We charge M. de Jumonville to stand upon his guard against every attempt, either from the English or the Indians. If he should meet any Indians, he shall tell them he is traveling about to see what is transacting on the King's territories, and to take notice of every road, and shall show them friendship. Done at the camp at Fort Du Quesne, the 23d of May, 1754.

(Signed) CONTRECOEUR."

⁴ "Jumonville's Camp," says Mr. Vesch, "is a place well known in our mountains. It is near half a mile southward of Dunlar's Camp, and about five hundred yards eastward of Braddock's road,—the same which Washington was then making. . . . There is not above ground in Fayette County a place so well calculated for concealment, and for secretly watching and counting Washington's little army as it would pass along the road, as this same Jumonville's Camp." The spot is now well known by residents in that part of the county, and is frequently visited by strangers from motives of curiosity.

⁵ The killing of Jumonville was stigmatized by the French as the assassination of a peaceful envoy, and their writers have covered thousands of pages with accusations against Washington as commander of the attacking force. Even a greater amount of writing has been done by American historians to refute those false allegations. But the character of WASHINGTON needs no vindication, and certainly none will be offered in these pages.

place as a site for his fortified camp and temporary base of operations.

The little stockade, which Washington built after the fight at Jumonville's camp, was evidently a very slight and primitive affair, for on the 2d of June it was completed, and religious services were held in it. In the previous evening the Half-King had arrived, bringing with him some twenty-five or thirty families of Indians, who had fled from the lower Monongahela and the neighborhood of Logstown for fear of the vengeance of the French. The fugitive party numbered between eighty and one hundred persons, including women and children. Among them was "Queen" Alliquippa and her son. Her heart had evidently been touched in its tenderest chord by Washington's present of a bottle of rum to her in the preceding December, and now she came to place herself under his protection, she doubtless had visions of future favors from him. But the presence of these refugees was very embarrassing to the young commander on account of prospective scarcity of provisions, and for many other reasons; and the inconvenience was afterwards increased by the arrival of other parties of non-combatant Indians. One of these was a party of Shawanese, who came to the fort on the 2d of June, and others came in on the 5th and 6th. Washington wished to be disencumbered of these hangers-on, and tried to have a rendezvous of friendly Indians established at the mouth of the Red-stone Creek, but did not succeed in effecting his purpose.

On the 6th of June, Christopher Gist arrived from Wills' Creek, with information that Col. Fry, commanding officer of the Virginia regiment, had died at that place on the 30th of May while on his way to the Great Meadows with troops. By his death Washington succeeded to the command of the regiment. On the 9th, Major Muse arrived from Wills' Creek with the remainder of the regiment, and nine small swivel-guns, with ammunition for them. But although the last of the regiment had now arrived, the total force under Washington was but little more than three hundred men, in six companies, commanded respectively by Captains Stephen, Jacob Van Braam, Robert Stobo, Peter Hogg, Andrew Lewis,¹ Polson, and George Mercer. Among the subalterns were Lieutenants John Mercer and Waggoner, and Ensigns Peyronie and Tower. Major Muse, as a man of some military experience, was detailed as quartermaster, and Captain Stephen was made acting major.

Major Muse, on his arrival, reported that Captain Mackay, of the South Carolina Royal Independent Company, had arrived with his command at Wills' Creek, and was not far behind him on the march to Great Meadows. He (Mackay) arrived on the follow-

ing day (June 10th), having with him a force of about one hundred men, five days' rations of flour, sixty cattle on the hoof, and a considerable supply of ammunition. As Capt. Mackay was a regular officer in the royal service, he displayed from the first a disinclination to act under the orders of a "buckskin colonel" of Virginia provincial troops. This feeling extended to the private soldiers of the Carolina company, but no act of pronounced insubordination resulted from it.

Two days after the arrival of Capt. Mackay, some of Washington's scouts brought in word that they had discovered a French party, numbering, by estimate, about ninety men, between Gist's and Stewart's Crossings of the Youghiogheny. This intelligence caused the colonel to start out with about one hundred and thirty men and thirty Indians to find them; but before leaving the meadows, he took the same precaution that he observed when he went out to attack the party under Jumonville,—that is, he directed all his ammunition and stores to be placed in the safest possible position within the palisade, and set a strong guard over it, with orders to keep the strictest watch until his return; for he still feared that the reported movement by the French was part of a stratagem by which they hoped to capture the work in the absence of a large part of its defenders. On moving out with his party, however, he soon met an Indian party, who informed him that the alarm was unfounded, for, that instead of the reported party of ninety, there were but nine Frenchmen, and these were deserters. Thereupon he returned to the camp, leaving a small party to take the deserters and bring them in, which they accomplished soon afterwards.

Finding that there was as yet no French force in his vicinity, Washington now resolved to advance towards Redstone, and accordingly, on the 16th, moved out on the Nemacolin path towards Gist's, taking with him his artillery pieces, some of the wagons, and all his men, except the Carolinians, under Mackay, who were left behind at the fort to guard the stores. This was done to avoid a possible conflict of authority with Mackay, who was indisposed to have his company perform its share of labor in clearing the way for the passage of the train.

This labor was found to be so great that the force under Washington was employed thirteen days in making the road passable from the fort to Gist's, though the distance was only thirteen miles. Before reaching Gist's (on the 27th) Capt. Lewis was sent ahead with Lieut. Waggoner, Ensign Mercer, and a detachment of seventy men, to attempt the opening of a practicable road beyond Gist's, towards Redstone. Another detachment, under Capt. Polson, was sent out in advance to reconnoitre.

On the 29th of June Washington arrived at Gist's, and there received information that a strong French force was advancing up the Monongahela. Thereupon, he at once called a council of war, at which it was re-

¹ Afterwards General Lewis, who fought the battle of Point Pleasant in Dunmore's war of 1774. He was a relative of Washington, and it is said that in 1775 the latter recommended him for the appointment which he himself soon after received, that of commander-in-chief of the American armies.

solved to concentrate all the forces at that point, and there await the French attack. Intrenchments were immediately commenced and pushed with all possible vigor; a messenger was sent towards Redstone, to call in Lewis's and Polson's detachments, and another to the Great Meadows, with a request to Capt. Mackay to march his force without delay to Gist's. He promptly responded; and Lewis and Polson also came in the next morning, having cut through nearly eight miles of road from Gist's towards Redstone. On their arrival Washington called a second council of war, which reversed the decision of the first, and resolved, without a dissenting voice, to abandon the work at Gist's and retreat to Wills' Creek, over the route by which they had advanced. This decision was at once acted on.

In the retreat, the means of transportation being very deficient,¹ it is said that "Colonel Washington set a noble example to the officers by leading his own horse with ammunition and other public stores, leaving his baggage behind, and giving the soldiers four pistoles to carry it forward. The other officers followed this example. There were nine swivels, which were drawn by the soldiers of the Virginia regiment, over a very broken road, unassisted by the men belonging to the Independent Company [Mackay's], who refused to perform any service of the kind. Neither would they act as pioneers, nor aid in transporting the public stores, considering this a duty not incumbent on them as King's soldiers. This conduct had a discouraging effect upon the soldiers of the Virginia regiment, by dampening their ardor and making them more dissatisfied with their extreme fatigue."²

The journey between Gist's and the Great Meadows, which Washington, on his outward march, had been unable to perform in less than thirteen days, was now made in less than two days, notwithstanding the insufficiency of transportation and the severe labor which the men were obliged to perform in hauling the artillery pieces and military stores; and the retreating column reached the fortified camp at Great Meadows on the 1st of July.

It had been the intention, as before noticed, to continue the retreat to Wills' Creek, but on the arrival at the Meadows, Washington found that it was impracticable to go on, for, says Sparks, "His men had become so much fatigued from great labor and a deficiency of provisions, that they could draw the swivels no farther, nor carry the baggage on their backs. They had been eight days without bread, and at the Great Meadows they found only a few bags of flour. It was thought advisable to wait here, therefore, and fortify themselves in the best manner they could till

they should receive supplies and reinforcements. They had heard of the arrival, at Alexandria, of two independent companies from New York, twenty days before, and it was presumed they must, by this time, have reached Wills' Creek. An express was sent to hasten them on with as much dispatch as possible."

When it had been decided to make a stand at the fortified camp at Great Meadows, Washington gave orders for the men to commence, without delay, to strengthen the rude defenses which had already been erected. More palisades were added; the stockade was extended, and salient angles formed, and a broad but shallow ditch was made outside the fort, materially adding to the strength of the work. Outside this ditch there was constructed a line of defense, similar in character to the modern *rifle-pits*,—but all joined in one extended trench,—further protected in front by a low parapet of logs, embanked with the earth thrown from the trench. The work was done under the supervision of Capt. Robert Stobo, who had had some experience in military engineering. When completed, Washington named it "Fort Necessity," as expressive of the necessity he was under to stand there and fight, because of his inability to continue the retreat to Wills' Creek, as he had intended. The extreme scarcity of provisions, and other supplies too, made the name appropriate.

Washington's selection of a site for his fortification has been often and severely criticised by military men as being badly calculated for defense, and commanded on three sides by high ground and closely approaching woods. The location was undoubtedly chosen partly on account of the peculiar conformation of the ground, which Washington called "natural intrenchments," and which materially lightened the labor of construction, and still more on account of the small stream (a tributary of Great Meadows Run) which flowed by the spot, and across which, at one point, the palisade was extended, so as to bring it within the work, and furnish the defenders with an abundant supply of water, a consideration of vital importance if the fort was to be besieged.

The size and shape of Fort Necessity have often been described by writers, but the different accounts vary in a remarkable manner. Col. Burd, who visited the ruin of the work in 1759, five years after its erection, says, under date of September 10th, in that year, "Saw Col. Washington's fort, which was called Fort Necessity. It is a small, *circular*, stockade, with a small house in the centre. On the outside there is a small ditch goes round it, about eight yards from the stockade. It is situated in a narrow part of the meadows, commanded by three points of woods. There is a small run of water just by it. We saw two iron swivels."

Sparks, in describing the fort and its location, says, "The space of ground called the Great Meadows is a level bottom, through which passes a small creek, and is surrounded by hills of moderate and gradual

¹ Sargent says, "Two miserable teams, and a few pack horses being all their means of transporting their ammunition, the officers at once added their own stocks to the train; and, leaving half his baggage behind, Washington, for four pistoles, hired some of the soldiers to carry the remainder."

² Sparks.

descent. This bottom, or glade, is entirely level, covered with long grass and small bushes [Washington mentioned the clearing away of the bushes which covered the ground when the work was commenced], and varies in width. At the point where the fort stood it is about two hundred and fifty yards wide from the base of one hill to that of the opposite. The position of the fort was well chosen, being about one hundred yards from the upland or wooded square on the one side, and one hundred and fifty on the other, and so situated on the margin of the creek as to afford easy access to the water. At one point the high ground comes within sixty yards of the fort, and this was the nearest distance to which an enemy could approach under shelter of trees. The outlines of the fort were still visible when the spot was visited by the writer in 1830, occupying an irregular square, the dimensions of which were about one hundred feet on each side. One of the angles was prolonged farther than the others, for the purpose of reaching the water in the creek. On the west side, next to the nearest wood, were three entrances, protected by stout breastworks or bastions. The remains of a ditch, stretching round the south and west sides, were also distinctly seen. The site of this fort, named Fort Necessity from the circumstances attending its erection and original use, is three or four hundred yards south of what is called the National road, four miles from the foot of Laurel Hill, and fifty miles from Cumberland, at Wills' Creek." If Sparks had been in the least acquainted with military matters, he probably would not have spoken of a fortified position as being "well chosen" when it was commanded on three sides by higher ground, in no place more than one hundred and fifty yards distant, with the opportunity for an enemy to approach on one side within sixty yards under cover of woods.

The best, and it is believed the only reliable description of the form and dimension of the fort, is found in Veech's "Monongahela of Old," as follows: "The engraving and description of Fort Necessity given in Sparks' Washington are inaccurate. It may have presented that diamond shape in 1830, but in 1816 the senior author¹ of these sketches made a regular survey of it with compass and chain. It was in the form of an obtuse-angled triangle of one hundred and five degrees, having its base or hypothenuse upon the run. The line of the base was about midway sected or broken, and about two perches of it thrown across the run, connecting with the base by lines of about the same length, nearly perpendicular to the opposite lines of the triangle. One line of the angle was six, the other seven perches; the base line eleven perches long, including the section thrown across the run. The lines embraced in all about fifty square perches of land, or nearly one-third of an acre. The embankments then (1816) were nearly three feet

above the level of the meadow. The outside "trenches" were filled up. But inside the lines were ditches or excavations about two feet deep, formed by throwing the earth up against the palisades. There were no traces of 'bastions' at the angles or entrances. The junctions of the meadow or glade with the wooded upland were distant from the fort on the southeast about eighty yards, on the north about two hundred yards, and on the south about two hundred and fifty yards. Northwestward, in the direction of the Turnpike road, the slope was a very regular and gradual rise to the high ground, which is about four hundred yards distant."

Leaving Washington and his little army in occupation of their frail defenses at the Great Meadows, let us take a brief glance at the enemy which was approaching them from Fort du Quesne by way of the Monongahela Valley.

The French force, which was marching in pursuit of Washington, was commanded by M. Coulon de Villiers, from whose journal of the campaign a few extracts are here given: "June the 26th.—Arrived at Fort du Quesne about eight in the morning, with the several [Indian] nations, the command of which the General had given me. At my arrival, was informed that M. de Contrecoeur had made a detachment of five hundred French, and eleven Indians of different nations on the Ohio, the command of which he had given to Chevalier le Mercier, who was to depart the next day. As I was the oldest officer, and commanded the Indian nations, and as my brother² had been assassinated, M. de Contrecoeur honored me with that command, and M. le Mercier, though deprived of the command, seemed very well pleased to make the campaign under my orders. . . .

"The 28th.—M. de Contrecoeur gave me my orders, the provisions were distributed, and we left the fort at about ten o'clock in the morning. I began from that instant to send out some Indians to range about by land to prevent being surprised. I posted myself at a short distance above the first fork of the river Monongahela, though I had no thought of taking that route. I called the Indians together and demanded their opinion. It was decided that it was suitable to take the river Monongahela, though the route was longer.

"The 29th.—Mass was said in the camp, after which we marched with the usual precaution.

"30th.—Came to the Hangard, which was a sort of fort built with logs, one upon another, well notched in, about thirty feet in length and twenty in breadth; and as it was late, and would not do anything without consulting the Indians, I encamped about two musket-shots from that place. At night I called the sachems together, and we consulted upon what was best to be done for the safety of our periaguas (large ca-

¹ Freeman Lewis.

² Meaning M. de Jumonville, who was Villiers' half-brother.

noes), and of the provisions we left in reserve, as also what guard should be left to keep it.

"July the 1st.—Put our periaguas in a safe place. Our effects, and everything we could do without, we took into the Hangard, where I left one good sergeant, with twenty men and some sick Indians. Ammunition was afterwards distributed, and we began our march."

The force of De Villiers consisted of five hundred Frenchmen, and about four hundred Indians.¹ Marching from the Hangard in the morning of the 1st of July (at which time Washington's force was approaching the Great Meadows on its retreat from Gist's plantation) the French and Indian column moved up the valley of Redstone Creek (over nearly the same route which was afterwards traversed by Col. Burd's road) towards Gist's, where De Villiers expected to find Washington, his Indian scouts having reported the English force to be at that place.

"At about eleven o'clock," continues the journal, "we discovered some tracks, which made us suspect we were discovered. At three in the afternoon, having no news of our rangers, I sent others, who met those sent before, and not knowing each other, were near upon exchanging shots, but happily found their mistake; they returned to us and declared to have been at the road which the English were clearing;² that they were of opinion no body had been that way for three days. We were no longer in doubt of our proceedings being known to the English."

At daybreak in the morning of the 2d the French force left its bivouac of the previous night and marched towards Gist's. "After having marched some time we stopped, for I was resolved to proceed no farther until I had positive news; wherefore I sent scouts upon the road. In the meanwhile came some of the Indians to me whom we had left at the Hangard; they had taken a prisoner, who called himself a deserter. I examined him, and threatened him with the rope if he offered to impose on me. I learned that the English had left their post [at Gist's] in order to rejoin their fort, and that they had taken back their cannon. Some of our people, finding that the English had abandoned the camp, we went thereto, and I sent some men to search it throughout. They found several tools and other utensils hidden in many places, which I ordered them to carry away. *As it was late*, I ordered the detachment to encamp there.³ . . . We had rain all night."

¹ The force of "five hundred French and eleven Indians," which De Villiers mentions in his journal as having been detached under command of Mercier for this expedition, had been augmented by the large Indian force which De Villiers brought with him down the Allegheny to Fort duquesne.

² It will be recollected that Capt. Lewis, with about seventy men, had been sent forward on the 27th of June to attempt the opening of a road from Gist's to Redstone, and that they were recalled on the 29th. It is probable that the French scouts had come upon some part of the work done by Lewis's party, northwest of Gist's, but not the track between Gist's and the Great Meadows.

³ De Villiers' narrative of his march to Gist's is very different from the account given by Veech, who says, "Hearing that the objects of

When day broke on the morning of the 3d of July the weather was still wet and gloomy, but De Villiers moved forward at once with the main body, scouting parties having been sent in advance the previous evening. The rain continued, and increased during the long hours of the march towards Fort Necessity, but the French column pressed on with energy, and with all possible speed, for, said De Villiers, "I foresaw the necessity of preventing the enemy in their works." It also appears that he took the pains to ride away from the road into the woods, to make a flying visit to the rocky defile where Jumonville had lost his life five weeks before. "I stopped," he says, "at the place where my brother had been assassinated, and saw there yet some dead bodies," and then proceeds: "When I came within three-quarters of a league from the English fort I ordered my men to march in columns, every officer to his division, that I might the better dispose of them as necessity would require." His column was now within striking distance of the fort, after a drenching and dreary march of seven hours from Gist's.

Meanwhile, at Fort Necessity, Washington had been apprised of the arrival of the French at Gist's on the 2d, and had been constantly on the alert during the night. Not long after sunrise on the 3d, some of the advance scouts of the French were seen, and one of Washington's men on picket was brought in wounded, but after this three or four hours passed without further demonstrations. In the middle of the forenoon word came by scouts that the enemy in strong force was within two hours' march, and afterwards reports of their progress were brought in from time to time. Washington formed his forces in line of battle outside the defenses, awaiting the enemy's appearance, and hoping to induce him to attack in the open field. Finally, at a little before noon the French appeared in the edge of the woods towards

his pursuit were intruching themselves at Gist's, M. de Villiers disencumbered himself of all his heavy stores at the Hangard, and leaving a sergeant and a few men to guard them and the periaguas, *rushed on in the night*, cheered by the hope that he was about to achieve a brilliant *coup de main* upon the young 'backskin colonel.' Coming to the 'plantation' [Gist's] on the morning of July 2d, the gray dawn revealed the rude, half-finished fort, which Washington had there begun to erect. This the French at once invested, and gave a general fire. There was no response; the prey had escaped! Foiled and chagrined, De Villiers was about to retrace his steps, when up comes a half-starved deserter from the Great Meadows, and discloses to him the whereabouts and destitute condition of Washington's forces."

But De Villiers says the deserter was brought to him while he was on the march to Gist's, and from him he learned that the camp at that place had been abandoned by Washington, who had taken his cannon with him; that, having learned this, they went to the place and "searched it throughout," finding tools and utensils concealed there; and finally that, instead of reaching Gist's place in "the gray dawn" of the second of July, they arrived there so late in the day that the commander decided to go no farther, and made his camp there for the night. As to the statement that the French, on coming to the stockade at Gist's, "at once invested it and gave a general fire," it is hardly to be supposed that an officer of De Villiers' experience would have shown such headlong impulsiveness as to pour a volley of mu-ketry against the inanimate logs when no living thing was in sight.

the northwest and began firing at long range, but did no execution. After a time, finding that the enemy manifested no disposition to make a general attack, Col. Washington withdrew his men within the defenses, the Carolinians occupying the rifle-pit trenches behind the low log parapet which formed the outer line (though they were afterwards driven out, not by the enemy's fire, but the torrents of rain that inundated the trenches in which they were posted). The French, finding their fire ineffectual from their distant position in the woods to the northwest,¹ moved to the left, where, on the eastern and southeastern side of the fort, the forest-line was within fair musket-range of the work. From this new position they opened fire with more effect; the battle became general, and continued through the remainder of the day. An account of the conflict at Fort Necessity is thus given by Sparks:

"At eleven o'clock they [the French] approached the fort and began to fire, at the distance of six hundred yards, but without effect. Col. Washington had drawn up his men on the open and level ground outside of the trenches, waiting for the attack, which he presumed would be made as soon as the enemy's forces emerged from the woods, and he ordered his men to reserve their fire till they should be near enough to do execution. The distant firing was supposed to be a stratagem to draw Washington's men into the woods, and thus take them at a disadvantage. He suspected the design, and maintained his post till he found the French did not incline to leave the woods and attack the fort by an assault, as he supposed they would, considering their superiority of numbers. He then drew his men back within the trenches, and gave them orders to fire according to their discretion, as suitable opportunities present themselves. The French and Indians remained on the side of the rising ground which was nearest to the fort, and, sheltered by the trees, kept up a brisk fire of musketry, but never appeared in the open plain below.

"The rain fell heavily through the day, the trenches

were filled with water, and many of the arms of Col. Washington's men were out of order and used with difficulty. In this way the battle continued from eleven o'clock in the morning till eight at night, when the French called and requested a parley.² Suspecting this to be a feint to procure the admission of an officer into the fort, that he might discover their condition, Col. Washington at first declined listening to the proposal; but when the call was repeated, with the additional request that an officer might be sent to them, engaging at the same time their parole for his safety, he sent out Capt. Van Braam, the only person under his command that could speak French except the Chevalier de Peyronie, an ensign in the Virginia regiment, who was dangerously wounded and disabled from rendering any service on the occasion. Van Braam returned, and brought with him from M. de Villiers, the French commander, proposed articles of capitulation. These he read and pretended to interpret, and some changes having been made by mutual agreement, both parties signed them about midnight."

It was a mortifying close to Washington's first campaign, and the scene must have been a most dismal one when he signed the capitulation at dead of night, amid torrents of rain, by the light of a solitary spluttering candle,³ and with his dead and wounded men around him; but there was no alternative, and he had the satisfaction at least of knowing that he had done his best, and that all his officers, with a single exception,⁴ had behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery.

The articles of capitulation were of course written in French. The following translation of them shows the terms granted to Washington, viz.:

"ARTICLE I.—We grant leave to the English commander to retire with all his garrison, and to return peaceably into his

² The account given by De Villiers of the closing scenes of the battle, and of the call for a parley, is as follows: "Towards six at night the fire of the enemy increased with more vigor than ever, and lasted until light. We busily returned their fire. We took particular care to secure our posts to keep the English fast up in their fort all night; and after having fixed ourselves in the best position we could we let the English know that if they would speak to us we would stop firing. They accepted the proposal; there came a captain to the place where I was. I sent M. le Mercier to receive him, and I went to the Meadow, where I told him that as we were not at war we were very willing to save them from the difficulties to which they exposed themselves on account of the Indians; but if they were stubborn we would take away from them all hopes of escaping; that we consented to be favorable to them at present, as we were come only to revenge my brother's assassination, and to oblige them to quit the lands of the king my master. . . ."

³ An officer who was present at the capitulation writes: "When Mr. Van Braam returned with the French proposals we were obliged to take the sense of them from his mouth; it rained so hard that he could not give us a written translation of them, and we could scarcely keep the candle lighted to read them by."

⁴ When, in the following August, the Virginia House of Burgesses passed a vote of thanks to Washington and his officers "for their bravery and gallant defense of their country" at Fort Necessity, the names of all the officers were mentioned except that of the major of the regiment, who was charged with cowardice in the battle, and Capt. Van Braam, who was believed to have acted a treacherous part in interpreting the articles of capitulation.

¹ De Villiers' account of the opening of the fight was as follows: "As we had no knowledge of the place, we presented our flank to the fort when they began to fire upon us, and almost at the same time I perceived the English on the right, in order of battle, and coming towards us. The Indians, as well as ourselves, set up a great cry, and advanced towards them, but they did not give us time to fire upon them before they sheltered themselves in an intrenchment which was adjoining to their fort, after which we aimed to invest the fort, which was advantageously enough situated in a meadow within a musket-shot from the woods. We drew as near to them as possible that we might not expose his Majesty's subjects to no purpose. The fire was very brisk on both sides, and I chose that place which seemed to me the most proper in case we should be exposed to a sally. We fired so briskly as to put out (if I may use the expression) the fire of their cannon with our musket-shot." But, concerning the first part of the above account by De Villiers, Washington afterwards wrote: "I cannot help remarking on Villiers' account of the battle of and transaction at the Meadows, as it is very extraordinary, and not less erroneous than inconsistent. He says the French received the first fire. It is well known that we received it at six hundred paces distance."

own country, and promise to hinder his receiving any insult from us French, and to restrain, as much as shall be in our power, the Indians that are with us.

"ARTICLE 2.—It shall be permitted him to go out and carry with him all that belongs to them except the artillery, which we reserve.

"ARTICLE 3.—That we will allow them the honors of war,—that they march out with drums beating and one swivel gun; being willing thereby to convince them that we treat them as friends.

"ARTICLE 4.—That as soon as the articles are signed by both parties the English colors shall be struck.

"ARTICLE 5.—That to-morrow, at break of day, a detachment of French shall go and make the garrison file off, and take possession of the fort.

"ARTICLE 6.—As the English have but few oxen or horses left, they are at liberty to hide their effects and to come again and search for them when they have a number of horses sufficient to carry them off, and that for this end they may have what guards they please, on condition that they give their word of honor to work no more on any buildings in this place, or any part on this side of the mountains.

"ARTICLE 7.—And as the English have in their power one officer, two cadets, and most of the prisoners made at the assassination of M. de Jumonville, and promise to send them back with a safe guard to Fort du Quesne, situate on the Ohio, for surety of their performing this article, as well as this treaty, MM. Jacob Van Braam and Robert Stobo, both captains, shall be delivered as hostages till the arrival of our French and Canadians above mentioned. We oblige ourselves, on our side, to give an escort to return these two officers in safety, and expect to have our French in two months and a half at farthest."

The capitulation was signed by Washington, Mackay, and Villiers. The latter had cunningly caused the articles to be so worded that the English officers (who knew nothing of the French language) were made to sign an apparent acknowledgment that the killing of Jumonville¹ was an act of *assassination*. It was suspected that Van Braam, the so-called interpreter, knowingly connived at the deception, and this opinion was firmly held by Washington, who afterwards wrote in reference to it as follows: "That we were willfully or ignorantly deceived by our interpreter in regard to the word *assassination* I do aver, and will to my dying moment, so will every officer that was present. The interpreter was a Dutchman, little acquainted with the English tongue, therefore might not advert to the tone and meaning of the word in English; but whatever his motives were for so doing, certain it is he called it the *death* or the *loss* of the *Sieur* Jumonville. So we received and so we understood it, until, to our great surprise and mortification, we found it otherwise in a literal translation."

The numbers of the English forces engaged in the battle at the Great Meadows are not precisely known. The Virginia regiment went in three hundred strong, including officers, and their loss in the engagement was twelve killed and forty-three wounded.² Capt.

Mackay's company numbered about one hundred, but its losses in killed and wounded were not officially stated. On the French side, according to the statement of De Villiers, the losses were two Frenchman and one Indian killed, fifteen Frenchmen and two Indians seriously and a number of others slightly wounded.

On the 4th of July, at break of day, the troops of Washington filed out of the fort with drums beating and colors flying, and (without any transportation for their effects other than was afforded by the backs and shoulders of the men, and having no means of carrying their badly wounded except on improvised stretchers) moved sadly away to commence their weary journey of seventy miles over hills and streams to Wills' Creek.

Upon the evacuation of the fort by Washington the French took possession, and immediately proceeded to demolish the work, while "M. le Mercier ordered the cannon of the English to be broken, as also the one granted by capitulation, they not being able to carry it away." The French commander very prudently ordered the destruction of some barrels of rum which were in the fort, to guard against the disorder and perhaps bloodshed which would probably have ensued if the liquor had been allowed to fall into the hands of the Indians.

De Villiers felt no little anxiety lest the expected reinforcements to Washington should arrive, which might place him in an unpleasant position and reverse the fortunes of the day. He therefore lost no time, and took his departure from the Great Meadows at as early an hour as possible, and marched about two leagues before he encamped for the night. On the 5th, at about nine o'clock in the forenoon, he arrived at Gist's, where he demolished the stockade which Washington had partially erected there, "and after having detached M. de la Chauvignerie to burn the houses round about," continued on the route towards Redstone, to a point about three leagues north-west of Gist's, where his forces made their night bivouac. In the morning of the 6th they moved at an early hour, and reached the mouth of Redstone at ten o'clock. There they "put their periaguas in order, victualled the detachment, carried away the reserve of provisions which they had left there, found several things which the English had hidden," and then, after burning the "Hangard" store-house, embarked, and went down the Monongahela. In the passage down the river, says De Villiers, "we burned down all the settlements we found," and about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th of July they arrived at Fort du Quesne.

As to the manner of the departure of Washington's troops from the surrendered fort, De Villiers said, "The number of their dead and wounded moved me to pity, notwithstanding my resentment for their

¹ "We made the English," said Villiers, "consent to sign that they had assassinated my brother in law's camp."

² By Washington's own official statement.

having in such a manner taken away my brother's life. The savages, who in everything had adhered to my wishes, claimed the right of plunder, but I restrained them; however, the English being frightened fled, and left their tents and one of their colors." But Washington, commenting on these statements of De Villiers, said, in a letter written not long afterwards, "That we left our baggage and horses at the Meadows is certain; that there was not even a possibility to bring them away is equally certain, as we had every horse belonging to the camp killed or taken away during the action, so that it was impracticable to bring anything off that our shoulders were not able to bear, and to wait there was impossible, for we had scarce three days' provisions, and were seventy miles from a supply, yet to say that we came off precipitately is absolutely false, notwithstanding they did, contrary to the articles, suffer their Indians to pillage our baggage¹ and commit all kinds of irregularity. We were with them until ten o'clock the next day; we destroyed our powder and other stores, nay, even our private baggage, to prevent its falling into their hands, as we could not bring it off. When we had got about a mile from the place of action we missed two or three of the wounded, and sent a party back to bring them up; this is the party he speaks of. We brought them all safe off, and encamped within three miles of the Meadows. These are circumstances, I think, that make it evidently clear that we were not very apprehensive of danger. The colors he speaks of as left were a large flag of immense size and weight: our regimental colors were brought off, and are now in my possession."²

From his camping-ground, three miles southeast of the demolished fort, the Virginia regiment, with Mackay's South Carolinians, moved forward in the morning of the 5th of July, and fording the Youghiogheny at the Great Crossings, retraced their steps over the route previously traveled, and reached Wills' Creek after a slow and very toilsome journey. From that place Washington went to Alexandria, and the Virginia troops returned to their homes. Mackay's

Carolina company remained at Wills' Creek, and together with two independent companies from New York,—all under command of Col. James Innes,—erected the fortification afterwards called "Fort Cumberland." This was then the western outpost of English power, and in all the country west of the mountains there was left no bar to French occupation and supremacy.

CHAPTER VI.

BRADDOCK'S EXPEDITION IN 1755.

THE news of Washington's defeat, and the consequent domination of the French over the broad territory west of the Alleghenies, was forwarded without delay to England, where it produced a general alarm and excitement, and roused the ministry to a determination to retrieve the disaster and expel the French, at whatever cost, from the valleys of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers. In pursuance of this determination, it was decided to send out a military force, to march from the Potomac to the "Forks of the Ohio," there to wrest from the French, by force of arms, their most menacing possession,—Fort du Quesne.³

The expeditionary force, which was intended to be a very formidable one (for that early day), was to be composed of the Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth Royal Regiments of Foot,⁴ commanded respectively by Col. Sir Peter Halket and Col. Thomas Dunbar, with some other troops to be raised in Virginia and other American provinces. The command of the expedition was given to Major-General Edward Braddock, of the regular British army, who was also made commander-in-chief of all his Majesty's forces in America.

Gen. Braddock sailed from Cork, Ireland, on the 14th of January, with the two regular regiments, on board the fleet of Admiral Keppel, of the British navy. The fleet arrived in Hampton Roads on the 20th of February, and the general, with the admiral, disembarked there and proceeded to Williamsburg, Va., for conference with Governor Dinwiddie. There, also, the general met his quartermaster-general, Sir John Sinclair, who had preceded him to America, and had already visited Fort Cumberland to make the preliminary arrangements for the campaign. "Virginia levies" had already been raised for the purpose of being incorporated with the Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth Regiments, and these levies had been ordered to Alexandria, whither, also, the fleet was ordered for disembarkation of the troops.

³ There were, however, two other expeditions projected,—one against Niagara and Frontenac, under Gen. Shirley, and another against Crown Point, under Gen. William Johnson; but the principal one was that intended for the reduction of Fort du Quesne.

⁴ These regiments, however, were far from being full, numbering only about five hundred men each.

¹ "We all know, that the French are a people that never pay any regard to treaties longer than they find them consistent with their interest, and this treaty [the Fort Mifflin capitulation articles] they broke immediately, by letting the Indians demolish and destroy everything our people had, especially the Doctor's Box, that our wounded should meet with no relief." *Extract from a letter to the Hon. Col. James Oglethorpe, Gen. Hamilton, dated Winchester, July 12, 1754.*

² It appears that the Half King Tanacharison had a poor opinion of Washington's ability as a military commander, and freely expressed that opinion to the Indian agent and interpreter, Conrad Weiser, who reported it as follows:

"The colonel [Washington] was a gas-denatured man, but had no experience. He took upon him to command the Indians as his slaves, and would have them every day upon the scout, and to attack the enemy by themselves, but would by no means take advice from the Indians. He lay in one place from one full moon to the other, without making any fortifications except that little thing on the Meadow, whereas had he taken advice and built such fortifications as he Tanacharison advised him, he might easily have beat off the French. But the French in the engagement," he said, "acted like cowards, and the English like fools."

Leaving Williamsburg, Gen. Braddock, Sir John Sinclair, and the admiral arrived on the 26th at Alexandria, which place was the headquarters of the expedition for nearly two months, during which time (on the 14th of April) a council was held there, composed of the commander-in-chief, Admiral Keppel, Gov. Dinwiddie, of Virginia, Gov. Shirley, of Massachusetts, Gov. Delancey, of New York, Gov. Morris, of Pennsylvania, and Gov. Sharpe, of Maryland; at which conference the plan of the campaign¹ was decided on, and arrangements made to facilitate the forwarding of the provincial troops destined for the expedition.

Sir John Sinclair was dispatched from Alexandria soon after his arrival with orders to proceed to Winchester, Va., and thence to Fort Cumberland, to complete all arrangements for the army's transportation. By his advice Braddock adopted the plan of moving his force from Alexandria in two divisions, viz.: one regiment and a portion of the stores to proceed to Winchester, whence a new road was nearly completed to Fort Cumberland, and the other regiment, with the remainder of the stores and the artillery, to move to the fort (which had been designated as the general rendezvous) by way of Frederick, Md. Accordingly, on the 9th of April, Sir Peter Halket left Alexandria for the fort, by way of Winchester, with six companies of the Forty-fourth Regiment, leaving the other four companies behind under command of Lieut.-Col. Gage² to escort the artillery. On the 18th Col. Dunbar, with the Forty-eighth, marched for Frederick, Md., and the commander-in-chief left Alexandria for the same place on the 20th, leaving Gage to follow with the artillery. When Dunbar arrived at Frederick he found that there was no road to Cumberland through Maryland,³ and accordingly, on the 1st of May, he recrossed the Potomac, struck the Winchester route, and nine days later was in the neighborhood of the fort. "At high noon on the 10th of May, while Halket's command was already encamped at the common destination, the Forty-eighth was startled by the passage of Braddock and his staff through their ranks, with a body of light-horse galloping on each side of his traveling chariot, in haste to reach Fort Cumberland. The troops saluted, the drums rolled out the Grenadiers' March, and the cortege passed by. An hour later they heard

the booming of the artillery which welcomed the general's arrival, and a little later themselves encamped on the hillsides about that post." The artillery escorted by Gage arrived at the fort on the 20th.

Arriving at the fort on the 10th, the general remained there about one month, during which time his expeditionary force was completed and organized. Two companies, Rutherford's and Clarke's, had been stationed at the fort during the winter, and were still there. The Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth regulars had been augmented to a total of fourteen hundred men by the addition of Virginia and Maryland levies at Alexandria. A company of Virginia light-horse, under command of Capt. Stewart, acted as the general's body-guard. A body of seventy provincials was formed into two companies of pioneers, each having a captain, two subalterns, and two sergeants, and with these was also a very small company of guides. A lieutenant, Mr. Spindelow, and two midshipmen from Admiral Keppel's fleet were present with about thirty sailors to have charge of the cordage and tackles, necessary for the building of bridges and the hoisting of artillery pieces and other heavy material over precipices. The other provincial troops brought the total number up to about two thousand one hundred and fifty, including officers, but exclusive of wagoners and the usual complement of non-combatant camp-followers, among whom were a number of women. There were eight friendly Indians who accompanied the expedition.

The forces of Gen. Braddock were brigaded by his orders as follows:

First Brigade, commanded by Sir Peter Halket, composed of

The Forty-fourth Regiment of Regulars.
 Capt. John Rutherford's) Independent Companies
 Capt. Horatio Gates's⁴) of New York.
 Capt. William Polson's Company of Pioneers and
 Carpenters.

Capt. William Peyronie's Virginia Rangers.
 Capt. Thomas Waggoner's Virginia Rangers.
 Capt. Eli Dagworthy's Maryland Rangers.

Second Brigade, commanded by Col. Thomas Dunbar, composed of

The Forty-eighth Regiment of Regulars.
 Capt. Paul Demerie's South Carolina detachment.
 Capt. Dobbs' North Carolina Rangers.
 Capt. Mercer's Company of Carpenters and Pioneers.

Capt. Adam Stephen's }
 Capt. Peter Hogg's } Virginia Rangers.
 Capt. Thomas Cocke's }

Capt. Andrew Lewis had been sent with his company of Virginians to the Greenbrier River for the protection of settlers there; but he afterwards rejoined Braddock's column on its way to Fort du Quesne.

¹ The council, however, had really nothing to do with the adoption of the plan of operations, which was made entirely according to the matured ideas and opinions of the commander-in-chief.

² The same Gage was as major-general commanded the British forces in Boston in 1775.

³ Capt. Orme, in his journal of the expedition, says, "The general ordered a bridge to be built over the Antietam, which being furnished and provision laid upon the road Col. Dunbar marched with his regiment from Frederick on the 28th of April, and about this time the bridge over the Operation was finished for the passage of the artillery, and floats were built on all the rivers and creeks." The "Antietam" here mentioned is the same historic stream whose locust-fringed banks witnessed the terrific battle between the Union and Confederate hosts under McClellan and Lee, on the 17th of September, 1862.

⁴ Afterwards Major-General Gates, to whom Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga.

The field-officers under Braddock were Lieutenant-Colonels Burton and Gage; Majors Chapin and Sparks; Brigade-Major Francis Halket; Major Sir John Sinclair, deputy quartermaster-general; Matthew Leslie, assistant quartermaster-general. The secretary to the commanding general was William Shirley, and his aides-de-camp were Capt. Robert Orme, George Washington,¹ and Roger Morris. Christopher Gist and Nathaniel Gist, his son, accompanied the expedition as principal guides. George Croghan and Andrew Montour were with the general as Indian interpreters.

"The soldiers were ordered to be furnished with one new spare shirt, one new pair of stockings, and one new pair of shoes; and Osnabrig waistcoats and breeches were provided for them, as the excessive heat would have made the others insupportable; and the commanding officers of companies were desired to provide leather or bladders for the men's hats."²

The transportation which was collected at Fort Cumberland for the use of Braddock's force consisted of one hundred and ninety wagons and more than fifteen hundred horses. When he landed in Virginia he expected that "two hundred wagons and one hundred and fifty carrying-horses" would be furnished by the provincial authorities, but when he arrived at Frederick, Md., he found that not more than a tenth part that number had been raised, and that some of these even were in an unserviceable condition. Upon learning this he burst out in fierce invective against the inefficiency, poverty, and lack of integrity among the provincials, and declared that the expedition was at an end, for that it was impracticable to proceed without one hundred and fifty wagons, and a corresponding number of horses at the very least. But Dr. Benjamin Franklin, who was present at Frederick, told the general that the Pennsylvania farmers were able to furnish the necessary transportation, and that he (Franklin) would contract for a specified sum to

deliver one hundred and fifty wagons and the necessary horses at Fort Cumberland within a given time, whereupon Braddock proceeded on his march; and in about two weeks Franklin had assembled the specified number of wagons and animals at the fort. Gen. Braddock was very grateful for this service, and he warmly complimented Franklin in a letter which he wrote to the Secretary of State, dated at Wills' Creek, June 5th, as follows:

"Before I left Williamsburg the quartermaster-general told me that I might depend on twenty-five hundred horses and two hundred wagons from Virginia and Maryland; but I had great reason to doubt it, having experienced the false dealings of all in this country with whom I had been concerned. Hence, before my departure from Frederick, I agreed with Mr. Benjamin-Franklin, postmaster in Pennsylvania, who has great credit in that province, to hire one hundred and fifty wagons and the necessary number of horses. This he accomplished with promptitude and fidelity; and it is almost the only instance of address and integrity which I have seen in all these provinces."

It has been said that, in procuring the wagons and horses from the Teutonic farmers in the Southern Pennsylvania counties, he was materially aided by the presence of Braddock's quartermaster-general. "Sir John Sinclair" wore a Hussar's cap, and Franklin made use of the circumstance to terrify the German settlers with the belief that he was a Hussar, who would administer to them the tyrannical treatment

¹ This same Sir John Sinclair was a man of very rough speech and imperious and domineering character, as is made apparent by the following extract from a letter written by Messrs. George Croghan, James Bird, John Armstrong, William Buchanan, and Adam Hoogs to Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania, dated Fort Cumberland, April 16, 1755, at which time some of the companies, as well as Sir John himself, had already reached the rendezvous. The writers of the letter had been appointed to view and lay out a road over the mountains, and had returned from their mission to the fort. In the letter they say, "Last evening we came to the camp, and were kindly received by the officers, but particularly Capt. Rutherford. We waited for Sir John coming to camp from the road towards Winchester, who came this day at three o'clock, but treated us in a very disagreeable manner. He is extremely warm and angry at our province; he would not look at our draughts, nor suffer any representations to be made to him in regard to the province, but stormed like a lion rampant. He said our commission to lay out the road should have issued in January last, upon his first letter; that doing it now is doing nothing; that the troops must march on the first of May; that the want of this road and the provisions promised by Pennsylvania has retarded the expedition, which may cost them their lives, because of the fresh number of the French that are suddenly like to be poured into the country; that instead of marching to the Ohio he would in nine days march his army into Cumberland County, to cut the roads, press wagons, etc.; that he would not suffer a soldier to handle an axe, but by fire and sword oblige the inhabitants to do it, and take every man that refused to the Ohio, as he had yesterday some of the Virginians; that he would kill all kind of cattle, and carry away the horses, burn houses, etc.; and that if the French defeated them, by the delays of this province, that he would with his sword drawn pass through the province and treat the inhabitants as a parcel of traitors to his master; that he would to-morrow write to England by a man-of-war, shake Mr. Penn's proprietaryship, and represent Pennsylvania as disaffected, . . . and tell us to go to the general, if we pleased, who would give us ten bad words for one he had given."

² After his return from the Fort Mifflin campaign, Col. Washington's rank, as well as that of other colonial officers, was reduced by royal order, which caused him to resign his commission, and at the time of Gen. Braddock's arrival in America he was not in the military service. But Braddock, well aware of the importance of securing his services, urged Washington to take the position of volunteer aides-de-camp on his staff, and the offer, so earnestly pressed, was accepted.

Sparks, in his "Life of Washington" (page 58), in speaking of Washington's acceptance of Braddock's proposition to accompany him on the expedition as a member of his military family, says, "His views on the subject were explained, with a becoming frankness and elevation of mind, in a letter to a friend: 'I may be allowed,' said he, 'to claim some merit if it is considered that the sole motive which invites me to the field is the laudable desire of serving my country, not the gratification of any ambitious or lucrative plans. This, I flatter myself, will manifestly appear by my going as a volunteer, without expectation of reward or prospect of obtaining a command, as I am confidently assured it is not in General Braddock's power to give me an commission that I would accept. . . . It is true I have been importuned to make this campaign by Gen. Braddock as a member of his family, he conceiving, I suppose, that the small knowledge I had an opportunity of acquiring of the country and the Indians is worthy of his notice, and may be useful to him in the progress of the expedition.'"

³ Capt. Orme's Journal.

they had experienced in their own country if they did not comply with his wishes."

At a council of war held at Fort Cumberland the order of march was determined on, viz.: the advance was to be led by "a party of six hundred men, workers and coverers, with a field-officer and the quartermaster-general; that they should take with them two six-pounders, with a full proportion of ammunition; that they should also take with them eight days' provisions for three thousand two hundred men; that they should make the road as good as possible, and march five days towards the first crossing of the Yoxhio Geni,¹ which was about thirty miles from the camp, at which place they were to make a deposit of provisions, building proper sheds for its security, and also a place of arms for the security of the men. If they could not in five days advance so far, they were at the expiration of that time to choose an advantageous spot, and to secure the provisions and men as before. When the wagons were unloaded the field-officer with three hundred men was to return to camp, and Sir John S^t Clair with the first engineer was to remain and carry on the works with the other three hundred."²

This advance detachment was to be followed by the remainder of the forces in three divisions, in the following order: First, Sir Peter Halket's command, with "about one hundred wagons of provisions, stores, and powder;" second, Lieutenant-Colonel Burton, "with the independent companies, Virginia, Maryland, and Carolina Rangers," taking the artillery, ammunition, and some stores and provisions; third, Colonel Dunbar's brigade, "with the provision-wagons from Winchester, the returned wagons from the advanced party, and all the carrying-horses."

In accordance with this order, Major Chapman with a body of six hundred men, and accompanied by Sir John Sinclair, marched at daybreak on the 30th of May, but "it was night before the whole baggage had got over a mountain about two miles from camp. . . . The general reconnoitred this mountain, and determined to set the engineers and three hundred more men at work on it, as he thought it impassable by howitzers. He did not imagine any other road could be made, as a reconnoitring-party had already been to explore the country; nevertheless, Mr. Spendelow, lieutenant of the seamen, a young man of great discernment and abilities, acquainted the general that in passing that mountain he had discovered a valley which led quite round the foot of it. A party of a hundred men with an engineer was ordered to cut a road there, and an extreme good one was made in two days, which fell into the other road about a mile on the other side of the mountain."

"Everything being now settled, Sir Peter Halket, with the Forty-fourth Regiment, marched on the 7th of June; Lieutenant-Colonel Burton, with the inde-

pendent companies and Rangers, on the 8th, and Colonel Dunbar, with the Forty-eighth Regiment, on the 10th, with the proportions of baggage as was settled by the council of war. The same day the general left Fort Cumberland, and joined the whole at Spendelow Camp, about five miles from the fort."³ The name of this camp was given in honor of Lieutenant Spendelow, the discoverer of the new route around the foot of the mountain.

At Spendelow Camp a reduction of baggage was made, and the surplus sent back to the fort, together with two six-pounders, four colorns, and some powder and stores, which cleared about twenty wagons of their loads, "and near a hundred able horses were given to the public service. . . . All the king's wagons were also sent back to the fort, they being too heavy, and requiring large horses for the shafts, which could not be procured, and country wagons were fitted for powder in their stead."

On the 13th the column moved to Martin's plantation; on the 15th it "passed the Aligany Mountain, which is a rocky ascent of more than two miles, in many places exceedingly steep; its descent is very rugged and almost perpendicular; in passing which we entirely demolished three wagons and shattered several." That night the First Brigade camped about three miles west of Savage River. On the 16th the head of the column reached the Little Meadows, ten miles from Martin's plantation; but the rear did not arrive there until the 18th. At this place they found Sir John Sinclair encamped with three hundred men, this being the farthest point he could reach in the five days specified in the orders.

At the Little Meadows the general adopted a new plan of campaign,—to move forward with a division composed of some of his best troops, with a few guns and but little baggage, leaving the remainder of his force behind to bring up the heavy stores and artillery.

This decision was taken largely through the advice of Washington, who, although not of rank to sit in the councils of war, possessed no small share of the general's confidence, by reason of the experience he had gained in the campaign of the preceding year. He gave it as his opinion that the movement of the army was too slow, on account of the cumbrous wagon-train, which on the march stretched out for a distance of more than three miles, thus not only retarding the progress of the forces, but affording an excellent opportunity for lurking parties of the enemy to attack and destroy some lightly-defended part of it before help could arrive from the main body. He had from the first urged the use of pack-horses instead of wagons for the greater part of the transportation, and although his advice was ignored by the general, its wisdom now became apparent. Orme's Journal says that by the experience of the four days' march from Spendelow Camp to the Little Meadows, "it was found impos-

¹ Yonghiogheny.

² Orme's Journal.

³ Orme's Journal.

sible to proceed with such a number of carriages. The horses grew every day fainter, and many died; the men would not have been able to have undergone the constant and necessary fatigue by remaining so many hours under arms, and by the great extent of the baggage the line was extremely weakened. The general was therefore determined to move forward with a detachment of the best men, and as little encumbrance as possible."

The selected force destined to move in the advance consisted of between twelve and thirteen hundred men. "A detachment of one field-officer with four hundred men and the deputy quartermaster-general marched on the 18th to cut and make the road to the Little Crossing of the Yoxhio Geni, taking with them two six-pounders with their ammunition, three wagons of tools, and thirty-five days' provisions, all on carrying-horses, and on the 19th the general marched with a detachment of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, the two eldest grenadier companies, and five hundred rank and file, the party of seamen, and eighteen light-horse, and four howitzers with fifty rounds each, and four twelve-pounders with eighty rounds each, and one hundred rounds of ammunition for each man, and one wagon of Indian presents; the whole number of carriages being about thirty. The howitzers had each nine horses, the twelve-pounders seven, and the wagons six. There was also thirty-five days' provisions carried on horses." The troops fell behind with Col. Dunbar numbered about nine hundred, including four artillery officers. Eighty-four wagons and all the ordnance stores and provisions not immediately needed by the advance column were also left in his charge.

The advanced force under Braddock reached the Little Crossings (Castleman's River) on the evening of the 19th, and camped on the west side of the stream. At this camp Col. Washington was taken seriously ill with a fever, and when the troops marched the next morning he was left behind with a guard and proper attendance¹ and comforts. As soon as able he was to come on with the rear division under Col. Dunbar; but it has been stated that he asked and

received from Gen. Braddock a promise that the fort should not be attacked until he had recovered and rejoined the assaulting column. It does not, however, seem reasonable to suppose that he would have wished to jeopardize the success of the expedition by asking such an indefinite delay, nor that Braddock would, under any circumstances, have bound himself by such a promise.

In four days from his departure from the Little Meadows, Gen. Braddock's column had made nineteen miles, and arrived at the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny. The troops crossed the river without bridging,² and on the night of the 24th of June made their first camp within the present territory of Fayette County, near a place known as the Twelve Springs, between Mount Augusta and Marlow's, south of the National road. Their march of that day was only a distance of about six miles, from the river to their night camp. During the day they passed an Indian camp, recently vacated, which gave indications that it had been occupied by about one hundred and seventy persons. "They had stripped and painted some trees, upon which they and the French had written many threats and bravadoes, with all kinds of scurrilous language." The French had received early information of Braddock's coming, and parties of them with their Indian allies had advanced east beyond the Laurel Hill to meet the English; not for the purpose of attacking them, but to hover along their front and flanks, to spy out their movements, murder stragglers, and to keep the commandant at Fort du Quesne informed, from day to day, of the progress of the English forces. From the time when the troops crossed the Youghiogheny hostile Indians were always near them along the route, and evidences of their presence multiplied with each succeeding day's march.

In fact, nearly all the savages west of the mountains were now ranged on the side of the French. A few only of the Indian allies of the English had remained true to them after the surrender of Fort Nesscity, and among these were Scarooyada, the successor of the friendly Half-king,³ and Monacatoocha, whose acquaintance he had made on his trip to Le Bœuf in the previous year. These two chiefs, with nearly one hundred and fifty Seneca and Delaware warriors, had joined the English on their march to the Youghiogheny, and proposed to accompany them as scouts and guides. They could without doubt have rendered great service in that capacity, and if the warnings of their forest experience had been listened to, might perhaps have saved Braddock's army from the disaster which overtook it. But the general despised and rejected their services, and treated them with so

¹ In some accounts of this sickness of Washington, it has been stated that Dr. James Craig—who was with the expedition as a surgeon in the Virginia troops, and who was also the lifelong friend and physician of Washington—was left behind at the Little Crossings to attend him, but such does not appear to have been the case. The Hon. James Finley, in a letter written to the editor of *Niles' Register*, dated Youngstown, Pa., March 27, 1818, relates some conversations which he had with Washington in reference to Braddock's campaign, from which letter the following extracts are made: "On one occasion, in a mixed company, some question being asked of me, then sitting next the President, Washington, about the Big Meadows and Dunbar's Run, by Col. Sprague, of Maryland, which I could not answer, the President, to whom I referred the question, in answering then described Dunbar's camp, to which the remains of Braddock's army retired after the defeat. . . . Looking at me seriously to me, he said, 'Braddock was both my general and my physician. I was attacked with a dangerous fever on the march, and he left a sergeant (not a surgeon) to take care of me, and James' fever gradually, with directions how to give them, and a wagon to bring me on when I would be able, which was only the day before the defeat.'"

² An entry in Orme's Journal for this day is to this effect: "The 24th of June we marched at five in the morning, and passed the second branch of the Yoxhio Geni, which is about one hundred yards wide, about three feet deep, with a very strong current."

³ The Half-King, Tanacharison, had died in the preceding October, at Harris' Ferry (now Harrisburg), on the Susquehanna.

much of slight and contempt that they finally retired in disgust and left him to his fate.

On the 25th of June, "at daybreak, three men who went without the sentinels were shot and scalped." Gen. Braddock was greatly incensed at these murders, and issued an order directing that "every soldier or Indian shall receive five pounds for each Indian scalp." On this day the column moved from its first camp west of the Youghiogheny to another about seven miles farther on, sometimes spoken of as the Old Orchard Camp, "near and northwest of Braddock's grave," mentioned in Orme's Journal as "two miles on the other side" of the Great Meadows,¹ the general riding in anticipated triumph over the very spot which in twenty days was to be his last resting-place. On the following day the troops marched only four miles (the route being exceedingly rough and toilsome), and encamped for the night at the Great Rock, near Washington's Spring, the same place which had been the camp-ground of the Half-King when he and Washington marched to attack the camp of Jumonville. At this halting-place they found the marks of another French and Indian camp, so lately vacated that the fires were yet burning. The Indians who had occupied it, said Orme, "had marked in triumph upon trees the scalps they had taken two days before, and many of the French had written on them their names and sundry insolent expressions. We picked up a commission on the march, which mentioned the party being under the command of the Sieur Normanville. This Indian camp was in a strong situation, being upon a high rock, with a very narrow and steep ascent to the top. It had a spring in the middle, and stood at the termination of the Indian path to the Monongahela, at the confluence of Redstone Creek. By this pass the party came which attacked Mr. Washington last year, and also this which attended us. By their tracks they seemed to have divided here, the one party going straight forward to Fort du Quesne, and the other returning by Redstone Creek to the Monongahela. A captain, four subalterns, and ninety volunteers marched from the camp with proper guides to fall in the night upon that party which we imagined had returned by the Monongahela. They found a small quantity of provisions and a very large bateau, which they destroyed," but they saw nothing of the foe they were sent to capture.

The march of the 27th of June was from the camp

at the Great Rock (called by Orme "Rock Fort") to Gist's plantation, about six miles, over an extremely rough and mountainous road. At Gist's they found Lieut.-Col. Burton and Sir John Sinclair, with a detachment of about four hundred men, who had been sent forward to cut out the road in advance of the main body.

From Fort Cumberland to Gist's plantation the army marched over the road opened by Washington in the previous year, but beyond Gist's the route was a new one, known only to the guides.² On the 28th of June the column moved from Gist's to the Youghiogheny, near Stewart's Crossings, or, as Orme's Journal has it, "the troops marched about five miles to a camp on the east side of the Yoxhio Geni." In mentioning it as the *east* side the captain was wholly in error, but the reason why he made such a mistake was doubtless that, knowing the expeditionary force to be moving towards an objective point far to the westward of the place from which it started, it seemed natural that it should cross all streams from their eastern to their western banks; whereas, in making this second crossing of the Youghiogheny, exactly the reverse was the case, because Braddock on leaving Gist's had deflected his column from its true course, and was now marching in a direction nearly north-east.

The place where the troops encamped was a short distance below the present borough of New Haven, and there, for some cause which is not apparent, they lay all day on the 29th. On the 30th they crossed the river to its right bank at a place since known as Braddock's Ford,³ very near the later residence of Col. William Crawford, who died by torture at the hands of the Indians in 1782, as narrated in succeeding pages.

As to the crossing of the Youghiogheny at "Braddock's Ford," Captain Orme's journal says, "We crossed the main body of the Joxhio Geni, which was about two hundred yards broad, and about three feet deep. The advanced guard passed and took post on the other side till our artillery and baggage got over, which was followed by four hundred men, who remained on the east [west] side till all the baggage

¹ It was on the "Nemacolin path," which from Gist's northward to a point in Westmoreland County ran along the route of the Catawba trail of the Six Nations.

² "It has been commonly supposed," says Mr. Veach, "that a division of the army took place here in the march, the English troops, etc., here crossing the river and bearing northward, while the Virginia or colonial forces went down the river and crossed at the Broad Ford; thence bearing more to the west, crossing Jacob's Creek at Stouffer's Mill, the two divisions reuniting at Sewickley, near Painter's Salt-Works. There may be error in this idea. Orme's Journal has no notice of any such division. The Broad Ford route may be that which was traversed by the detachments or convoys of provisions, etc., from Dunbar's division, which were from time to time sent up to the main army; one of which, Orme says, came up at Thickety Run, a branch of Sewickley, on the 5th of July. Another detachment of one hundred men, with pack-horse loads of flour and some beaves, according to Washington's letters, left the camp west of the Great Meadows on the 5th of July. . . This convoy took up the one hundred beaves, which were among the losses in the defeat."

³ "Although Washington had marched from Wills' Creek to the Meadows in twenty-three days, *making the road as he went*, yet it took Braddock eighteen days to 'drag his slow length along' over the same distance, and Col. Dunbar eight days longer. Truly did Washington say that, 'instead of pushing on with vigor, without regard to a little rough road, they were halting to level every molehill and erect bridges over every brook.' This needless delay, like every thing else in this campaign, contributed its share of adversity to the disastrous result, for while Braddock was halting and bridging, the enemy was acquiring a force of resistance and attack which three days' quicker movement would have anticipated."—*Frederick*.

had passed. We were obliged to encamp about a mile on the west [meaning the east] side, where we halted a day to cut a passage over a mountain. This day's march did not exceed two miles." On the 1st of July the column moved on about five miles in a north-northeast direction, but could advance no farther by reason of a great swamp, which required much work to make it passable." In reference to this swamp, Veech says, "It can be no other than that fine-looking champaign land about the head-waters of Mounts' Creek and Jacob's Creek, north and east of the old chain bridge, embracing lands formerly of Col. Isaac Meason, now George E. Hogg and others."

A march of six miles on the 2d of July brought the army to "Jacob's Cabin," where its camp was made for the night. On the 3d, "the swamp being repaired," says the journal, "we marched about six miles to the Salt Lick Creek.¹ Sir John S' Clair proposed to the General to halt at this Camp, and to send back all our horses to bring up Colonel Dunbar's detachment," which was then encamped at Squaw's Fort, about three miles east of the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny, in the present county of Somerset. Upon this suggestion of Sir John, the general convened a council of war, composed of Colonel Sir Peter Halket, Lieutenant-Colonels Gage and Burton, Major Sparks, and Sir John Sinclair, D.Q.G. After due consideration of the proposition, "the council were unanimously of the opinion not to halt there for Colonel Dunbar, but to proceed the next morning."

The camp on Jacob's Creek, where this council of war was held, was about one and one-half miles below Mount Pleasant. From this place the column marched on through what is now Westmoreland County to the Great Sewickley, crossing that stream near Painter's Salt-Works; thence south and west of the post-office of Madison and Jacksonville to the Brush Fork of Turtle Creek, where Braddock halted in indecision, as the crossing of that stream and the passage through the ravines appeared hazardous. He finally decided to abandon the route originally proposed from this point along the ridges to Fort du Quesne, and accordingly, turning sharply to the left, he moved towards the Monongahela, encamping on the night of the 8th of July about two miles east of the river, below the mouths of the Youghiogheny. It was at this camp that Washington (although not yet fully recovered from his illness) rejoined the army, having left Colonel Dunbar's force near the Great Meadows,² and come on "in a covered wagon," under protection of a detachment sent on to guard a pack-horse train laden with provisions for the advance column.

On the morning of the 9th of July the troops marched to the Monongahela and crossed to the southwest shore, moving thence on the left bank for about three miles; then recrossed the river at Frazier's, just below the mouth of Turtle Creek. The crossing was completed at about one o'clock in the afternoon, and when the column reformed on the right bank of the Monongahela, it was within three-fourths of a mile of the place where the French with their Indian allies lay hidden along the slopes of the forest defile which, ere the sun went down on that memorable day, was to be reddened by the blood of the bravest, and made historic for all time as "Braddock's field" of disaster and defeat.

The bloody battle of the Monongahela has been too often described to require repetition here. It resulted in the utter defeat and rout of the English, and the headlong flight of the survivors to the south side of the river at the point where they had crossed. The force which entered the forest defile was fourteen hundred and sixty strong,³ including officers and privates. Of this force four hundred and fifty-six were killed and four hundred and twenty-one wounded, making a total of eight hundred and seventy-seven; while only five hundred and eighty-three escaped unhurt. Of eighty-nine commissioned officers, sixty-three were killed or wounded, including every officer above the rank of captain except Colonel Washington. Of the captains, ten were killed and five wounded; of the lieutenants, fifteen killed and twenty-two wounded. General Braddock had four horses shot under him, and while mounting the fifth received the wound which proved mortal. Washington had two horses shot under him. Sir Peter Halket (next in command to Braddock) was killed instantly. Secretary Shirley was killed. Colonel Burton, Sir John Sinclair, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gage were among the wounded, also Brigade-Major Halket, Dr. Hugh Mercer,⁴ Major Sparks, and Captain Orme. Of the naval officers present, Lieutenant Spendelow and Midshipman Talbot were killed. A number of women and officers' servants were also killed and scalped, though every wagoner escaped. One hundred beaves were captured by the enemy, also the general's papers (orders, instructions, and correspondence), and the military chest, containing £25,000 in money, as well as all

¹ The force had increased by nearly two hundred men between the time when Braddock moved forward from the Little Meadows with but two hundred and thirteen hundred men and the time when they reached the Monongahela. This increase was made principally by small detachments which were detached from the rear-guard, under Dunbar, as guards to the trains which were sent forward with supplies to the advance.

² Afterwards Gen. Mercer, who was killed at the battle of Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777. The wound which he received at the battle of the Monongahela was a very severe one. He was left on the field with the other badly wounded, but managed to conceal himself behind a fallen tree, where he witnessed the atrocities committed by the savages on the other wounded men and on the dead. His place of concealment was not discovered by the Indians, who soon left the field. When darkness came on he crept from the woods, crossed the Monongahela, and after wandering in the woods for many days with his wound undressed, and nearly famished, he at last reached Fort Cumberland in safety.

¹ Now known as Jacob's Creek.

² "It is a notorious fact," says Veech, "that Washington, enfeebled by a consuming fever, was so invigorated by the sight of the scene of his discomfiture the previous year as to seize the opportunity of celebrating its first anniversary by hastening on to partake in an achievement which, as he fondly hoped, would restore to his king and country all that had been lost by his failure."

Washington's papers, including his notes referring to the Fort Necessity campaign of the previous year. The journal of Captain Orme alone of all the military papers was saved. All the artillery, ammunition, baggage, and stores fell into the hands of the French and Indians, and the dead and badly wounded were left on the field to be scalped and tortured by the savages, who, however, strangely enough, made little show of pursuit.

Braddock, when he received his fatal wound, expressed a wish to be left to die on the field, and this wish came near being gratified. Nearly all his panic-stricken followers deserted him, but his aide-de-camp, Orme, and Capt. Stewart, of the Virginia light-horse, stood faithfully by him, and at the imminent risk of their own lives succeeded in bearing him from the woods and across the river. On reaching the south side of the Monongahela the general, though suffering intense pain from his wound, gave orders that the troops should be rallied and a stand made at that place, but this was found impossible. A few subordinate officers and less than one hundred soldiers were all who remained around him. Of this Capt. Orme's journal says, "We intended to have kept possession of that ground till we could have been reinforced. The general and some wounded officers remained there about an hour, till most of the men ran off. From that place the general sent Mr. Washington to Colonel Dunbar with orders to send wagoners for the wounded, some provisions and hospital stores, to be escorted by the two youngest grenadier companies, to meet him at Gist's plantation, or nearer if possible. It was found impracticable to remain here, as the general and officers were left almost alone; we therefore retreated in the best manner we were able. After we had passed the Monongahela the second time, we were joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Gage, who had rallied near eighty men. We marched all night and the next day, and about ten o'clock that night we got to Gist's plantation."

During the time when Gen. Braddock was advancing to the Monongahela, Col. Dunbar was toiling slowly along with the rear division, the artillery, and heavy stores. Leaving the Little Crossings soon after Braddock's departure, he came on by the same route, passing the ruins of Fort Necessity on the 2d of July, and a few days later reached the place which has borne his name until the present time, and where he then encamped his troops and trains. This historic spot, known to this day as "Dunbar's Camp," is described by Veech as "situated southeast of the summit of Wolf Hill, one of the highest points of Laurel Hill Mountain, and about three thousand feet above the ocean-level. It is in full view of Uniontown, to the eastward, about six miles distant, and is visible from nearly all the high points in Fayette and the adjacent parts of Greene and Washington Coun-

ties. The camp was about three hundred feet below the summit, and at about half a mile distance, on the southern slope. It was then cleared of its timber, but is since much overgrown with bushes and small trees. It is, however, easily found by the numerous diggings in search of relics and treasure by the early settlers, and others even in later times. Near it are two fine sand springs, below which a dam of stones and earth two or three feet high was made to afford an abundant supply of water." This camp¹ was the end of Dunbar's outward march, for he there received from the Monongahela battle-field the fearful tidings which forbade all thoughts of a farther advance.

It was to this camp that "Mr. Washington" (as he was designated by Orme, his title of colonel being then only honorary, he holding no military rank under Braddock) was ordered from the Lower Crossing of the Monongahela to proceed with all possible speed, and with peremptory orders² to Col. Dunbar to send wagons with supplies and hospital stores without delay, as has already been noticed.³ He set out with two private soldiers as an escort, and traveling without halt through the long hours of the dark and rainy night which succeeded the day of the battle (how or where he crossed the Youghiogheny is not recorded), came early in the morning of the 10th to the camp of Col. Dunbar, who, as it appears, was greatly demoralized by the startling intelligence which he brought. At about the middle of the forenoon several of Braddock's Pennsylvania Dutch wagoners (from the eastern counties) arrived at the camp, bringing the dread news from the battle-field, and announcing themselves as the only survivors of the bloody fight on the Monongahela. Nearly at the same time arrived Sir John Sinclair and another wounded officer, brought in by their men in blankets.

Dunbar's camp was then a scene of the wildest panic, as the rattle of the "long roll," beaten by his drummers, reverberated among the crags of the Laurel Hill. Each one, from the commander to the lowest

¹ Col. Buel, who visited this place in 1759, when on his way to erect a fort on the present site of Brownsville, and of Dunbar's camp that it was "the worst chosen piece of ground for an encampment I ever saw."

² It was known that there was ill feeling on the part of Dunbar towards the commander-in-chief, and it was therefore thought necessary to send the most positive orders in Braddock's name to insure obedience.

³ At the same time Nathaniel Gist, son of Christopher and "Gist's Indian" were dispatched from the scene of disaster to carry the intelligence of the defeat to Fort Cumberland, but with orders to avoid Col. Dunbar and his camp, lest the alarming news should create a panic among the men of his command. "They traveled," says Judge Veech, "on foot and through unfrequented paths to avoid the Indians. While making some repose during the darkness of the first night of their journey, in a thicket of bushes and grape-vines on Cox's Run, a branch of Shute's Run, within view of the camp-fires of Dunbar, they mistook the noise of the movement of some bird or beast for Indians, and ran with the heedlessness of alarm. They thus became separated, but each wended his way cautiously and alone. When nearing their destination, upon emerging from the bushes into the open road, Gist saw, a few rods ahead, his long-lost Indian, who had also taken the highway." This narrative of the journey of Gist and his Indian was obtained by Mr. Veech from Henry Beeson, to whom it was told by Nathaniel Gist himself.

camp-follower, believed that the savages and the scarcely less dreaded French were near at hand and would soon surround the camp.

True to their cowardly instincts, Dunbar's wagoners and pack-horse drivers, like those who were with Braddock on the Monongahela, and like many others of the same base brood on a hundred later battle-fields, were the first to seek safety in flight, mounting the best horses and hurrying away with all speed towards Fort Cumberland,¹ leaving their places on the wagons and with the pack-horse trains to be filled by brave soldiers from the ranks. Their base example infected the numerous camp-followers, who, as well as many of those from whom better things might have been expected, fled towards the Great Crossings of the You-

ghioheny, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Dunbar prevented the desertion and flight from becoming general.

At ten o'clock in the evening of the same day (Thursday, July 10th), Gen. Braddock reached Gist's. From the place where he fell he was brought away on a tumbril. Afterwards the attempt was made to move him on horseback, but this he could endure only for a short time, after which he was dismounted and carried all the remaining distance by a few of his men. The weary journey was continued with scarcely a halt during all the night succeeding the battle and all the following day. Through all the sad hours of that long march the gallant Captain Orme (himself suffering from a painful wound) and the no less brave and steadfast Virginia cavalry captain, Stewart, were constantly by the side of their helpless commander, never leaving him a moment.

The mortally wounded general must have been suffering intense agony of mind as well as of body, but through it all, like the brave and faithful officer that he was, he never forgot that there were other maimed and suffering ones who sorely needed aid. "Despite the intensity of his agonies," says Sargent, "Braddock still persisted in the exercise of his authority and the fulfillment of his duties." On reaching Gist's he found that no provisions, stores, nor surgical aid had arrived there in obedience to the command sent by Washington to Col. Dunbar, and thereupon he sent still more peremptory orders to that officer to forward them instantly, with the two only remaining companies of the Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth Regiments, to assist in bringing off the wounded. The wagons arrived on the morning of Friday, the 11th, and a party was then immediately sent back towards the Monongahela to rescue such of the wounded as could be found, and with a supply of provisions to be left along the road for the benefit of those who might be missed and come up afterwards. Of the movements of the general and his party on that day, Capt. Orme's journal has the following entry:

"Gist's plantation.

"July 11.—Some wagons, provisions, and hospital stores arrived. As soon as the wounded were dressed, and the men had refreshed themselves, we retreated to Col. Dunbar's camp, which was near Rock Fort. The general sent a sergeant's party back with provisions to be left on the road, on the other side of the Yoxhio Geni, for the refreshment of any men who might have lost their way in the woods. Upon our arrival at Colonel Dunbar's camp we found it in the greatest confusion. Some of his men had gone off upon hearing of our defeat, and the rest seemed to have forgot all discipline. Several of our detachments had not stopped till they had reached the camp. It was found necessary to clear some of the wagons for the wounded, many of whom were in a desperate situation; and as it was impossible to re-

¹ A few days after their cowardly flight from Dunbar's camp, several of these panic-stricken wagoners appeared at Carlisle, bringing with them the first news of the disaster to Braddock's army. Thereupon they were examined by the Governor of Pennsylvania at that place, and their depositions taken and subscribed before him; are found in the Pennsylvania Archives. Two of these depositions (similar in tenor to all the others) are here given, viz.:

Matthew Land being duly sworn, deposed and said,—
"... That this examinant continued with Col. Dunbar. And on the tenth of this instant the regiment being at about seven miles beyond a place called the Great Meadows at eleven o'clock of that day, there was a rumour in the camp that there was bad news, and he was soon after informed by wagoners and pack-horse drivers, who were then returned to Col. Dunbar's camp, but had gone out with the advanced party under Gen. Braddock, that the general with the advanced party was defeated by the French on the ninth instant about five miles from Fort Duquesne, and about forty miles from where Col. Dunbar then was, at which engagement the wagoners and pack-horse drivers said they were present; that the English were attacked as they were going up a hill by a numerous body of French and Indians, who kept a continual fire during the whole engagement which lasted nigh three hours; that most of the English were cut off, and the whole train of artillery taken; that General Braddock was killed, as also Sir Peter Halket, Capt. Orme, and most of the officers. This examinant further saith he saw a wounded officer brought through the camp on a sheet; that about noon of the same day they beat to arms in Col. Dunbar's camp, upon which the wagoners as well as many common soldiers and others took to flight in spite of the opposition made by the centries, who forced some to return but many got away, amongst whom was this examinant."

Following is the deposition of Jacob Hulst:

"This examinant saith that he was in Col. Dunbar's camp the tenth of July instant, and was informed that two officers who had come from Fort Cumberland, and had proceeded early in the morning with a party of Indians to join General Braddock, returned to the camp in about three hours after they set out, and a rumour spread that there was bad news, and that the officers could not pass to the general by reason of the Indians; that about nine or ten o'clock the same day this examinant saw and spoke with several wagoners who were coming into Col. Dunbar's camp from Gen. Braddock's, and who informed this examinant that Gen. Braddock with his advanced party of fifteen hundred men had been attacked on the ninth instant within five miles of Fort Duquesne by a great many French and Indians who surrounded them; that the action lasted three hours; that the most part of the English were killed; that Gen. Braddock was wounded and put into a wagon, and afterwards killed by the Indians; that Sir Peter Halket and Capt. Orme were also killed. And this examinant further saith that he saw some soldiers return into Col. Dunbar's camp, who he was informed had been of General Braddock's advanced party, some of whom were wounded, some not; also saw two officers carried on sheets, one of whom was said to be Sir John St. Clair, whom the examinant was informed had received two wounds; that about noon of the same day Col. Dunbar's drums beat to arms; and both before and after that many soldiers and wagoners with other attendants upon the camp took to flight, and amongst others this examinant. And further saith not."

move the stores, the howitzer shells, some twelve-pound shot, powder, and provisions were destroyed or buried."

The terror and consternation at Dunbar's camp had been constantly on the increase from the time when the first of the frightened wagoners had galloped in with the alarming news on the morning of the 10th. Through all that day and the following night terrified fugitives from the field, many of them wounded, were continually pouring in, each telling a fearful tale of rout and massacre, and all uniting in the assertion that the French and savages in overwhelming force were following close in the rear. This latter statement was wholly false, for the enemy had made no attempt at pursuit from the shores of the Monongahela; but the tale was believed, and its effect was an uncontrollable panic at the camp.

On the arrival of Capt. Stewart with his escort, bearing the wounded general, a decision was at once arrived at to retreat without delay to Fort Cumberland, destroying everything which could not be carried. It was a strange proceeding, and one which must now appear cowardly, for an army of fully a thousand men, many of them veteran soldiers, with sufficient artillery and an abundance of ammunition, to abandon a mountain position which might soon and easily have been rendered impregnable, and to fly before the imaginary pursuit by an enemy which was greatly inferior in numbers, and had already retired in the opposite direction. But if the retreat was to be made, then it was necessary to destroy nearly everything except a meagre supply of provisions, for there was barely transportation enough for the sick and wounded, who numbered more than three hundred. There were more than enough wagons to carry everything, but the number of horses was small, many of the best having been ridden away by the frightened wagoners and other fugitives, and most of those sent forward with the trains of the advance column having been captured by the enemy on the day of the battle.

The work of destruction and preparation for retreat were commenced immediately, and completed on the 12th. The howitzers and every other artillery piece except two were bursted, as were also a great part of the shell. Some of the shells and nearly all the solid shot were buried. A great number of wagons (having no horses to draw them) were burned. Only a small part of the provisions was saved for the march, most of them being destroyed by burning, or thrown into the little pond of water that had been formed by damming the spring a short distance below the camp. The powder-casks were opened, and their contents—stated at fifty thousand pounds of powder—thrown into the pool.¹ Of all the immense quantity of ma-

terial and stores which had with such great expense and labor been transported across the Alleghenies, and to the top of Laurel Hill, there was only saved the least amount that could possibly meet the necessities of the retreat to Cumberland.

It has been generally believed that the artillery pieces were not bursted, but buried at Dunbar's camp, as well as a great deal of other property. Stories were told, too, that a large amount of money was buried there by Dunbar on the eve of his retreat; and in later years numerous diggings were made there in the hope of finding the treasure. Of course all such attempts have proved as fruitless as they were foolish. As to the statement concerning the burial of the cannon, it was indorsed by and perhaps originated with Col. Burd;² but it was disproved by a letter dated Aug. 21, 1755, addressed to Governor Shirley by Col. Dunbar, and indorsed by his officers, in which they said, "We must beg leave to undeceive you in what you are pleased to mention of guns being buried at the time Gen. Braddock ordered the stores to be destroyed, for there was not a gun of any kind buried."

The question, who was responsible for the disgraceful retreat from Dunbar's camp, and the destruction of the stores and war material at that place, has generally received an answer laying the blame on Dunbar himself; and this appears to be just, though in his letter, above quoted, he mentions the order for the destruction as having been given by Braddock. It is true that the orders were still issued in his name, but the hand of death was already upon him, and he was irresponsible. The command really lay with Col. Dunbar, had he been disposed to take it, as he undoubtedly would readily have done had it not happened that the so-called orders of Braddock were in this instance (and for the first time in all the campaign) in accordance with his wishes.

In regard to the issuance of these orders by the dying commander, and Dunbar's very ready and willing obedience to them, Sargent—who, however, almost contradicts himself in the first and last parts of the extract given below—says, "Braddock's strength was now fast ebbing away. Informed of the disorganized condition of the remaining troops, he abandoned all hope of a prosperous termination to the expedition. He saw that not only death but utter defeat was inevitable. But, conscious of the odium the latter event would excite, he nobly resolved that the sole responsibility of the measure should rest with himself, and consulted with no one upon the steps he pursued. He merely issued his orders, and insisted that they were obeyed. Thus, after destroying the

¹ "Old Henry Beeson, the proprietor of Uniontown, used to relate that when he first visited these localities, in 1757, there were some six inches of black nitrous matter visible all over this spring basin."—*Trach.*

The inference was that the "nitrous matter" referred to came from the great quantity of powder thrown into the water by Col. Dunbar's men, which may have been the fact.

² "On the 11th of September, 1759, Col. Burd visited Dunbar's camp, and concerning this visit his journal says, "From here we marched to Dunbar's camp. . . . Here we saw vast quantities of cannon-ball, musket-bullets, broken shells, and an immense destruction of powder, wagons, etc. Reconnoitered all the camp, and attempted to find the cannon and mortars, but could not discover them, although we dug a great many holes where stores had been buried, and concluded the French had carried them off."

stores to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy (of whose pursuit he did not doubt), the march was to be resumed on Saturday, the 12th of July, towards Wills' Creek. Ill judged as these orders were, they met with too ready acquiescence at the hands of Dunbar, whose advice was neither asked nor tendered on the occasion. . . . For this service—the only instance of alacrity that he displayed in the campaign—Dunbar must not be forgiven. *It is not perfectly clear that Braddock intelligently ever gave the orders*, but in any case they were not fit for a British officer to give or to obey. Dunbar's duty was to have maintained here his position, or at least not have contemplated falling back beyond Wills' Creek. That he had not horses to remove his stores was, however, his after-excuse."

The destruction of the guns, ammunition, and stores was finished at Dunbar's camp on the 12th of July, and on the morning of Sunday, the 13th, the retreating troops, composed of Dunbar's command and the remnant of the force that fought on the Monongahela, moved away on the road to the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny. They took with them the only artillery pieces that were left (two six-pounders), a small quantity of provisions and hospital stores, and the remaining wagons, nearly all of which were laden with the sick and wounded. The commander-in-chief, now rapidly approaching his end, was borne along with the column. The entry for this day in Capt. Orme's journal reads: "July 13th.—We marched hence to the camp near the Great Meadows, where the general died."

The place where Dunbar's troops bivouacked after this day's march was known as the Old Orchard Camp, about two miles west of Fort Necessity, and there, at eight o'clock on that midsummer Sunday night, General Braddock breathed his last. He had spoken very little after the time when he was brought from the fatal field. It is related that on the first night he repeated, as if soliloquizing, "Who would have thought it! who would have thought it!" and after that was silent¹ until the fourth day, when he said to Capt. Orme, "We shall better know how to deal with them another time." He spoke no more, and soon after expired, Captain Stewart, of the light-horse, having never left him from the time he received his wound until after his death. Washington and Orme were also with him at the last moment, and it is said (by Sargent) that shortly before his death the general bequeathed to Washington² his favorite

charger and his body-servant, Bishop, so well known in after-years as the faithful attendant of the patriot chief.

On the morning of the 14th of July the dead general was buried at the camp where he died, and the artillery pieces, the wagon-train, and the soldiers, moving out to take the road to Wills' Creek, passed over the spot, to obliterate all traces of the new grave, and thus to save it from desecration by the savages, who were expected soon to follow in pursuit. The wagons containing the sick and wounded took the lead, then came the others with the hospital stores and the meagre stock of provisions, then the advance of the infantry column, then the ammunition and guns, and finally the two veteran companies of the Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth British regular regiments, with Stewart's Virginia light-horse as a guard to the rear and flanks. In the evening of the same day the Youghiogheny River was crossed by the last men of the force, and the rear-guard bivouacked for the night on the eastern side of the stream.

It seems that the progress made on the retreat was very rapid, for, although Braddock's road was rough and in many places barely passable, the head of the wagon-train bearing the wounded and sick arrived at Cumberland on the 17th, and three days later the last of Dunbar's soldiers reached the fort and lighted their bivouac fires within the range of its guns.

The expedition of Braddock, from which such brilliant results had been expected, had proved a dismal and bloody failure. The objective point (Fort du Quesne) was still held by the French, who, with their Indian allies, soon extended their domination over the country lying to the southeast. Gaining courage from their victory, they came to Dunbar's camp a week or two after his forces had left it, and there completed the little work of destruction which he had left undone. Within two months they had

"Mr. Washington," for they disliked him, principally because of the consideration shown him by Braddock, and partly because he was merely a "Virginia backslider," which latter fact made Braddock's friendship for him all the more galling to them. In later years President Washington, in speaking to the Hon. William Fuley (see *Niles' Register*, xiv., p. 179) of Braddock, said, "He was unfortunate, but his character was much too severely treated. He was one of the honestest and best men that the British Government, where I was so permitted, ever knew. In the manner of fighting he was not more to blame than others, for of all that were considered only one person deserved fault. . . . Braddock was both a general and a physician, afflicting on the latter respect to the time when he was shot, and then taken sick near the Little Meadows on the outward march, on which occasion Braddock gave his personal attention to the case, leaving Washington with a sergeant to take care of him, with medicine and directions (given by himself) of how to take it, also with instructions to come on and rejoin him (the general) whenever he should find himself able to do so.

As to the accounts, with which all are familiar, of Washington assuming command after the fall of Braddock, and saving the remnant of the force from destruction, its utter absurdity is made apparent by the extracts which have been given from Capt. Orme's journal. Washington exercised no command on that campaign, and the only circumstance which can give any color to the story is that some of the Virginians, knowing him as an officer in the militia of that colony, were disposed in the confusion of the battle to follow him in preference to the British officers, who despised their method of backwoods fighting.

¹ This comports strongly with Sargent's statement that at Dunbar's camp he "issued his orders and insisted that they were obeyed."

² Notwithstanding the many absurd accounts which have been given of the disagreements which occurred between Braddock and Washington, and of the insolent and contemptuous manner in which the latter was treated by his chief, all evidence that is found tends to show that there existed between the two a friendship such as is very rarely known as between a commanding general and a mere youth serving under him without military rank, for in this campaign Washington held none, and was consequently never admitted to Braddock's confidential war. He was by the British officers below Braddock contemptuously styled

advanced eastward to the Alleghenies and made incursions beyond that range. There was not left west of the mountains in this region a single settler or trader other than those who were favorable to the French and their interests. And this state of things continued in the country west of the Alleghenies for more than three years from the time of Braddock's defeat on the Monongahela.

The precise spot where Gen. Braddock was buried has never been certainly known. Col. Burd, who visited it in 1759, when on his way to erect Fort Burd, on the Monongahela, said it was about two miles from Fort Necessity, and "about twenty yards from a little hollow, in which there was a small stream of water, and over it a bridge." Gen. Washington said that it had been his purpose to return to the spot and erect a monument to his memory, but that he had no opportunity to do so until after the Revolution, and then, after the most diligent search, he found it impossible to recognize the spot where the general was buried on account of the change in the road and the extension of the clearing.

In 1812 a party of men who were engaged in preparing the road under direction of Abraham Stewart (father of the Hon. Andrew Stewart), dug out, near the bank of the small stream known as Braddock's Run, the bones of a human skeleton, and with them some military trappings; from which latter circumstance the bones were supposed to be those of Braddock,—and it is not improbable that they were so, though there is no proof that such was the case. Some of the larger bones were taken away by the people of the vicinity as relics, but these were afterwards collected by Mr. Stewart,¹ and they as well as the others were reinterred about 1820, at the spot which has since been known as "Braddock's Grave," and which was so marked by the words cut or painted on a board which was nailed to a tree over the place of reinterment. This tree has since been cut down, the grave inclosed, and evergreen trees planted over it. The spot is in Wharton township, a few rods north of the National road, southeast of the Chalk Hill hotel, and northwest of Fort Necessity.

For nearly a century it has been believed by many that the shot which took the life of Gen. Braddock was fired by one Thomas Fossit, who afterwards became a resident in Fayette County. This Fossit, it appears, always wished to have people believe that it was a bullet from his gun that gave the mortal wound to the brave Braddock; and many—perhaps a majority—of the people of this section of country did for many years believe that such was the case. The writer of this believes that Fossit's story (whether by this is meant that which he implied by significant

silence, or that which he at other times triumphantly asserted) is false. He believes this case to be similar to several of which he had personal knowledge in the late civil war, where private soldiers (always of the worthless class), bearing ill will against officers who had administered deserved punishment to them, made mysterious muttered threats of biding their time till the next engagement; and after the objects of their hatred had fallen in the front of battle, could not refrain from expressing satisfaction, and in a boasting way saying enough to have hanged them, if it had not been susceptible of proof that they themselves were, during the battle, skulking so far in the rear of the line of fire that they could not have reached their pretended victim with any weapon of less calibre than a ten-pounder Parrott gun. This, however, is but a mere opinion, and therefore entitled to no weight on the page of history. Opposed to it—as has already been said—are the opinions of a large proportion of the people who have lived in Fayette County during the past ninety-eight years. Under these circumstances the only course which can properly be pursued by the historian is to give, without comment, the several principal statements which have been made in the case. One of these² is as follows:

"There has long existed a tradition in this region that Braddock was killed by one of his own men, and more recent developments leave little or no doubt of the fact. A recent [1843] writer in the *National Intelligencer*, whose authority is good on such points, says, 'When my father was removing with his family to the West, one of the Fausetts kept a public-house to the eastward from and near where Uniontown now stands as the county-seat of Fayette County, Pa. This man's house we lodged in about the 10th of October, 1781, twenty-six years and a few months after Braddock's defeat; and there it was made anything but a secret that one of the family dealt the death-blow to the British general. Thirteen years afterwards I met Thomas Fausett in Fayette County, then, as he told me, in his seventieth year. To him I put the plain question, and received the plain reply, "I did shoot him!" He then went on to insist that by doing so he contributed to save what was left of the army. In brief, in my youth I never heard the fact doubted or blamed that Fausett shot Braddock.'

"The Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Uniontown, says he knew and often conversed with Tom Fausett, who did not hesitate to avow, in the presence of his friends, that he shot General Braddock. Fausett was a man of gigantic frame, of uncivilized, half-savage propensities, and spent most of his life among the mountains as a hermit, living on the game which he killed. He would occasionally come into town and get drunk. Sometimes he would repel inquiries into the affair of Braddock's death by putting his fingers to his lips

¹ It has been said in some accounts that the bones collected by Mr. Stewart were sent to Pab's Museum, in Philadelphia, but the statement is not authenticated.

² Made by Sherman Day, in his "Historical Sketches of the State of Pennsylvania."

and uttering a sort of buzzing sound; at others he would burst into tears, and appear greatly agitated by conflicting passions.

"In spite of Braddock's silly order that the troops should not protect themselves behind trees, Joseph Fausett had taken such a position, when Braddock rode up in a passion and struck him down with his sword. Tom Fausett, who was but a short distance from his brother, saw the whole transaction, and immediately drew up his rifle and shot Braddock through the lungs, partly in revenge for the outrage upon his brother, and partly, as he always alleged, to get the general out of the way, and thus save the remainder of the gallant band, who had been sacrificed to his obstinacy and want of experience in frontier warfare."

But among all the authorities on the subject, probably the one which is entitled to the most consideration is that of Veech's "*Monongahela of Old*," in which occurs the following in reference to the killing of Braddock:

"For at least three-quarters of a century the current belief has been that he was shot by one Thomas Fossit, an old resident of Fayette County. The story is therefore entitled to our notice. Mr. Sargent, in his interesting '*History of Braddock's Campaign*,' devotes several pages to a collation of evidence upon the question, and arrives very logically from the evidence at the conclusion that the story is false; got up by Fossit and others to heroize him at a time when it was popular to have killed a Britisher. . . .

"I knew Thomas Fossit well. He was a tall, athletic man, indicating by his physiognomy and demeanor a susceptibility of impetuous rage and a disregard of moral restraints. He was, moreover, in his later years somewhat intemperate. When Fayette County was erected in 1783 he was found living on the top of Laurel Hill, at the junction of Braddock's and Dunlap's roads, near Washington's Spring, claiming to have there by settlement a hundred acres of land, which by deed dated in April, 1788, he conveyed to one Isaac Phillips. For many years he kept a kind of tavern or resting-place for emigrants and pack-horsemen, and afterwards for teamsters, at the place long known as Slack's, later Robert McDowell's. His mental abilities by no means equaled his bodily powers; and, like a true man of the woods, he often wearied the traveler with tales about bears, deer, and rattlesnakes, lead-mines and Indians. I had many conversations with him about his adventures. He said he saw Braddock fall, knew who shot him, knew all about it; but would never acknowledge to me that he aimed the deadly shot. To others, it is said, he did, and boasted of it. . . . The last time I saw him was in October, 1816. He was then a pauper at Thomas Mitchell's, in Wharton township. He said he was then one hundred and four years old, and perhaps he was. He was gathering in his to-

bacco. I stayed at Mitchell's two days, and Fossit and I had much talk about old times, the battle, and the route the army traveled. He stated the facts generally as he had done before. He insisted that the bones found by Abraham Stewart, Esq., were not the bones of Braddock, but of a Colonel Jones; that Braddock and Sir Peter Halket were both buried in one grave *in the camp*, and that if he could walk to the place he thought he could point it out so exactly—near a forked apple-tree—that by digging the bones could yet be found. There are parts of this story wholly irreconcilable with well-ascertained facts. There was no Col. Jones in Braddock's army. Sir Peter Halket and his son, Lieutenant Halket, were killed and left on the field of battle. Braddock did not die at Dunbar's camp, but at the first camp eastward of it, and it is nowhere said that Braddock was buried in the camp. . . .

"Nevertheless the fact may be that Fossit shot him. There is nothing in the facts of the case as they occurred on the ground to contradict it; nay, they rather corroborate it. Braddock was shot on the battle-field by somebody. Fossit was a provincial private in the action. There was generally a bad state of feeling between the general and the provincial recruits, owing chiefly to his obstinate opposition to tree-fighting, and to his infuriate resistance to the determined inclination of the backwoodsmen to fight in that way, to which they were countenanced by the opinion of Washington and Sir Peter Halket. Another fact is that much of the havoc of the English troops was caused by the firing of their own men wherever they saw a smoke. But Braddock raised no smoke, and when he was shot a retreat had been sounded. If, therefore, Fossit did shoot him he must have done it purposely. And it is said he did so in revenge for the killing of a brother for persisting in firing from behind a tree. This is sustained by the fact that Tom had a brother Joseph in the action who was killed. All these circumstances, with many others, seem to sustain the allegation. Against it are the inconsistencies and falsities of other parts of the testimony of the witnesses adduced, and even of Fossit's own narrations."

Fossit died in 1818, a pauper in the township of Wharton. He was at the time of his death about one hundred and six years old, according to his own statement.

CHAPTER VII.

CAPTURE OF FORT DU QUESNE—ERECTION OF FORT BIRD.

FROM July, 1755, when the French succeeded in expelling the English forces from the region of country west of the Alleghenies, the former held absolute possession of that territory for more than three years, as has already been mentioned. Not long after

¹ Freeman Lewis, the senior of the authors of "*Monongahela of Old*."

their victory on the Monongahela they reduced their force at Fort du Quesne, sending a part of it to Venango and other northern posts, and their Indian allies, or a great part of them, scattered and returned to their homes, being in a state of discontent and incipient disaffection, though still holding to their French allegiance.

At Fort du Quesne the French captain, Contrecoeur, remained in command till the early part of 1757. In that year, and not long after Contrecoeur's supersedure, the commandant at Fort Cumberland sent out a small party (probably the first which crossed the mountains from the east after Braddock's defeat) to penetrate as nearly as practicable to the Forks of the Ohio, and reconnoitre the country in the vicinity of the French fort.¹ It was composed of five soldiers from Fort Cumberland and fifteen Cherokee Indians, all under command of Lieutenant Baker. They advanced to a point on the head-waters of Turtle Creek, about twenty miles from the fort, where they fell in with a French party of three officers and seven men. In the fight which followed they killed five of the French and took one (an officer) prisoner. They then made their way back through what is now Fayette County, and arrived in safety at Fort Cumberland with their prisoner and with the information that the French fort was in command of Capt. de Ligneris, who had under him at that place a force of about six hundred French troops and two hundred Indians.

In 1758 the English ministry planned and sent forward an expedition much more formidable than that placed under Braddock, three years before, for the capture of Fort du Quesne. The command of this new expedition was given to General John Forbes. His force (of which the rendezvous was appointed at Raystown, now Bedford, Pa.) was composed of three hundred and fifty Royal American troops, twelve hundred Scotch Highlanders, sixteen hundred Virginians, and two thousand seven hundred Pennsylvania provincials,—a total of five thousand eight hundred and fifty effective men, besides one thousand wagoners. The Virginia troops were comprised in two regiments, commanded respectively by Col. George Washington and Col. James Burd, but both under the superior command of Washington as acting brigadier. Under him, in command of one of the

Virginia companies, was Capt. William Crawford, afterwards for many years a resident of Fayette County, at Stewart's Crossings. Gen. Forbes arrived at Raystown about the middle of September, but Col. Henry Bouquet had previously (in August) been ordered forward with an advanced column of two thousand men to the Loyalhanna to cut out roads. The main body, with Washington in advance, moved forward from Raystown in October. In the mean time Bouquet (perhaps thinking he could capture the fort with his advance division, before the arrival of the main body, and thus secure the principal honor) sent forward a reconnoissance in force, consisting of eight hundred men (mostly Highlanders) under Maj. William Grant. This force reached a point in the vicinity of the fort,² where, on the 14th of September, it was attacked by a body of about seven hundred French and a large number of savages, under command of a French officer named Aubry. Here Grant was defeated with much slaughter, the Indians committing terrible atrocities on the dead and wounded Highlanders. The French and Indians then advanced against Bouquet, and attacked his intrenched position at Fort Ligonier, but were finally (though with great difficulty) repulsed on the 12th of October, and forced to retreat to their fort.

Gen. Forbes with the main body of his army arrived at Loyalhanna early in November. A council of war was held, at which it was decided that on account of the lateness of the season and approach of winter (the ground being already covered with snow) it was "unadvisable, if not impracticable, to prosecute the campaign any further till the next season, and that a winter encampment among the mountains or a retreat to the frontier settlements was the only alternative that remained." But immediately afterwards a scouting-party brought in some prisoners, from whom it was learned that the garrison of Fort du Quesne was weak, and the Indian allies of the French considerably disaffected. Thereupon the decision of the council of war was reversed, and orders at once issued to move on to the assault of the fort.

The march was commenced immediately, the troops taking with them no tents or heavy baggage, and only a few pieces of light artillery. Washington with his command led the advance. When within about twelve miles of the fort word was brought to Forbes that it was being evacuated by the French, but he remembered the lesson taught by Braddock's rashness, and treated the report with suspicion, continuing the march with the greatest caution, and withholding from the troops the intelligence he had received. On the 25th of November, when they were marching with the provincials in front, they drew near the fort and came to a place where a great number of stakes had been

¹ An anecdote of another small reconnoitring party that was sent towards Fort du Quesne almost time afterwards is found in Sparks (ii. 283), named by Washington in his letters, dated May, 1758, as follows: "An Indian named Uchadua was sent from Fort Loudon 'Ya' with a party of six soldiers and thirty Indians, under command of Lieutenant Gist. After great fatigues and suffering, occasioned by the snows on the Allegheny Mountains, they reached the Monongahela River (at the mouth of Redstone), where Lieutenant Gist, 'Ya' fell from a precipice, was rendered unable to proceed, and the party separated. Uchadua, with two other Indians, descended the Monongahela in a bark canoe till they came near Fort du Quesne. Here they left their canoe, and concealed themselves on the margin of the river, till they had an opportunity of attacking two Frenchmen, whom they killed and scalped. These scalps were brought to Fort Loudon by Uchadua."

² This fight took place at "Grant's Hill," in the present city of Pittsburgh. The total loss of the English was 273 killed and 43 wounded, more than one-third of Grant's entire force. The commander and Major Lewis were taken prisoners by the French and Indians.

planted, and on these were hanging the kilts of Highlanders slain on that spot in Grant's defeat two months before. When Forbes' Highlanders saw this they became infuriated with rage and rushed on, reckless of consequences and regardless of discipline in their eagerness to take bloody vengeance on the slayers of their countrymen. They were bent on the extermination of their foes and swore to give no quarter, but soon after, on arriving within sight of the fort, it was found to be indeed evacuated and in flames, and the last of the boats in which its garrison had embarked were seen in the distance passing Smoky Island on their way down the Ohio.

The fort was found to have been mined, but either the enemy had left in too much haste to fire the train or the fuse had become extinguished. The troops at once marched up to take possession, Washington with his command being the first on the ground. On the following day he wrote to the Governor of Virginia a report of the evacuation and capture of the post as follows :

"CAMP AT FORT DU QUESNE,
28th November, 1758.

"TO GOV. FAUQUIER :

"SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that Fort Du Quesne, or the ground rather on which it stood, was possessed by his Majesty's troops on the 25th instant. The enemy, after letting us get within a day's march of the place, burned the fort and ran away by the light of it, at night going down the Ohio by water to the number of about five hundred men, according to our best information. This possession of the fort has been matter of surprise to the whole army, and we cannot attribute it to more probable causes than the weakness of the enemy, want of provisions, and the defection of the Indians. Of these circumstances we were luckily informed by three prisoners who providentially fell into our hands at Loyal Hanna, when we despaired of proceeding farther. A council of war had determined that it was not advisable to advance this season beyond that place; but the above information caused us to march on without tents or baggage, and with only a light train of artillery. We have thus happily succeeded. It would be tedious and I think unnecessary to relate every trivial circumstance that has happened since my last. . . . This fortunate and indeed unexpected success of our arms will be attended with happy effects. The Delawares are suing for peace, and I doubt not that other tribes on the Ohio are following their example. A trade free, open, and on equitable terms is what they seem much to desire, and I do not know so effectual a way of riveting them to our interest as by sending out goods immediately to this place for that purpose. . . ."

Thus, after repeated attempts, each ending in blood and disaster, the English standard was firmly planted at the head of the Ohio, and the French power here overthrown forever. On the ruins of Fort du Quesne

another work was constructed—a weak and hastily-built stockade with a shallow ditch—and named "Fort Pitt," in honor of William Pitt, Earl Chatham. Two hundred men of Washington's command were left to garrison it, and the main army marched east. Gen. Forbes returned to Philadelphia, and died there in March, 1759.

The new Fort Pitt was commenced in August, 1759, and completed during the fall of that year by a force under command of Gen. Stanwix.

When the English had finally expelled the French, and obtained possession of the country at the head of the Ohio, in 1758, and had built and garrisoned the first Fort Pitt at that place, one of the first objects to be accomplished was the establishment of a route for transportation from the East, with defensive works and bases of supply at intermediate points. Under this necessity the route was adopted from Fort Cumberland to the Monongahela at or near the mouth of Redstone Creek, and thence down the river by water-carriage to Fort Pitt, this being identical with the route contemplated by the Ohio Company nearly five years earlier, when Capt. William Trent had been sent to build a fort for them at the forks of the Ohio.

In pursuance of this military plan, in the latter part of the summer of 1759, Col. Henry Bouquet, military commandant at Carlisle, Pa., ordered Col. James Burd to inspect the defenses and stores at Fort Cumberland; thence to march to the Monongahela, there to erect a fort and base of supply at a point proper and convenient for embarkation on the river. The substance of Col. Burd's orders, and his procedure under them, are explained in a journal kept by him at the time, which is found in the Pennsylvania Archives, and from which the following entries are extracted, viz. :

"Ordered in August, 1759, to march with two hundred men of my battalion to the mouth of Redstone Creek, where it empties itself into the river Monongahela, to cut a road somewhere from Gen. Braddock's road to that place, as I shall judge best, and on my arrival there to erect a fort in order to open a communication by the river Monongahela to Pittsburgh, for the more easy transportation of provisions, etc., from the provinces of Virginia and Maryland. Sent forward the detachment under the command of Lieut.-Col. Shippen, leaving one officer and thirty men to bring our five wagons. . . . When I have cut the road and finished the fort I am to leave one officer and twenty-five men as a garrison, and march with the remainder of my battalion to Pittsburgh. . . .

"10th Sept.—Saw Col. Washington's fort, which was called Fort Necessity. It is a small circular stockade, with a small house in the centre; on the outside there is a small ditch goes round it about eight yards from the stockade. It is situate in a narrow part of the meadows, commanded by three points of woods. There is a small run of water just by it. We saw two iron swivels.

"11th Sept.—Marched this morning; two miles from hence we found Gen. Braddock's grave, about twenty yards from a little hollow, in which there was a small stream of water, and over it a bridge. We soon got to Laurel Hill; it had an easy ascent on this side, but on the other very steep. At the foot of the hill we found the path that went to Dunlap's place, that Col. Shippen and Capt. Gordon traveled last winter, and about a quarter of a mile from this we saw the big rock, so called. From hence we marched to Dunbar's camp, — miles, which is situated in a stony hollow [here follows the description of the camp, and their search for buried guns, etc., as before quoted]. We continued our march, and got to Guest's place; here are found a fine country.

"13th Sept.—Determined, if the hunters should not return before noon, to begin to open the road along some old blazes, which we take to be Col. Washington's.¹ At noon began to cut the road to Redstone; began a quarter of a mile from camp; the course N. N. W. The course of Gen. Braddock's road N. N. E., and turns much to ^ye eastward. Opened this afternoon about half a mile. Marked two trees at the place of beginning thus:

"*The road to Redstone, Col. J. Burd, 1759.*

"*The road to Pittsburg, 1759.*"

"22d Oct.—This morning I went to the river Monongahela, reconnoitred Redstone, etc., and concluded upon the place for the post, being a hill in the fork of the river Monongahela and Nemacolin's Creek,² the best situation I could find, and returned in the evening to camp. The camp moved two miles, to Coal Run. This run is entirely paved in the bottom with fine stone-coal, and the hill on the south of it is a rock of the finest coal I ever saw. I burned about a bushel of it on my fire.

"23d Oct.—Continued working on the road. Had sermon to-day at 10 A.M. At noon moved the camp two and a half miles to the river Monongahela. No bateaux arrived.

"28th Oct.—Sunday. Continued on the works; had sermon in the fort."

The last entry in the journal is the following:

"4th Nov.—Sunday. Snowed to-day. No work. Sermon in the fort. Doctor Allison sets out for Philadelphia."

From the extracts given above from Burd's journal we gain a tolerably clear idea of the manner in which he conducted the expedition and built the fort at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek on the Monongahela, viz.: After concluding his inspection at Fort Cumberland, and having previously sent forward a small detachment under his chief engineer officer, Lieut.-Col. Shippen, he set out with the remainder of his force (leav-

ing his little wagon-train to follow) and passed over the same route taken by Braddock three years before, to and across the Youghiogheny at the Great Crossings; thence to Fort Necessity, to Braddock's grave, to Dunbar's camp, and to Gist's, now Mount Braddock. This was the end of his travel over the route pursued by the ill-fated expedition of 1755. At Gist's he ordered his men to commence work in opening a road thence northwestwardly towards the Monongahela, following the route which Captains Polson and Lewis had partially cut through for about eight miles from Gist's at the time when Washington was intrenching at that place in June, 1754.

Having thus set his men at work on the road from Gist's to the Redstone, Col. Burd, with Col. Thomas Cresap (who was with him as a guide, having previously explored this region to some extent), Col. Shippen, and probably Lieut. Grayson, of his command, rode forward through the woods to the Monongahela, striking the valley of Redstone Creek, and following it down to where it enters the river. It seems to have been in contemplation to build the fort at the mouth of this stream, where Capt. Trent's men had constructed the old "Hangard" store-house four years before, but the orders of Col. Burd left it in his discretion to select the site which he might regard as the most eligible. So, after viewing the ground at the mouth of the Redstone, and not finding it to suit his ideas as the site of a fortification, he proceeded up the river until he came to the mouth of Nemacolin's or Dunlap's Creek, about one and one-fourth miles farther up, and determined to erect his fort just below the mouth of that stream, on the high ground (now in the borough of Brownsville) commanding the Monongahela, the valley of the creek, and the country for some distance to the rear; this being, as he said in the journal, "the best situation I could find."

Having thus determined the site, he returned to his working-parties, who were progressing down the valley of the Redstone, and ordered the road which they were cutting to be deflected southward from the trail leading to the mouth of the Redstone. The point where the new road was made to diverge from the trail is described by Judge Veech as "a little northwest of where the Johnson or Hatfield stone tavern-house now (1869) stands." From that point the road was laid along the ridges to the mouth of Dunlap's Creek.

On the 23d of October, Col. Burd removed his camp to the river, and the building of the fort was commenced immediately afterwards. It was completed during the following month, but the precise time is not stated.³ It was still in process of construction at

¹ Meaning the track which was partially cut out by Cpts. Lewis and Polson for a distance of about eight miles northwest of Gist's, just before Washington's retreat from that place to Fort Necessity, in June, 1754.

² The creek at the mouth of which lived the Indian Nemacolin, the same afterwards known as Dunlap's Creek.

³ The construction of the fort seems to have been delayed on account of scarcity of provisions. On the 29th of October, Col. Burd said in his journal, "I have kept the people constantly employed on the works since my arrival, although we have been for eight days past upon the small allowance of one pound of beef and half a pound of flour per man a day, and this day we begin upon one pound of beef, not having an ounce of flour left, and only three bullocks. I am therefore obliged to give over working until I receive some supplies."

the date of the last entry in the journal, November 4th. The "Doctor Allison" referred to in that entry as being about to set out for Philadelphia, and who had preached the sermons previously mentioned in the journal, was the Rev. Francis Allison, the chaplain of the expedition.

The fort when completed was named, in honor of the commander of the expedition, "Fort Burd." As a military work, it was far from being strong or formidable, though bastioned. It was built in the form of a square, except for the bastions at the four angles. The curtains were formed of palisades, set firmly in the earth and embanked. The bastions were constructed of hewed logs, laid horizontally one above another. In the centre of the fort was a large house also of hewed logs, and near this, within the inclosure, a well. The whole was surrounded by a broad ditch, crossed by a draw-bridge, communicating with a gateway in the centre of the curtain in the rear of the work.¹ The location of the fort, with reference to present landmarks in Brownsville, may be described as west of the property of N. B. Bowman, and nearly on the spot now occupied by the residence of J. W. Jeffries. South of the fort was the bullock-pen; and a short distance, in a direction a little south of east, from the centre of Fort Burd was the central mound of the prehistoric work once known as Redstone Old Fort.

Upon the departure of Col. Burd with his command, after the completion of the fort, he left in it a garrison of twenty-five men, under command of a commissioned officer. Some accounts have it that this officer was Capt. Paull,² father of Col. James Paull, who lived for many years, and died in Fayette County. It is certain that Capt. Paull was *afterwards* in command at the fort for a long time. Nothing has been found showing how long Fort Burd continued to be held as a military post. "But it seems," says Judge Veech, "to have been under some kind of military possession in 1774. During Dunmore's war, and during the Revolution and contemporary Indian troubles, it was used as a store-house and a rallying-point for defense, supply, and observation by the early settlers and adventurers. It was never rendered famous by a siege or a sally. We know that the late Col. James Paull served a month's duty in a drafted militia com-

pany in guarding Continental stores here in 1778." It was doubtless discontinued as a military post soon after the close of the Revolution, and all traces of it were obliterated by the building of the town of Brownsville.

CHAPTER VIII.

SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

THE first white explorers of the vast country drained by the two principal tributaries of the Ohio River were Indian traders, French and English. The date of their first appearance here is not known, but it was certainly as early as 1732, when the attention of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania was called to the fact that Frenchmen were known to be among the Indians within the supposed western limits of the territory claimed by the proprietaries under the royal grant. This announcement caused considerable discussion and some vague action on the part of the Council, and there is no doubt that the fact, which then became publicly known, had the effect to bring in the English-speaking traders (if they were not already here) to gather their share of profit from the lucrative Indian barter.

The French traders came into this region from the north, down the valley of the Allegheny. Tradition says they penetrated from the mouth of that river southeastward into the country of the Monongahela (which there is no reason to doubt), and that some of them came many years before the campaigns of Washington and Braddock, and intermarrying with the Indians, settled and formed a village on the waters of Georges Creek, in what is now Georges township, Fayette County.

Of the English-speaking traders some were Pennsylvanians, who came in by way of the Juniata, but more were from Virginia and Maryland, who came west over the Indian trail leading from Old Town, Md., to the Youghiogheny, guided and perhaps induced to come to the Western wilds by Indians,³ who from the earliest times were accustomed to visit the frontier trading-stations on the Potomac and at other points east of the mountains. These traders, both English and French, were adventurous men, ever ready and willing to brave the perils of the wilderness and risk their lives among the savages for the purpose of gain, but they were in no sense settlers, only wanderers from point to point, according to the requirements or inducements of their vocation. Who

¹ In the Pennsylvania Archives (VII. 347) is a plan of the fort, made by Col. Shippin, the engineer. On this plan are given the dimensions of the work, as follows: "The curtain, 27½ feet; the flanks, 16 feet; the faces of the bastions, 30 feet; a ditch between the bastions, 24 feet wide; and opposite the faces, 12 feet. The log-house for a magazine, and to contain the women and children, 75 feet square. A gateway wide and 8 feet high, and a drawbridge [illegible, but apparently 10] feet wide." In Judge Veech's "Monongahela of Old" is given a diagram of Fort Burd, but it is not drawn in accordance with these dimensions, the curtains being made too short as compared with the size of the bastions.

² James L. Bowman, in a historical sketch furnished by him to the *American Pioneer*, and published in 1843, said with regard to this first garrisoning of Fort Burd, "The probability is that after the accomplishment of the object for which the commanding officer was sent he placed Capt. Paull in command and returned to report."

³ Judge Veech says "Monongahela of Old," p. 266: "When the Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania traders with the Indians on the Ohio began their operations, perhaps as early as 1740, they procured Indians to show them the best and easiest route, and thus the Monongahela path to the Youghiogheny and Ohio was the one they adopted." And he adds, "There is some evidence that Indian traders, both English and French, were in this country much earlier" than 1740.

they were is no more known than is the time when they first came, for few, if any, of their names have been preserved, other than those of Dunlap and Hugh Crawford, and they were of the class of later traders, who gave up their calling on the approach of permanent settlers.

Nor is it certainly known who was the first white man who made a settlement intended to be permanent within the territory that is now Fayette County. Veech believed that the first actual settlers here were Wendell Brown and his two sons, Maunus and Adam, with perhaps a third son, Thomas. "They came," he says, "in 1751 or 1752. Their first location was on Provance's Bottom, a short distance below little Jacob's Creek [in the present township of Nicholson]. But soon after some Indians enticed them away from that choice alluvial reach by promises to show them better land, and where they would enjoy greater security. They were led to the lands on which, in part, the descendants of Maunus now reside.¹ . . . They came as hunters, but soon became herdsmen and tillers of the soil. . . . When Washington's little army was at the Great Meadows, or Fort Necessity, the Browns packed provisions to him,—corn and beef." This last statement, however, seems very much like one of those doubtful traditions that are found clinging to all accounts of Washington's movements from Fort Necessity to Yorktown. It seems improbable, to say the least, that Wendell Brown would in that early time, and at his remote home in the wilderness, have had sufficient store of corn and beef to spare it from the necessities of his numerous family, and "pack" it several miles across the mountain and through the woods to help feed an army. Yet it may have been true. As to the date (1751-52) given by Mr. Veech as the time of Brown's first settlement on the Monongahela, it appears too early, and there is a doubt whether Wendell Brown should be named as the first settler in this county, though no doubt exists that he was here among the earliest.

Of settlements made within the limits of the present county of Fayette, the earliest which have been anything like definitely fixed and well authenticated were those which resulted from the operations of the Ohio Company, an organization or corporation to which reference has already been made in preceding chapters. The project of the formation of this company was originated in the year 1748 by Thomas Lee, a member of the Royal Council in Virginia; his object being to form an association of gentlemen for the purpose of promoting the settlement of the wild lands west of the Allegheny Mountains, within what was then supposed to be the territory of the colony of Virginia, and also to secure the Indian trade. For this purpose he associated with himself

Mr. Hanbury, a London merchant, Lawrence Washington, and John Augustine Washington, of Virginia (brothers of Gen. George Washington), and ten other persons, residents of that colony and Maryland, and in March, 1749, this association was chartered as the Ohio Company by George the Second of England.

The royal grant to the company embraced five hundred thousand acres of land on the Ohio, and between the Monongahela and Kanawha Rivers, this being given on the express condition that it should be improved and settled (to a certain specified extent) within ten years² from the date of the charter.

"The object of the company," says Sparks, "was to settle the lands and to carry on the Indian trade upon a large scale. Hitherto the trade with the Western Indians had been mostly in the hands of the Pennsylvanians. The company conceived that they might derive an important advantage over their competitors in this trade from the water communication of the Potomac and the eastern branches of the Ohio [the Monongahela and Youghiogheny], whose headwaters approximated each other. The lands were to be chiefly taken on the south side of the Ohio, between the Monongahela and Kanawha Rivers, and west of the Alleghenies. The privilege was reserved, however, by the company of embracing a portion of the lands on the north side of the river, if it should be deemed expedient. Two hundred thousand acres were to be selected immediately, and to be held for ten years free from quit-rent or any tax to the king, on condition that the company should, at their own expense, seat one hundred families on the lands within seven years, and build a fort and maintain a garrison sufficient to protect the settlement.

"The first steps taken by the company were to order Mr. Hamburg, their agent in London, to send over for their use two cargoes of goods suited to the Indian trade, amounting in the whole to four thousand pounds sterling, one cargo to arrive in November, 1749, the other in March following.³ They resolved

² Sparks, in his "Life and Writings of Washington," says of this company that when it was first instituted Mr. Lee, its projector, was its principal organ and most efficient member. He died soon afterwards, and then the chief management fell on Lawrence Washington, who had engaged in the enterprise with an enthusiasm and energy peculiar to his character. His agency was short, however, as his rapidly declining health soon terminated in his death. Several of the company's shares changed hands. Governor Dinwiddie [of Virginia] and George Mason became proprietors. There were originally twenty shares, and the company never consisted of more than that number of members."

³ The defeat of Washington and Braddock by the French in the years 1754 and 1755, as already narrated, and the consequent expulsion of the English from the country west of the Alleghenies, virtually closed the operations of the Ohio Company. Of this Sparks says, "The goods [designed for the company's prospective Indian trade on the Ohio] had come over from England, but had never been taken farther into the interior than Wit's Creek [Cumberland], where they were sold to traders and Indians, who received them at that post. Some progress had been made in constructing a road to the Monongahela, but the temper of the Indians was such as to discourage any attempt to send the goods to the company's risk to a more remote point." This was the end of the company's operations, at least as far as this region was concerned. About 1760 an attempt was made to revive the project, and Col. George Mercer was sent

¹ South of Uniontown, near the line between South Union and Georges townships, in the histories of which townships further mention of the settlements of the Browns will be given.

also that such roads should be made and houses built as would facilitate the communication from the head of navigation on the Potomac River across the mountains to some point on the Monongahela. [This route would, almost of necessity, cross the territory of the present county of Fayette.] And as no attempt at establishing settlements could safely be made without some previous arrangements with the Indians, the company petitioned the government of Virginia to invite them to a treaty. As a preliminary to other proceedings, the company also sent out Mr. Christopher Gist, with instructions to explore the country, examine the quality of the lands, keep a journal of his adventures, draw as accurate a plan of the country as his observations would permit, and report the same to the board."

Gist performed his journey of exploration for the company in the summer and fall of the year 1750. In this trip he ascended the Juniata River, crossed the mountain, and went down the Kiskiminetas to the Allegheny, crossed that river, and proceeded down the Ohio to the Great Falls at Louisville, Ky. On this journey he did not enter the Monongahela Valley, but in November of the next year (1751) he traversed this region, coming up from Wills' Creek, crossing the Youghiogheny, descending the valley of that stream and the Monongahela, and passing down on the south and east side of the Ohio to the Great Kanawha, making a thorough inspection of the country, in which the principal part of the company's lands were to be located, and spending the whole of the winter of 1751-52 on the trip, and returning east by a more southern route.

In 1752 a treaty council (invited by the government of Virginia at the request of the Ohio Company, as before alluded to) was held with the Six Nations at Logstown, on the Ohio, a few miles below the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela; the object being to obtain the consent of the Indians to the locating of white settlements on the lands which the company should select,—the Six Nations being recognized as the aboriginal owners of this region, and the company ignoring all proprietorship by Penn in the lands west of the Laurel Hill range.

At this treaty there were present on the part of Virginia three commissioners, viz.: Col. Joshua Fry, Lunsford Lomax, and James Patton, and the company was represented by its agent, Christopher Gist. Every possible effort had been made by the French Governor of Canada to excite the hostility of the Six Nations towards the objects of the company, and the same had also been done by the Pennsylvania traders, who were alarmed at the prospect of compe-

tition in their lucrative trade with the natives. These efforts had had some effect in creating dissatisfaction and distrust among the savages, but this feeling was to a great extent removed by the arguments and persuasions of the commissioners and the company's agent, and the treaty resulted in a rather reluctant promise from the chiefs of the Six Nations not to molest any settlements which might be made under the auspices of the company in the region southeast of the Ohio and west of Laurel Hill.

Immediately after the conclusion of the treaty at Logstown, Mr. Gist was appointed surveyor for the Ohio Company, and was instructed to lay off a town and fort at Chartiers Creek, "a little below the present site of Pittsburgh, on the east side of the Ohio." The sum of £400 was set apart by the company for this purpose. For some cause which is not clear the site was not located according to these instructions, but in the forks of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, and there in February, 1754, Capt. Trent with his company of men commenced the erection of a fort for the Ohio Company, which fort was captured by the French in the following April, and became the famed Fort du Quesne, as has already been mentioned.

The grant of lands to the Ohio Company, even vaguely described as those lands were, could not be said to embrace any of the territory which is now Fayette County; but the company assumed the right to make their own interpretation, and as they ignored all the rights of the Penns in this region, and, moreover, as they had no doubt that it was wholly to the westward of the western limits of Pennsylvania, they professed to regard this territory as within their scope, and made grants from it to various persons on condition of settlement. These grants from the company gave to those who received them no title (except the claim conferred by actual occupation, temporary as it proved), but they had the effect to bring immigrants here, and to locate upon the lands of this county the first settlements which were made in Pennsylvania west of the mountains.

Early in the period of their brief operations the company made propositions to the East Pennsylvania Dutch people to come here and settle, and this offer was accepted to the amount of fifty thousand acres, to be taken by about two hundred families, on the condition that they be exempted from paying taxes to support English religious worship, which very few of them could understand and none wished to attend. The company were willing enough to accede to this, but it required the sanction of government, to obtain which was a slow process, and before it could be accomplished the proposed settlers became indifferent or averse to the project, which thus finally fell through and was abandoned.

The first person who actually located a settlement on lands presumed to be of the Ohio Company was

out as an agent to England for this purpose. At times it seemed as if his efforts would be successful, but obstacles interposed, years of delay ensued, and finally the breaking out of the Revolution caused all hopes of resuscitating the Ohio Company to be abandoned, and closed its existence.

their agent, Christopher Gist,¹ whose name frequently occurs in all accounts of the military and other operations in this region during the decade succeeding the year 1750. He had doubtless selected his location here when going out on the trip down the Ohio, on which he was engaged from the fall of 1751 to the spring of 1752. He took possession in the latter year, but probably did not make any improvements till the spring of 1753. He had certainly done so prior to November in that year, when Washington passed his "plantation" on his way to Le Beuf, and said of it in his journal, "According to the best observation I could make, Mr. Gist's *new settlement* (which we passed by) bears almost west northwest seventy miles from Wills' Creek."

The place where Christopher Gist made his settlement, and which is so frequently mentioned in accounts of Washington's and Braddock's campaigns as "Gist's plantation," was the same which has been known for more than a century as "Mount Braddock," almost exactly in the territorial centre of Fayette County, the site of his pioneer residence

¹ Christopher Gist was of English descent. His grandfather was Christopher Gist, who died in Baltimore County in 1691. His grandmother was Eithel Cromwell, who died in 1694. They had one child, Richard, who was surveyor of the Western Shore, and was one of the common sowers. In 1729, for laying off the town of Baltimore, and presiding magistrate in 1736. In 1795 he married Zipporah Murray, and Christopher was one of the three sons. He was a resident of North Carolina before he came to Western Pennsylvania for the Ohio Company. He married Sarah Howard; his brother Nathaniel married Mary Howard; and Thomas, the third brother, married Violetta Howard, aunts of Gen. John Edgar Howard. From either Nathaniel or Thomas descended General Gist, who was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., near the close of the late civil war. Christopher had three sons—Nathaniel, Richard, and Thomas—and two daughters, Anne and Violetta. Some of the sons except Nathaniel were married. Violetta married William Cromwell. Because of his knowledge of the country on the Ohio, and his skill in dealing with the Indians, Christopher Gist was chosen to accompany Washington on his mission in 1753, and it was from his journal that Sparks and Irving derived their account of that expedition. With his sons, Nathaniel and Thomas, he was with Braddock on the fatal field of Monongahela, and for his services received a grant of twenty thousand acres of land from the king of England. After Braddock's defeat he raised a company of scouts in Virginia and Maryland, and did service on the frontier, being then known as Captain Gist. In 1756 he went to the Carolines to civilize the Cherokee Indians in the English service, and was successful in accomplishing his purpose. For a time he acted as Indian agent in the South. Finally he removed from the Monongahela country back to North Carolina and died there.

Richard Gist was killed in the battle of King's Mountain. Thomas lived on the plantation, and was a man of note till his death about 1786. Anne lived with him until his death, when she joined her brother Nathaniel, and removed with him to the grant in Kentucky about the beginning of this century. Nathaniel Gist, the grandfather of Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, married Judith Carey Bell, of Buckingham County, Va., and descended Archibald Carey, the mover of the Bill of Rights in the House of Burgesses. Nathaniel was a colonel in the Virginia militia in the Revolutionary war, and afterwards removed to Kentucky, where he died early in the present century at an old age. He left two sons, Henry Carey and Thomas Cecil. His eldest daughter, Sarah Howard, married the Hon. Jesse Bladen, United States senator from Kentucky, and a distinguished jurist; his grandson, B. Gratz Brown, was the Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1872. The second daughter of Col. Gist, Anne, married Col. Nathaniel Hart, a brother of Mrs. Henry Clay. The third daughter married Dr. Boswell, of Lexington, Ky. The fourth daughter married James P. Blair, and they were the parents of Hon. M. J. C. Blair and Francis P. Blair, Jr. The fifth daughter married Benjamin Gratz, of Lexington, Ky.

being within the present township of Dunbar, but very near the line of the northeast extremity of North Union. His location was called by him "Monongahela," though many miles from that river. Washington, in the journal of his return from Le Beuf, mentions it by this name, as follows: "Tuesday, the 1st of January, we left Mr. Frazier's house, and arrived at Mr. Gist's, at Monongahela, on the 2d;" and a letter written by Gist to Washington about eight weeks later is dated "Monongohella, February 23d, 1754."

Mr. Gist brought with him to his new settlement his sons, Richard and Thomas, and his son-in-law, William Cromwell. Soon after his arrival with his family there came eleven other families from across the mountains, under the auspices of the Ohio Company, and settled on lands in his vicinity, but the sites of their locations as well as their names are now unknown. Washington, when on his way from Gist's back to Virginia, in January, 1754, wrote in his journal, under date of the 6th of that month, "We met seventeen horses, loaded with materials and stores for a fort at the fork of the Ohio, and the day after some families going out to settle." And it is altogether probable that these were the families who settled in Gist's neighborhood. Sparks says, "In the mean time [that is, between the appointment of Gist as the company's agent and the building of the fort by Trent] Mr. Gist had fixed his residence on the other side of the Alleghenies, in the valley of the Monongahela, and induced eleven families to settle around him, on lands which it was presumed would be on the Ohio Company's grant."

Judge Veech expresses some doubt as to the settlement of the eleven families near Gist. He says, "We have seen it stated somewhere that Gist induced eleven families to settle around him, on lands presumed to be within the Ohio Company's grant. This may be so. But the late Col. James Paull, whose father, George Paull, was an early settler in that vicinity, and intimately acquainted with the Gists, said he never heard of these settlers." But in addition to the reasons already given for believing that the families did settle there, as stated, is this other, that the French commander, De Villiers, mentions in his journal that when returning to the Monongahela after his capture of Fort Necessity, on the 5th of July, 1754 (the day after the surrender), he arrived at Gist's, "and after having detached M. de la Chauvignerie to burn the houses round about, I continued my route and encamped three leagues from thence," which indicates that there was then a considerable settlement at that time in the vicinity of Gist's. In regard to the fact that Col. James Paull never heard of the settlement, there need only be said that as he was born about six years after those people had been burned out and driven away by the French, and as even his father, Capt. George Paull, did not come to this country before the fall of 1759,

it is by no means strange that the former should have known nothing about their settlement.

Another settler who came at about the same time with Gist was William Stewart, said to be the same Stewart who was employed by Washington in some capacity in his expedition to the French forts on the Allegheny in 1753. He made his settlement on the west shore of the Youghiogheny, near where is the present borough of New Haven. From the fact of his location there the place became known as "Stewart's Crossings," and retained the name for many years. That Stewart came here early in 1753 is shown by an affidavit made by his son many years afterwards, of which the following is a copy :

"FAYETTE COUNTY, ss.

"Before the subscriber, one of the commonwealth's justices of the peace for said county, personally appeared William Stewart, who being of lawful age and duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, saith, That he was living in this county, near Stewart's Crossings, in the year 1753, and part of the year 1754, until he was obliged to remove hence on account of the French taking possession of this country; that he was well acquainted with Captain Christopher Gist and family, and also with Mr. William Cromwell, Capt. Gist's son-in-law. He further saith that the land where Jonathan Hill now lives and the land where John Murphy now lives was settled by William Cromwell, as this deponent believes and always understood, as tenant to the said Christopher Gist. The said Cromwell claimed a place called the 'Beaver Dam,' which is the place now owned by Philip Shute, and where he now lives; and this deponent further saith that he always understood that the reason of said Cromwell's not settling on his own land (the Beaver Dam) was that the Indians in this country at that time were very plenty, and the said Cromwell's wife was afraid or did not choose to live so far from her father and mother, there being at that time but a very few families of white people settled in this country. . . . When this deponent's father, himself, and brothers first came into this country, in the beginning of the year 1753, they attempted to take possession of the said Beaver Dam, and were warned off by some of said Christopher Gist's family, who informed them that the same belonged to William Cromwell, the said Gist's son-in-law. And further deponent saith not.

"WILLIAM STEWART.

"Sworn and subscribed before me this 20th of April, 1786.

"JAMES FINLEY."

The victory of the French and their Indian allies over Washington at Fort Necessity in 1754 effected the expulsion of every English-speaking settler from this section of the country. There is nothing to show that at that time there were any others located in what is now Fayette County than Christopher Gist, his family, William Cromwell, the eleven unnamed families living near them, Stewart and family at the "Crossings," the Browns, Dunlap,¹ the trader on Dunlap's Creek, and possibly Hugh Crawford, though it is not likely that he was then here as a settler, and if he

was his location at that time is unknown. There were some settlements then on the Monongahela, as is shown by De Villiers' journal of his march back from Fort Necessity to Fort du Quesne. An entry, dated July 6, 1754, reads, "I burned down the Hangard. We then embarked (on the Monongahela); passing along, we burnt down all the settlements we found, and about four o'clock I delivered my detachment to M. de Contrecoeur." But there is nothing to show that any of the settlements so destroyed by him were within the limits of the present county of Fayette.

After the French had been driven from the head of the Ohio by Forbes, and the English forts, Pitt and Burd, had been erected in 1759, the country became comparatively safe for settlers, but some time elapsed before the fugitives of 1754 began to return. A few "military permits" were issued by the commandant at Fort Pitt, and under this authority two or three (and perhaps more) temporary settlers were clustered in the vicinity of Fort Burd within about three years after its erection. One of these was William Colvin, who located near the fort in 1761, and received a settlement permit not long afterwards. William Jacobs settled at the mouth of Redstone Creek in 1761. He was driven away by fear of the Indians about two years later, but afterwards returned, and received a warrant for his claim soon after the opening of the Land Office.

Upon the conclusion of peace between France and England, by the treaty of Paris (Feb. 10, 1763), the king of Great Britain, desiring to appear to have the well-being of the Indians much at heart, issued a proclamation (in October of that year) declaring that they must not, and should not, be molested in their hunting-grounds by the encroachments of settlers, and forbidding any Governor of a colony or any military commander to issue any patents, warrants of survey, or settlement permits for lands to the westward of the head-streams of rivers flowing into the Atlantic,—this, of course, being an interdiction of all settlements west of the Alleghenies. But the effect was bad, for while the prohibition was disregarded by settlers and by the colonial authorities (particularly of Virginia), it caused the savages to be still more jealous of their rights, and to regard incoming settlers with increased distrust and dislike. This state of affairs was rendered still more alarming by the Indian troubles in the West, known as the Pontiac war, which occurred in that year, and by which the passions of the savages (particularly those west of the Alleghenies) were inflamed to such a degree that the few settlers in the valleys of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers, as well as those in other parts of the trans-Allegheny region, became terrified at the prospect and fled from the country.

But the thorough and decisive chastisement administered to the savages by Gen. Bouquet on the Musingum in the fall of 1764 brought them to their

¹ Dunlap had certainly been located here before 1759, as his place is mentioned in Burd's journal in that year. And it is hardly likely that he would have come here after 1754 and before 1759, as the French were then in undisputed possession of the country, and used it wholly for their own purposes.

senses, and made the country once more safe, so that the years 1765 and 1766 not only saw the return of the people who had fled from the country between the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers, but a very considerable increase of settlements in the same territory by fresh arrivals of immigrants from the frontiers of Maryland and Virginia, to which latter province this region was then supposed to belong. A letter dated Winchester, Va., April 30, 1765, said, "The frontier inhabitants of this colony and Maryland are removing fast over the Allegheny Mountains in order to settle and live there." The immigrants who came here in that and several succeeding years settled chiefly in the valley of the Redstone (which included also Dunlap's Creek in usual mention), at Turkey Foot, and some other points below on the Youghiogheny, in the valley of the Cheat, and in Gist's neighborhood. In the settlements at these places, with that at Pittsburgh, were embraced nearly all the white inhabitants of Pennsylvania west of the Alleghenies¹ until about the year 1770.

Information having come to the king of England that settlements were being made quite rapidly west of the mountains in defiance of his prohibition, he, in October, 1765, sent the following instructions to Governor Penn: "Whereas it hath been represented unto us that several persons from Pennsylvania and the back settlements of Virginia have immigrated to the westward of the Allegheny Mountains, and have there seated themselves on lands contiguous to the river Ohio, in express disobedience to our royal proclamation of Oct. 7, 1763, it is therefore our will and pleasure, and you are enjoined and required to put a stop to all these and all other like encroachments for the future by causing all persons who have irregularly seated themselves on lands to the westward of the Allegheny Mountains immediately to evacuate those premises." Instructions of the same purport had been sent to the Governor of Virginia in 1754, and a proclamation had been issued by the Governor, but without having the desired effect. The dissatisfaction among the Indians increased rapidly, and to a degree which awakened the authorities to the necessity for some action to allay it. The chiefs of the Six Nations were invited to a treaty council, which was accordingly held at Fort Pitt in May, 1766, at which no little dissatisfaction was expressed by the Indians

at the unwarranted encroachments being made by the whites. In a letter dated at the fort on the 24th of the month mentioned, George Croghan, deputy Indian agent, said, "As soon as the peace was made last year [meaning the peace that followed Bouquet's victory of 1764], contrary to our engagements to them [the Indians], a number of our people came over the Great Mountain and settled at Redstone Creek and upon the Monongahela, before they had given the country to the king, their father." He also addressed Gen. Gage, commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, saying, "If some effectual measures are not speedily taken to remove those people settled on Redstone Creek till a boundary can be properly settled or proposed, and the Governors pursue vigorous measures, the consequences may be dreadful, and we be involved in all the calamities of another general war."

This resulted in the ordering of Capt. Alexander Mackay, with a detachment of the Forty-second Regiment of Foot, to Fort Burd, where he issued a proclamation, dated at Redstone Creek,² June 22, 1766, which proclamation was as follows: "To all people now inhabiting to the westward of the Allegheny Mountains: In consequence of several complaints made by the savages against the people who have presumed to inhabit some parts of the country west of the Allegheny Mountains, which by treaty belong to them, and had never been purchased, and which is contrary to his Majesty's royal proclamation, his Excellency, the commander-in-chief, out of compassion to your ignorance, before he proceeds to extremity, has been pleased to order me, with a detachment from the garrison at Fort Pitt, to come here and collect you together, to inform you of the lawless and licentious manner in which you behave, and to order you also to return to your several provinces without delay, which I am to do in the presence of some Indian chiefs now along with me. I therefore desire you will all come to this place along with the bearer, whom I have sent on purpose to collect you together.

"His Excellency, the commander-in-chief, has ordered, in case you should remain after this notice, to seize and make prize of all goods and merchandise brought on this side the Allegheny Mountains, or exposed to sale to Indians at any place except at his Majesty's garrison; that goods thus seized will be a lawful prize, and become the property of the captors. The Indians will be encouraged in this way of doing themselves justice, and if accidents should happen, you lawless people must look upon yourselves as the cause of whatever may be the consequence hurtful to your persons and estates; and if this should not be sufficient to make you return to your several provinces, his Excellency, the commander-in-chief, will order an armed force to drive you from the lands you have

¹ Judge Voseh says, "This documentary history of 1765, '66, '67, and related to all that degree, speaks of no other settlements in Western Pennsylvania, or the West generally, than those within or immediately bordering upon the Monongahela, upon Cheat, upon the Yough, the Turkey Foot, and Redstone, the first and last being the most prominent, and the last the most extensive, covering all the interior settlements about Uniontown. Georges Creek settlers were referred to Cheat, those about Gist's to the Yough, while Turkey Foot took in all the mountain districts. All these settlements seem to have been nearly contemporaneous, those on the Redstone and the Monongahela being perhaps the earliest, those on the Yough and Turkey Foot the latest, while those of Georges Creek and Cheat occupy an intermediate date, blending with all the others. They all range from 1765 to 1768, inclusive." •

² At that time the name of "Redstone" was also given to the vicinity of Fort Burd and the valley of Dunlap's Creek.

taken possession of to the westward of the Allegheny Mountains, the property of the Indians, till such time as his Majesty may be pleased to fix a farther boundary. Such people as will not come to this place are to send their names and the province they belong to, and what they are to do, by the bearer, that his Excellency, the commander-in-chief, may be acquainted with their intentions."

On the 31st of July next following the publication of Mackay's manifesto, Governor Fauquier, of Virginia, issued a proclamation to the people who had presumed to settle to the westward of the Alleghenies in defiance of his previous warning and prohibition (which had been regarded by the people as a merely formal compliance with the king's order, and not intended to be enforced), and requiring all such to immediately evacuate their settlements, which if they failed to do promptly they must expect no protection or mercy from the government, but would be left to the revenge and retribution of the exasperated Indians.

In October, 1766, Governor Penn, at the request of the Assembly, addressed Governor Fauquier, saying that, without any authority whatever from Pennsylvania, settlements had been made near the Redstone Creek and the Monongahela, and that he had no doubt this had been done also without the consent of the government of Virginia, and in violation of the rights of the Indian nations. He desired Governor Fauquier to unite with him in removing the settlers from the lands in the Monongahela Valley, and promised, in case of necessity, to furnish a military force to effect the object. Governor Fauquier replied to this that he had already issued three proclamations to the settlers without effect, but that the commander-in-chief had taken a more effectual method to remove them by ordering an officer and a detachment of soldiers to summon the settlers on Redstone Creek, on the Monongahela, and in other parts west of the Allegheny Mountains to quit their illegal settlements, and in case of a refusal to threaten forcible expulsion and seizure of their movable property.

All these proclamations, with the show of military force, had the effect to terrify a few of the settlers into removal; but by far the greater part remained and were not disturbed by the military, which, after a short stay at Fort Burd, returned to garrison at Fort Pitt. In the summer of 1767, however, troops were again sent here to expel non-complying settlers, many of whom were then actually driven away; but they all made haste to return as soon as the force was withdrawn, and not a few of those who had thus been expelled came back accompanied by new settlers from the east of the mountains.

Finally all efforts to prevent settlements in this region and to expel those who had already located here failed. The extension of Mason and Dixon's line to the second crossing of Dunkard Creek, in 1767, showed that nearly all the settlements made were un-

questionably in the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, and in January, 1768, Governor Penn called the attention of the Assembly to this then recently discovered fact, narrated the ineffectual efforts made to that time to remove the settlers, mentioned the exasperation of the savages, which might not improbably result in a bloody war, and advised the enactment of a law severe enough to effect the desired result, and thus avert the horrors of a savage outbreak. Accordingly, on the 3d of February, 1768, an act was passed providing and declaring,—

"That if any person or persons settle upon any lands within this province not purchased of the Indians by the proprietors thereof, and shall neglect or refuse to remove themselves and families off and from the said land within the space of thirty days after he or they shall be required to do so, either by such persons as the Governor of this province shall appoint for that purpose, or by his proclamation, to be set up in the most public places of the settlements on such unpurchased lands, or if any person or persons being so removed shall afterwards return to his or their settlements, or the settlement of any other person, with his or their family, or without any family, to remain and settle on any such lands, or if any person shall, after the said notice, to be given as aforesaid, reside and settle on such lands, every such person or persons so neglecting or refusing to move with his or their family, or returning to settle as aforesaid, or that shall settle on any such lands after the requisition or notice aforesaid, being thereof legally convicted by their own confessions or the verdict of a jury, *shall suffer death without the benefit of clergy.*

"Provided always, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to extend to any person or persons who now are or hereafter may be settled on the main roads or communications leading through this province to Fort Pitt, under the approbation and permission of the commander-in-chief of his Majesty's forces in North America, or of the chief officer commanding in the Western District to the Ohio for the time being, for the more convenient accommodation of the soldiers and others, or to such person or persons as are or shall be settled in the neighborhood of Fort Pitt, under the approbation and permission, or to a settlement made by George Croghan, deputy superintendent of Indian affairs under Sir William Johnson, on the Ohio River above said fort, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

This law was doubtless as severe as Governor Penn had desired, but its folly exceeded its severity, for the evident brutality of its provisions barred the possibility of their execution, and it is by no means certain that this was not had in view by many of the members who voted for its enactment. A show was to be made, however, of carrying the law into effect, and soon after its passage the Governor appointed the Reverend Captain John Steele, of the Presbyterian

Church of Carlisle, John Allison, Christopher Lemes, and Capt. James Potter, of Cumberland County, to visit the Monongahela, Youghiogheny, and Redstone Valleys, as well as any other places west of the Allegheny Mountains where settlements might have been made within the supposed territory of Pennsylvania, to promulgate and explain the law, and induce the settlers to comply with its requirements. The commissioners took with them copies of a proclamation by the Governor, which, after a preamble reciting the provisions of the law, proceeded, "In pursuance, therefore, of the said act, I have thought proper, by the advice of the Council, to issue this my proclamation, hereby giving notice to all persons to remove themselves and families off and from said lands on or before the first day of May, 1768. And I do hereby strictly charge and command such person or persons, under the pains and penalties by it the said act imposed, that they do not, on any pretense whatever, remain or continue on the said lands longer than thirty days after the first day of May next." Besides this proclamation, the commissioners also had the Governor's instructions to call together at each of the settlements as many of the people as they could, and at such gatherings to read and explain the proclamation, to remonstrate with the settlers against their continuing on lands which still belonged to the Indians, and to warn them of the terrible danger which they, as well as other settlers, were incurring by their persistent refusal to remove. Finally, they were instructed to procure, if possible, the names of all the settlers at the several points, and report the list to the Governor on their return.

The commissioners, with the Reverend Captain Steele at their head, left Carlisle on the 2d of March, and proceeded to Fort Cumberland, from which place they traveled over the route pursued by Braddock's army to the Youghiogheny and to Gist's, thence by Burd's road to the Monongahela. What they did at the various settlements visited was related in their report to the Governor, as follows:

"We arrived at the settlement on Redstone on the 23d day of March. The people having heard of our coming had appointed a meeting among themselves on the 24th, to consult what measures to take. We took advantage of this meeting, read the act of Assembly and proclamation explaining the law, and giving the reasons of it as well as we could, and used our endeavors to persuade them to comply, alleging to them that it was the most probable method to entitle them to favor with the honorable proprietors when the land was purchased.

"After lamenting their distressed condition, they told us the people were not fully collected; but they expected all would attend on the Sabbath following, and then they would give us an answer. They, however, affirmed that the Indians were very peaceable, and seemed sorry that they were to be removed, and

said they apprehended the English intended to make war upon the Indians, as they were moving off their people from the neighborhood. We labored to persuade them that they were imposed upon by a few straggling Indians; that Sir William Johnson, who had informed our government, must be better acquainted with the mind of the Six Nations, and that they were displeased with the white people's settling on their unpurchased lands.

"On Sabbath, the 27th of March, a considerable number attended (their names are subjoined), and most of them told us they were resolved to move off, and would petition your Honor for a preference in obtaining their improvements when a purchase was made. While we were conversing we were informed that a number of Indians were come to Indian Peter's.¹ We, judging it might be subservient to our main design that the Indians should be present while we were advising the people to obey the law, sent for them. They came, and after sermon delivered a speech, with a string of wampum, to be transmitted to your Honor. Their speech was: 'Ye are come, sent by your great men, to tell these people to go away from the land which ye say is ours; and we are sent by our great men, and are glad we have met here this day. We tell you the white people must stop, and we stop them till the treaty, and when George Croghan and our great men talk together we will tell them what to do.' The names of the Indians are subjoined.² They were from the Mingo town, about eighty miles from Redstone (on the Ohio, below Steubenville).

"After this the people were more confirmed that there was no danger of war. They dropt the design of petitioning, and said they would wait the issue of the treaty. Some, however, declared they would move off.

"We had sent a messenger to Cheat River and to Stewart's Crossings of Yougheganny, with several proclamations, requesting them to meet us at Giesse's [Gist's] place, as most central for both settlements. On the 30th of March about thirty or forty men met us there. We proceeded as at Red Stone, reading the act of Assembly and proclamation, and endeavored to convince them of the necessity and reasonableness of quitting the unpurchased land, but to no purpose. They had heard what the Indians had said at Red Stone, and reasoned in the same manner, declaring that they had no apprehension of war, that they would attend the treaty and take their measures accordingly. Many severe things were said of Mr. Croghan, and one Lawrence Harrison treated the law and our government with too much disrespect.

"On the 31st of March we came to the Great Crossings of Yougheghanny, and being informed by one

¹ "Indian Peter" was then living in a cabin located on what is now the property of Col. Samuel Evans, three miles east of Uniontown.

² As follows: "The Indians who came to Redstone, viz.: Captain Haven, Hornets, Mygog-Wigo, Nogawach, Strikebelt, Pouch, Gilly, and Stewbelts."

Speer that eight or ten families lived in a place called the *Turkey Foot*, we sent some proclamations thither by said Speer, as we did to a few families nigh the crossings of Little Yough, judging it unnecessary to go amongst them. It is our opinion that some will move off, in obedience to the law, that the greater part will wait the treaty, and if they find that the Indians are indeed dissatisfied, we think the whole will be persuaded to move. The Indians coming to Red Stone and delivering their speeches greatly obstructed our design."

Appended to the commissioners' report was a list of settlers, as follows:

"The names of inhabitants near Red Stone: John Wiseman, Henry Prisser, William Linn, William Colvin, John Vervallon, Abraham Tygard, Thomas Brown, Richard Rodgers, Henry Swatz [Swartz], Joseph McClean, Jesse Martin, Adam Hatton, John Verwal, Jr., James Waller, Thomas Douter [Douthet, who owned a part of the site of Uniontown], Captain Coburn, John Delong, Peter Young, George Martin, Thomas Down, Andrew Gudgeon, Philip Sute, James Crawford, John Peters, Michael Hooter, Andrew Linn, Gabriel Conn, John Martin, Hans Cook, Daniel McKay, Josias Crawford, one Provence.

"Names of some who met us at Giesse's [Gist's] place: One Bloomfield [probably Brownfield], James Lynn, Ezekiel Johnson, Richard Harrison, Phil Sute, Jed Johnson, Thomas Giesse [Gist], Charles Lindsay, James Wallace [Waller?], Henry Barkman, Lawrence Harrison, Ralph Hickenbottom."

"Names of the people at Turkey Foot: Henry Abrahams, Ezekiel Dewitt, James Spencer, Benjamin Jennings, John Cooper, Ezekiel Hickman, John Enslow, Henry Enslow, Benjamin Pursley."

Mr. Steele made a supplemental report to the Governor, in which, referring to the conferences with the settlers, he said, "The people at Red Stone alleged that the removing of them from the unpurchased lands was a contrivance of the gentlemen and merchants of Philadelphia that they might take rights for their improvements when a purchase was made. In confirmation of this they said that a gentleman of the name of Harris, and another called Wallace, with one Friggs, a pilot, spent a considerable time last August in viewing the lands and creeks thereabouts. I am of the opinion, from the appearance the people made, and the best intelligence we could obtain, that there are about an hundred and fifty families in the

different settlements of Red Stone, Youghiogheny, and Cheat."

This estimate was intended to include all the settlers in what is now Fayette County, and the about eight families on the east side of the Youghiogheny at Turkey Foot. The lists given in the commissioners' report of course omitted a great number of names of settlers, including a number who were somewhat prominent and well known as having been located in this region several years before 1768, as Christopher and Richard Gist, William Cromwell, Stewart of the "Crossings," Capt. William Crawford,² who had been settled near Stewart for about three years; Hugh Stevenson, on the Youghiogheny; Martin Hardin (father of Col. John Hardin), on Georges Creek; John McKibben, on Dunlap's Creek, and others.

The mission of the Rev. Mr. Steele and his associates ended in failure, for the few people who had promised to remove disregarded that promise and remained, for all the settlers were strong in confidence that results favorable to their continued occupation would come from the treaty council which was appointed to be held at Fort Pitt about a month later. At that treaty council there were present nearly two thousand Indians, including, besides chiefs and head men of the dominant Six Nations, representatives of the Delaware, Shawanese, Munsee, and Mohican tribes. On the part of the white men there were present George Croghan, deputy agent for Indian affairs; John Allen and Joseph Shippen, Jr., Esqrs.,

² Captain (afterwards colonel) William Crawford settled on the west bank of the Youghiogheny at Stewart's Crossings. A deposition sworn by him, and having reference to his settlement here and some other matters, is found in the "Calendar of Virginia State Papers and other Manuscripts, 1622-1781. Preserved in the Capitol at Richmond. Arranged and edited by William Palmer, M.D., under authority of the Legislature of Virginia, vol. i, 1875." The deposition, which was taken before the Virginia commissioners, James Wood and Charles Sumner, "at the house of John Grimsby, in Pittsburg," is given in part below as illustrating the dates of Crawford's first coming to this region, and as explaining some of the matters connected with the coming of the settlers after the expulsion of the French and the building of the English forts, Pitt and Mord.

"Colonel William Crawford Deposeth and saith that his first acquaintance with the Country on the Ohio was in the year 1758, he then being an Officer in the Virginia Service. That between that time and the year 1765 a number of Settlements were made on the Public Roads in that Country by Permission of the Several Commanding Officers at Fort Pitt. That in the Fall of the year 1765 he made some Improvements on the West Side of the Allegheny Mountains in the Spring of the year following he settled, and has continued to live out here ever since. That before that time, and in that year, a considerable number of Settlements were made, he thinks, and he is convinced, without permission from any commanding Officer, some of which settlements were made within the limits of the Indiana Company's Claim, and some others within Col. Croghan's. From that time to the present the people continued to immigrate to this Country very fast. The Deposent being asked by Mr. Morgan if he knows the names of those who settled on the Indiana Claim in the year 1765, and on what Waters, answers that Zachel Morgan, James Chew, and Jacob Prickett came out in that year, and was informed by them that they settled up the Monongahela; that he has since seen Zachel Morgan's plantation, which is on the South side of the river run by Mason and Dixon, and that he believes that to be the first settlement made in this Country. . . . The "Zachel Morgan's plantation" here mentioned was at Morgantown, W. Va.

¹ Ralph Hickenbottom resided on the Waynesburg road, in Monell township, a little west of the Sandy Hill Quaker graveyard. "Monongahela of Old". Mr. Veech also says of the persons named by the commissioners that they resided at considerable distances from the places where they were met, as, for instance, "James McClean, who lived in North Union township, near the house of Laurel Hill; Thomas Douthet, on the tract where Uniontown now is; Captain Coburn's, twelve miles southeast of New Geneva; Gabriel Conn, probably on Georges Creek, near Woodbridge town. The Provances settled on Provance's Bottom, near Maontown, and on the other side of the river at the mouth of Big Whately. The Brownfields located south and southeast of Uniontown."

commissioners for the province of Pennsylvania; Alexander McKee, commissary of Indian affairs; Col. John Reed, commandant of Fort Pitt, and several other military officers. The principal interpreter was Henry Montour, and many of the Monongahela and Redstone settlers were present and among the most anxious of the spectators.

The council proceeded in the usual way, with high-sounding speeches, hollow assurances of friendship, the presentation of divers belts and strings of wampum, and the distribution among the Indians of presents to the amount of £1500; but as the deliberations progressed it became more and more apparent that there existed among the savages no deep-seated dissatisfaction against the settlers; that nearly all the indignation at the encroachments of the whites was felt and expressed by the gentlemen acting for the Pennsylvania authorities; that these were extremely angry with the Indians because in a few instances they had sold small tracts to white men, and because they were now exhibiting a decided disinclination to demand the immediate removal of the settlers. Almost the only Indian of the Six Nations who complained was Tohonissahgarawa, who said, "Some of them" (the settlements) "are made directly on our war-path leading to our enemies' country, and we do not like it. . . . As we look upon it, it will be time enough for you to settle them when you have purchased them and the country becomes yours." The commissioners addressed the Indians, telling them that when Steele and his associates had visited the settlers the latter had promised to remove. "But, brethren," continued the commissioners, "we are sorry to tell you that as soon as the men sent by the Governor had prevailed on the settlers to consent to a compliance with the law, there came among them eight Indians who live at the Mingo town, down this river, and desired the people not to leave their settlements, but to sit quiet on them till the present treaty at this place should be concluded. The people, on receiving this advice and encouragement, suddenly changed their minds, and determined not to quit their places till they should hear further from the Indians. Now, brethren, we cannot help expressing to you our great concern at this behavior of those Indians, as it has absolutely frustrated the steps the Governor was taking to do you justice by the immediate removal of those people from your lands. And we must tell you, brethren, that the conduct of those Indians appears to us very astonishing; and we are much at a loss to account for the reason of it at this time, when the Six Nations are complaining of encroachments being made on their lands. . . . But, brethren, all that we have now to desire of you is that you will immediately send off some of your prudent and wise men with a message to the people settled at Red Stone, Youghiogheny, and Monongahela, to contradict the advice of the Indians from the Mingo town, and to acquaint them that you very much disapprove of their

continuing any longer on their settlements, and that you expect they will quit them without delay. If you agree to this, we will send an honest and discreet white man to accompany your messengers. And, brethren, if, after receiving such notice from you, they shall refuse to remove by the time limited them, you may depend upon it the Governor will not fail to put the law into immediate execution against them."

Finally a reluctant consent to the proposition of the commissioners was gained from the Six Nations' chiefs. At a session held with these chiefs on the 9th of May, "It was agreed by them to comply with the request of the commissioners in sending messengers to the people settled at Red Stone, Youghiogheny, and Monongahela, to signify to them the great displeasure of the Six Nations at their taking possession of the lands there and making settlements on them, and also that it is expected they will, with their families, remove without further notice. They accordingly appointed the White Mingo and the three deputies sent from the Six Nations' country to carry a message to that effect, and the commissioners agreed to send Mr. John Frazer and Mr. William Thompson to accompany them, with written instructions in behalf of the government of Pennsylvania."

"Monday, May 9, 1768, P.M.:

"The Indian messengers having agreed to set out for Red Stone Creek to-morrow, the commissioners, as an encouragement to them for the trouble of their journey, made them a present of some black wampum. They then desired Mr. Fraser and Capt. Thompson to hold themselves prepared for accompanying the Indian messengers in the morning, and wrote them a letter of instructions." In those instructions they said,—

"As soon as you arrive in the midst of the settlements near Red Stone Creek, it will be proper to convene as many of the settlers as possible, to whom the Indians may then deliver their message, which shall be given to you in writing; and we desire you will leave a few copies of it with the principal people, that they may communicate the same to those who live at any considerable distance from them. . . . You may then acquaint them that they must now be convinced by this message and the speech of the Six Nations that they have hitherto been grossly deceived by a few straggling Indians of no consequence, who may have encouraged them to continue on their settlements, and that they will now be left without the least pretense or excuse for staying on them any longer. . . . But should you find any of those inconsiderate people still actuated by a lawless and obstinate spirit to bid defiance to the civil authority, you may let them know that we were under no necessity of sending, in the name of the Governor, any further notice to them, or of being at the pains of making them acquainted with the real minds of the Indians, to induce them to quit their settlements, for that the powers of the government are sufficient to compel

them to pay due obedience to the laws, and they may depend on it they will be effectually exerted if they persist in their obstinacy. You may likewise assure them that they need not attempt to make an offer of terms with the government respecting their removal, as we hear some of them have vainly proposed to do, by saying they would go off the lands immediately on condition that they should be secured to them as soon as the purchase is made. It is a high insult to government for those people even to hint at such things."

The two gentlemen whom the Pennsylvania commissioners had designated, Messrs. John Frazer and William Thompson, being ready to set out on their contemplated journey from Fort Pitt to Redstone Creek, the Indian messengers were sent for, and at last made their appearance at the fort, but said that, after due consideration of the business on which it was proposed to send them, they had decided that they could by no means undertake it, and immediately returned to the commissioners the wampum which had been given them. Upon being interrogated as to their reasons for now declining to perform what they had once consented to, they answered that three of them were sent by the Six Nations' council to attend the treaty at the fort, and having received no directions from the council to proceed farther, they chose to return home in order to make report of what they had seen and heard. They further added that the driving of white people away from their settlements was a matter which no Indians could, with any satisfaction, be concerned in, and they thought it most proper for the English themselves to compel their own people to remove from the Indian lands. After this refusal of the Indians who had been appointed to carry the message from the Six Nations, the commissioners in vain attempted to persuade or procure others to execute the business, though they used great endeavors for that purpose, and they thought it both useless and imprudent to continue to press on the Indians a matter which they found they were generally so much averse to, and therefore they concluded to set out on their return to Philadelphia without further delay. But in a short time afterwards Guyasutha¹ came, with Arroas (a principal warrior of the Six Nations), to the commissioners, to whom the former addressed himself in effect as follows:

"Brethren,—I am very sorry to find that you have been disappointed in your expectations of the Indian messengers going to Redstone, according to your desire and our agreement; and I am much afraid that you are now going away from us with a discontented mind on this account. Believe me, brethren, this

thought fills my heart with deepest grief, and I could not suffer you to leave us without speaking to you on this subject and endeavoring to make your minds easy. We were all of us much disposed to comply with your request, and expected it could have been done without difficulty, but I now find not only the Indians appointed by us but all our other young men are very unwilling to carry a message from us to the white people ordering them to remove from our lands. They say they would not choose to incur the ill will of those people, for if they should be now removed they will hereafter return to their settlements when the English have purchased the country from us. And we shall be very unhappy if, by our conduct towards them at this time, we shall give them reason to dislike us and treat us in an unkind manner when they again become our neighbors. We therefore hope, brethren, that you will not be displeased at us for not performing our agreement with you, for you may be assured that we have good hearts towards all our brethren, the English."

Upon the conclusion of this speech the commissioners returned to Guyasutha many thanks for his friendly expressions and behavior, assuring him that the conduct of all the Indians at the treaty council met their full approbation, and that they were now returning home with contented minds. They said to him that they had urged the chiefs to send a message by their own people to the Redstone and Monongahela settlers, entirely on account of the great anxiety they had to do everything in their power to forward the designs of the government, to do the Indians justice, and to redress every injury they complained of; but, as they found that the course proposed was repugnant to them, that they (the commissioners) would not press the matter further, though it appeared to them to be a proper and necessary course, and one which they regretted to be obliged to abandon. "They then took leave of the Indians in the most friendly manner, and set out on their return to Philadelphia."

This unlooked-for conclusion of the treaty council at Fort Pitt ended the efforts on the part of the proprietary government of Pennsylvania to expel the pioneer settlers from the valleys of the Monongahela, the Youghiogheny, and the Redstone.

The aboriginal title to the lands composing the present county of Fayette, as well as those embraced in a great number of other counties in this State, was acquired by the proprietaries of Pennsylvania by the terms of a treaty held with the Indians at Fort Stanwix (near Rome, N. Y.) in the autumn of 1768. In October of that year there were assembled at the fort, by invitation of Sir William Johnson, superintendent of Indian affairs, a great number of chiefs of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Tuscarora tribes (composing the Six Nations), with other chiefs of the Delawares and Shawanese tribes, and on the 24th of that month these were con-

¹ This Guyasutha, or Kayasutha, was a chief who met Washington on his first appearance in this region in the fall of 1753. He was friendly to the English as against the French, but in the Revolutionary war took sides against the settlers, and was the leader of the Indian party which burned Hannastown, the county-seat of Westmoreland, in 1782.

vened in council with representatives of the royal authority and of the governments of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and New Jersey. The principal white persons present at the council were "the Honorable Sir William Johnson, Baronet, his Majesty's superintendent of Indian affairs; his Excellency William Franklin, Esq., Governor of New Jersey; Thomas Walker, Esq., commissioner for the colony of Virginia; Hon. Frederick Smith, chief justice of New Jersey; Richard Peters and James Tilghman, Esqrs., of the Council of Pennsylvania; George Croghan and Daniel Claus, Esqrs., deputy agents of Indian affairs; Guy Johnson, Esq., deputy agent and acting as secretary, with several gentlemen from the different colonies; John Butler, Esq., Mr. Andrew Montour, and Philip Phillips, interpreters for the Crown."

The council was opened by Sir William Johnson, who stated that Lieutenant-Governor Penn, of Pennsylvania, had been there and waited a considerable time, but was forced by press of business to return, leaving Messrs. Peters and Tilghman as his commissioners. He also explained to the chiefs the business on which he had called them together, and then, after some preliminary talk, the council adjourned for the day. Afterwards its sessions were continued from time to time until the 5th of November, when a treaty, known in history as the treaty of Fort Stanwix, by which the chiefs of the Six Nations ceded to Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, for the consideration of ten thousand pounds, an immense tract of land in Pennsylvania, described in the treaty by a great number of boundaries which it would be tedious to quote. This great purchase may, in a general way, be described as comprehending all of the present territory of the counties of Fayette, Westmoreland, Washington, Greene, Somerset, Cambria, Columbia, Wyoming, Sullivan, and Susquehanna, nearly all of Wayne, Luzerne, Montour, Northumberland, Union, and Indiana, and parts of Beaver, Allegheny, Armstrong, Clearfield, Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Bradford, Pike, and Snyder.

The Indian title to this great tract having now been acquired by the Penns, measures were immediately taken to prepare the newly-purchased lands for sale to settlers. On the 23d of February, 1769, they published an advertisement for the general information of the public, to the effect that their Land Office in Philadelphia would be open on the 3d of April next following at ten o'clock A.M. to receive applications from all persons inclined to take up lands in the new purchase, upon the terms of five pounds sterling per one hundred acres, and one penny per acre per annum quit-rent.

"It being known that great numbers of people would attend [at the Land Office on the day of opening], ready to give in their locations at the same instant, it was the opinion of the Governor and proprietary agents that the most unexceptionable method of receiving the locations would be to put them all together (after being received from the people) into a

box or trunk, and after mixing them well together to draw them out and number them in the order they should be drawn, in order to determine the preference of those respecting vacant lands. Those who had settled plantations, especially those who had settled, by permission of the commanding officers, to the westward, were declared to have a preference. But those persons who had settled or made what they called improvements since the purchase should not thereby acquire any advantage. The locations (after being put into a trunk prepared for the purpose, and frequently well mixed) were drawn out"¹ in the manner above described.

Prior to the opening of the Land Office in 1769, the settlers west of the Alleghenies (with a very few exceptions²) held the lands on which they had located solely by occupation, on what were then known as "tomahawk improvement" claims. The manner in which the settler recorded his tomahawk claim was to deaden a few trees near a spring, and to cut the initials of his name in the bark of others, as indicative of his intention to hold and occupy the lands adjacent to or surrounded by the blazed and deadened trees. These "claims" constituted no title, and were of no legal value, except so far as they were evidences of actual occupation. They were not sanctioned by any law, but were generally (though not always) recognized and respected by the settlers; and thus, in the applications which were afterwards made at the Land Office for the various tracts, there were very few collisions between rival claimants for the same lands.

The plan of drawing the names of applicants by lot, which was adopted at the opening of the Land Office in April, 1769, as before noticed, was discontinued after about three months, and then the warrants were issued regularly on applications as reached in the routine of business at the office. In the first three months there had been issued daily, on an average, over one hundred warrants for lands west of the mountains and below Kittanning. The surveys of lands within the territory which now forms Fayette County were begun on the 12th of August, 1769, by the three brothers, Archibald, Moses, and Alexander McClean, of whom the first two were deputy surveyors, while Alexander (who afterwards succeeded to that office and became a more widely-famed surveyor than either of his brothers) was then a young man of about twenty-three years of age, and an assistant surveyor under them. During the remainder of that

¹ Addison's Reports, Appendix, p. 295.

² These very few exceptions were persons who held military permits for settlement near the forts and in the lines of army roads; and those to whom "grants of preference" had been given. Veach says only one "grant of preference" was issued in Fayette County, viz., to Hugh Crawford, dated Jan. 22, 1768, for 500 acres, for his services as "Interpreter and conductor of the Indians" in the running of the extension of Mason and Dixon's line in 1767. And in a few instances the Indians sold lands direct to settlers in this county,—as to Gist, the Brown, and to some of the Provanes, at Provan's Bottom, on the Monongahela.

year they made and completed seventy official surveys in Fayette County territory; and in the following year they executed eighty more in the same territory, besides a large number in the part which is still Westmoreland County, and some in Somerset and Washington.

In the next succeeding five years there were but few surveys of land made in what is now Fayette territory, viz.: In the year 1771, twelve surveys; in 1772, fourteen surveys; in 1773, eleven; in 1774, seven; in 1775, two. During the Revolution, Pennsylvania adopted the recommendation of Congress to cense the granting of warrants for wild lands to settlers. This was intended to discourage settlements (temporarily) and thus promote enlistments in the Continental army. It is doubtful whether this measure had the effect intended, but it closed the Land Office, thus preventing settlers from acquiring titles to their lands, and from procuring official surveys, of which none were made in the present territory of Fayette County from 1775 to 1782, in which latter year three surveys were made here, and the same number in 1783. On the 1st of July, 1784, the Land Office was reopened by the State of Pennsylvania,¹ and from that time until 1790, the number of surveys made each year in what is now Fayette County were as follows: In 1784, twenty; in 1785, two hundred and fifty-eight; in 1786, one hundred and fifty; in 1787, eighty-eight; in 1788, sixty-two; in 1789, twenty-eight; and in 1790, nineteen. Two or three years afterwards they began to grow a little more numerous, but never again reached anything like the previous figures.

During the Revolution, when Pennsylvania had closed her Land Office and issued no warrants for wild lands west of the Alleghenies, the government of Virginia pursued an opposite course in the issuance of "certificates" (corresponding to the Pennsylvania warrants) for lands in this same section of country. The reason why this was done by Virginia was because she claimed and regarded as her own, the territory which now forms the western part of Pennsylvania as far eastward as the Laurel Hill. On this territory (extending, however, farther southward) she laid out her counties of Yohogania, Monongalia, and Ohio, the latter bordering on the Ohio River, and the two others lying to the eastward of it, covering all of what is now Fayette County. It was on lands in these Virginia counties that the "Virginia certificates" were issued in great numbers, principally in 1779 and 1780. A board of commissioners, appointed for the purpose, granted to such *bona fide* settlers as would build a cabin and raise a crop a certificate for four hundred acres, of which the purchase price was ten shillings per one hundred acres. The cost of the certificate was two shillings and sixpence; this latter

being all that the settler was compelled to pay down on his purchase of four hundred acres. Thus the purchaser of lands from Virginia paid less than one-tenth the amount which he would have been compelled to pay to Pennsylvania for the same lands. For this reason he often chose to take the cheaper Virginia title, and when he had so purchased it was but natural that he should incline towards Virginia partisanship, at least so far as to desire the success of that government in its boundary controversy against Pennsylvania. The greater part of the lands in the present counties of Washington and Greene were taken up on these Virginia certificates, but the reverse was the case in the territory that is now Fayette, where nearly all the settlers took titles from Pennsylvania, and where few Virginia certificates are found. The reason for this was that prior to the close of the Revolution many, and probably by far the greater part of the people, believed that the State line would eventually be established on the Monongahela, giving sole jurisdiction east of that river to Pennsylvania, and all west of it to Virginia.

But in the settlement of the controversy between the States it was agreed "That the private property and rights of all persons acquired under, founded on, or recognized by the laws of either country be saved and confirmed to them, although they should be found to fall within the other; and that in the decision of disputes thereon, preference shall be given to the elder or prior right, whichever of the States the same shall be acquired under such persons paying within whose boundary their lands shall be included the same purchase or consideration money which would have been due from them to the State under which they claimed the right; and where such money hath, since the Declaration of Independence, been received by either State for lands which, under the before-named agreement, falls within the other, the same shall be refunded and repaid; and that the inhabitants of the disputed territory now ceded to Pennsylvania shall not before the 1st of December in the year 1784 be subject to the payment of any tax, nor at any time hereafter to the payment of any arrears of taxes or impositions heretofore laid by either State; and we do hereby accept and fully ratify the said recited conditions and the boundary line formed."

And in the adjustment of claims which succeeded the settlement of the controversy the rule was observed to recognize the validity of the oldest titles, whether acquired from Virginia or from Pennsylvania. So the Virginia certificates (when antedating all other claims to the said lands) were as good and valid as if they had been warrants from the Pennsylvania Land Office, and the titles were afterwards perfected by the issuance of Pennsylvania patents on them. The price of lands, which was £5 per one hundred acres under the Pennsylvania proprietaries, and under the State till 1784, was then reduced to £3 10s., and the quit-rent (one penny per acre per annum), which had pre-

¹ There was no longer any proprietaryship by the Penns; this having ceased on the passage of "An Act for vesting the estates of the late proprietaries in this Commonwealth." This, usually called the "Divesting Act," was passed Nov. 27, 1779.

viously been required, was then discontinued, but interest was demanded from the date of first improvement. Again, in 1792, the price was further reduced to £2 10s. per one hundred acres, with interest as before. This continued till 1814, when the price was placed at \$10 per one hundred acres, with interest from date of settlement.

CHAPTER IX.

DUNMORE'S WAR.

IN the Indian hostilities of 1774, known as "Dunmore's war," the territory now Fayette County saw little, if anything, of actual fighting and bloodshed; yet, in the universal terror and consternation caused by the Indian inroads and butcheries on the west of the Monongahela, it came near being as completely depopulated as it had been twenty years before by the panic which succeeded the French victory over Washington.

The Dunmore war was the result of several collisions which took place in the spring of 1774, on the Ohio River above the mouth of the Little Kanawha, between Indians and parties of white men, most of whom were adventurers, who had rendezvoused there preparatory to passing down the river for the purpose of making settlements in the then new country of Kentucky. The circumstances which attended the beginning of those hostile collisions were afterwards narrated by Gen. George Rogers Clarke, who was himself present and a prominent actor in the scenes which he describes. The account, which bears date June 17, 1798, is as follows:

"This country [Kentucky] was explored in 1773. A resolution was made to make a settlement the spring following, and the mouth of the Little Kanawha appointed the place of general rendezvous, in order to descend the Ohio from thence in a body. Early in the spring the Indians had done some mischief. Reports from their towns were alarming, which deterred many. About eighty or ninety men only arrived at the appointed rendezvous, where we lay some days. A small party of hunters that lay about ten miles below us were fired upon by the Indians, whom the hunters beat back and returned to camp. This and many other circumstances led us to believe that the Indians were determined on war. The whole party was enrolled, and determined to execute their project of forming a settlement in Kentucky, as we had every necessary store that could be thought of. An Indian town called the Horsehead Bottom, on the Scioto, and near its mouth, lay nearly in our way. The determination was to cross the country and surprise it. Who was to command was the question. There were but few among us who had experience in Indian warfare, and they were such as we did not choose to be commanded by. We knew

of Capt. Cresap being on the river, about fifteen miles above us, with some hands, settling a plantation, and that he had concluded to follow us to Kentucky as soon as he had fixed there his people. We also knew that he had been experienced in a former war. He was proposed, and it was unanimously agreed to send for him to command the party. Messengers were dispatched, and in half an hour returned with Cresap. He had heard of our resolution by some of his hunters that had fallen in with ours, and had set out to come to us.

"We thought our army, as we called it, complete, and the destruction of the Indians sure. A council was called, and, to our astonishment, our intended commander-in-chief was the person that dissuaded us from the enterprise. He said that appearances were very suspicious, but there was no certainty of a war; that if we made the attempt proposed he had no doubt of our success, but a war would at any rate be the result, and that we should be blamed for it, and perhaps justly. But if we were determined to proceed he would lay aside all considerations, send to his camp for his people, and share our fortunes. He was then asked what he would advise. His answer was that we should return to Wheeling as a convenient spot to hear what was going forward; that a few weeks would determine. As it was early in the spring, if we found the Indians were not disposed for war, we should have full time to return and make our establishment in Kentucky. This was adopted, and in two hours the whole were under way. . . .

"On our arrival at Wheeling (the whole country being pretty well settled thereabouts) the whole of the inhabitants appeared to be alarmed. They flocked to our camp from every direction, and all we could say we could not keep them from under our wings. We offered to cover their neighborhood with scouts until further information if they would return to their plantations, but nothing would prevail. By this time we had got to be a formidable party. All the hunters, men without families, etc., in that quarter had joined our party. Our arrival at Wheeling was soon known at Pittsburgh. The whole of that country at that time being under the jurisdiction of Virginia,¹ Dr. Connolly² had been appointed by Dunmore captain commandant of the district, which was called West Augusta.³ He, learning of us, sent a message addressed to the party, letting us know that a war was to be apprehended, and requesting that we would keep our position for a few days, as messages had been sent to the Indians, and a few days would determine the doubt. The answer he got was, that we had no inclination to quit our quarters for some

¹ The country around Pittsburgh was then claimed by both Virginia and Pennsylvania, but Clarke, being a Virginian, viewed the matter entirely from the Virginian standpoint.

² Dr. John Connolly, a nephew of George Craghan, the deputy superintendent of Indian affairs.

³ All this region was at that time claimed by Virginia to be within its "West Augusta" District.

time, that during our stay we should be careful that the enemy did not harass the neighborhood that we lay in. But before this answer could reach Pittsburgh he sent a second express, addressed to Capt. Cresap, as the most influential man amongst us, informing him that the messengers had returned from the Indians, that war was inevitable, and begging him to use his influence with the party to get them to cover the country by scouts until the inhabitants could fortify themselves. The reception of this letter was the epoch of open hostilities with the Indians. A new post was planted, a council was called, and the letter read by Cresap, all the Indian traders being summoned on so important an occasion. Action was had, and war declared in the most solemn manner; and the same evening (April 26th) two scalps were brought into camp. The next day some canoes of Indians were discovered on the river, keeping the advantage of an island to cover themselves from our view. They were chased fifteen miles and driven ashore. A battle ensued; a few were wounded on both sides, one Indian only taken prisoner. On examining their canoes we found a considerable quantity of ammunition and other warlike stores. On our return to camp a resolution was adopted to march the next day and attack Logan's¹ camp on the Ohio, about thirty miles above us. We did march about five miles, and then halted to take some refreshments. Here the impropriety of executing the projected enterprise was argued. The conversation was brought forward by Cresap himself. It was generally agreed that those Indians had no hostile intentions, as they were hunting, and their party was composed of men, women, and children, with all their stuff with them. This we knew, as I myself and others present had been in their camp about four weeks past on our descending the river from Pittsburgh. In short, every person seemed to detest the resolution we had set out with. We returned in the evening, decamped, and took the road to Redstone."

Immediately afterwards occurred the murder of Logan's people at Baker's Bottom and the killing of the Indians at Captina Creek. The so-called speech of Logan fastened the odium of killing his people in cold blood on Capt. Michael Cresap, of Redstone Old Fort. That the charge was false and wholly unjust is now known by all people well informed on the subject. Cresap did, however, engage in the killing of other Indians, being no doubt incited thereto by the deceitful tenor of Dr. Connolly's letters, which were evidently written for the express purpose of inflaming the minds of the frontiersmen by false information, and so bringing about a general Indian war.

The settlers along the frontiers, well knowing that the Indians would surely make war, in revenge for the

killing of their people at Captina and Yellow Creek, immediately sought safety, either in the shelter of the "settlers' forts," or by abandoning their settlements and flying eastward across the mountains. A glimpse of the state of affairs then existing in what is now Fayette County is had from two letters written in May of that year to Col. George Washington by his agent, Valentine Crawford, then residing on Jacob's Creek, a few miles northeast of Stewart's Crossings. The two letters referred to are given below, viz.:

"JACOB'S CREEK, May 6, 1774.

"DEAR COLONEL,—I am sorry to inform you that the disturbance between the white people and the Indians has prevented my going down the river, as all the gentlemen who went down are returned, and most of them have lost their baggage, as I wrote more particular in my other letter . . .

"I got my canoes and all my provisions ready, and should have set off in two or three days but for this eruption, which, I believe, was as much the white people's fault as the Indians. It has almost ruined all the settlers over the Monongahela [that is, on the west side of it], as they ran as bad as they did in the years 1756 and 1757 down in Frederick County [his former residence in Virginia]. There were more than one thousand people crossed the Monongahela in one day. . . . I am afraid I shall be obliged to build a fort until this eruption is over, which I am in hopes will not last long."

"JACOB'S CREEK, May 25, 1774.

"From all accounts Captain Connolly can get from the Indian towns they are determined on war, and he has sent to all the people of Monongahela to let them know that a large number of Shawanese have left their towns in order to cut off the frontier inhabitants. This has alarmed the people of our neighborhood so much that they are moving over the mountains very fast; but I have, with the assistance of your carpenters and servants, built a very strong block-house, and the neighbors, what few of them have not run away, have joined with me, and we are building a stockade fort at my house. Mr. Simpson also and his neighbors have begun to build a fort at your Bottom [where Perryopolis now is], and we live in hopes we can stand our ground until we can get some assistance from below."

Again, in a letter dated Jacob's Creek, June 8, 1774, Crawford says to Washington, "We have built several forts out here, which was a very great means of the people standing their ground. I have built one at my house, and have some men to guard it. Mr. Simpson has also built a fort at the place where they are building your mill, by the assistance of his neighbors and part of your carpenters. I have several times offered him all the carpenters and all the servants, but he would not take any of the servants and but four of the best carpenters. His reasons for not taking the servants are that there is a great deal of company at the fort, and drink middling plenty.

¹ The Mingo chief Logan, the murder of whose family in this war was charged on Capt. Cresap; but the whole tenor of this letter of Gen. Clarke goes to prove the injustice of the charge.

He thinks, therefore, that it would be out of his power to govern them. . . . From Indian alarms and the crowds of people that come to the fort he can get nothing done, even with the small number of hands he has."

In a second letter of the same date he says, "Since I just wrote you an account of several parties of Indians being among the inhabitants has reached us. Yesterday they killed and scalped one man in sight of the fort on the Monongahela,—one of the inmates. . . . There have been several parties of savages seen within these two or three days, and all seem to be making towards the Laurel Hill or mountain. For that reason the people are afraid to travel the road by Gist's, but go a high way by Indian Creek, or ride in the night. . . . There is one unhappy circumstance: our country is very scarce of ammunition and arms. I have therefore taken the liberty to write to you to get me two quarter-hundred casks of powder, and send them as far as Ball's Run, or Col. Samuel Washington's, or Keyes' Ferry, where I can get them up here by pack-horses. I want no lead, as we have plenty. . . .

"On Sunday evening, about four miles over Monongahela, the Indians murdered one family, consisting of six, and took two boys prisoners. At another place they killed three, which makes in the whole nine and two prisoners. If we had not had forts built *there would not have been ten families left this side of the mountains* besides what are at Fort Pitt. We have sent out scouts after the murderers, but we have not heard that they have fallen in with them yet. We have at this time at least three hundred men out after the Indians, some of whom have gone down to Wheeling, and I believe some have gone down as low as the Little Kanawha. I am in hopes they will give the savages a storm, for some of the scouting company say they will go to their towns but they will get scalps."

It was the Indian chief Logan, he whose former friendship for the whites had been turned into bitterest hatred by the killing of his people, who came in with his band to ravage the settlements on the west side of the Monongahela, throwing all that country into a state of the wildest alarm. The present counties of Washington and Greene were almost entirely deserted by their people. Dr. Joseph Doddridge, in his "Notes," says that the people in the vicinity of his father's settlement (in the west part of what is now Washington County) fled across the Monongahela to the shelter of Morris' fort, in Sandy Creek Glade, southeast of Uniontown. That fort, he says, "consisted of an assemblage of small hovels, situated on the margin of a large and noxious marsh, the effluvia of which gave most of the women and children the fever and ague."

The terror which prevailed on the east side of the Monongahela was scarcely less than that which drove the people from the west side of that river. Capt. Arthur St. Clair, of Westmoreland County, wrote to

Governor Penn, saying, "The panic which has struck this country threatens an entire depopulation thereof." To which the Governor replied, June 28, 1774, "The accounts which you have transmitted of the temper of the Indians and the murders they have already perpetrated are truly alarming, and give every reason to apprehend that we shall not long be exempt from the calamities of a savage war. The desertion of that country in consequence of the panic which has seized the inhabitants on this occasion must be attended with the most mischievous effects, and prove ruinous to the immediate sufferers and distressing to the province in general." The people of this region sent a petition and address to Governor Penn, setting forth "That there is great reason to apprehend that the country will again be immediately involved in all the horrors of an Indian war; that their circumstances at this critical time are truly alarming,—deserted by the far greater part of our neighbors and fellow-subjects, unprotected with places of strength to resort to with ammunition, provisions, and other necessary stores, our houses abandoned to pillage, labor and industry entirely at a stand, our crops destroyed by cattle, our flocks dispersed, the minds of the people disturbed with the terrors of falling, along with the helpless and unprotected families, the victims of savage barbarity. In the midst of these scenes of desolation and ruin, next to the Almighty, we look to your Honor, hoping, from your known benevolence and humanity, such protection as your Honor shall see meet." This petition and the letters above quoted set forth with much of truth and clearness, the alarming situation of affairs existing west of the Laurel Hill in the summer of 1774.

In the mean time (upon the retirement of George Rogers Clarke from Wheeling to Redstone) an express was sent to Williamsburg, Va., to inform the Governor of the events which had occurred upon the frontier, and the necessity of immediate preparation for an Indian war. Upon this, Lord Dunmore sent messengers to the settlers who had already gone forward to Kentucky to return at once for their own safety, and he then without delay took measures to carry war into the Indian country. One force was gathered at Wheeling, and marched to the Muskingum country, where the commander, Col. McDonald, surprised the Indians and punished them sufficiently to induce them to sue for peace, though it was believed that their request was but a treacherous one, designed only to gain time for the collection of a larger body of warriors to renew the hostilities.

But the main forces mustered by Dunmore for the invasion of the Indian country were a detachment to move down the Ohio from Pittsburgh, under the Governor in person, and another body of troops under Gen. Andrew Lewis,¹ which was rendezvoused at

¹ Who had been captain in the Fort Necessity campaign of 1754.

Camp Union, now Lewisburg, Greenbrier Co., Va. These two columns were to meet for co-operation at the mouth of the Great Kanawha River. Under this general plan Governor Dunmore moved from Williamsburg to Winchester and to Fort Cumberland, thence over the Braddock road to the Youghiogheny, and across the territory of the present county of Fayette on his way to Fort Pitt, which in the mean time had been named by his partisans, in his honor, Fort Dunmore. From there he proceeded with his forces down the Ohio River, Maj. William Crawford, of Stewart's Crossings of the Youghiogheny, being one of his principal officers.

The force under Gen. Andrew Lewis, eleven hundred strong, proceeded from Camp Union to the headwaters of the Kanawha, and thence down the valley of that river to the appointed rendezvous at its mouth, which was reached on the 6th of October. Gen. Lewis, being disappointed in his expectation of finding Lord Dunmore already there, sent messengers up the Ohio to meet his lordship and inform him of the arrival of the column at the mouth of the Kanawha. On the 9th of October a dispatch was received from Dunmore saying that he (Dunmore) was at the mouth of the Hocking, and that he would proceed thence directly to the Shawanese towns on the Scioto, instead of coming down the Ohio to the mouth of the Kanawha as at first agreed on. At the same time he ordered Lewis to cross the Ohio and march to meet him (Dunmore) before the Indian towns.

But on the following day (October 10th), before Gen. Lewis had commenced his movement across the Ohio, he was attacked by a heavy body of Shawanese warriors under the chief Cornstalk. The fight (known as the battle of Point Pleasant) raged nearly all day, and resulted in the complete rout of the Indians, who sustained a very heavy (though not definitely ascertained) loss, and retreated in disorder across the Ohio. The loss of the Virginians under Lewis was seventy-five killed and one hundred and forty wounded. Dunmore and Lewis advanced from their respective points into Ohio to "Camp Charlotte," on Sippo Creek. There they met Cornstalk and the other Shawanese chiefs, with whom a treaty of peace was made; but as some of the Indians were defiant and disinclined for peace, Maj. William Crawford was sent against one of their villages, called Seekunk, or Salt-Lick Town. His force consisted of two hundred and forty men, with which he destroyed the village, killed six Indians, and took fourteen prisoners.

These operations and the submission of the Indians at Camp Charlotte, virtually closed the war. Governor Dunmore immediately set out on his return and proceeded by way of Redstone and the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny to Fort Cumberland, and thence to the Virginian capital. Major Crawford also returned to his home in the present county of Fayette, where, the day after his arrival, he wrote Col. George Washington, the friend of his boyhood, as follows:

"STEWART'S CROSSINGS, NOV. 14, 1771.

"SIR,—I yesterday returned from our late expedition against the Shawanese, and I think we may with propriety say we have had great success, as we made them sensible of their villany and weakness, and I hope made peace with them on such a footing as will be lasting, if we can make them adhere to the terms of agreement. . . . The plunder sold for £400 sterling, besides what was returned to a Mohawk Indian who was there."

The "settlers' forts" and block-houses, which by affording shelter and protection to the inhabitants prevented an entire abandonment of this section of the country in Dunmore's war, were nearly all erected during the terror and panic of the spring and summer of the year 1774, though a few had been built previously. Judge Veech, in his "Monongahela of Old," mentions them as follows:

"These forts were erected by the associated efforts of settlers in particular neighborhoods upon the land of some one, whose name was thereupon given to the fort, as Ashcraft's, Morris', etc. They consisted of a greater or less space of land, inclosed on all sides by high log parapets or stockades, with cabins adapted to the abode of families. The only external openings were a large puncheon gate and small port-holes among the logs, through which the unerring rifle of the settler could be pointed against the assailants. Sometimes, as at Lindley's, and many of the other forts in the adjacent country west of the Monongahela, additional cabins were erected outside of the fort for temporary abode in times of danger, from which the sojourners could, in case of attack, retreat within the fort. All these erections were of rough logs, covered with clapboards and weight-poles, the roofs sloping inwards. A regularly built fort of the first class had its angles, block-houses, and sometimes a ditch protected a vulnerable part. These block-houses projected a little past the line of the cabins, and the upper half was made to extend some two feet farther, like the over-jut of a barn, so as to leave an overhanging space, secured against entrance by heavy log floors, with small port-holes for repelling close attacks or attempts to dig down or fire the forts. These rude defenses were very secure, were seldom attacked, and seldom, if ever, captured. They were always located upon open, commanding eminences, sufficiently remote from coverts and wooded heights to prevent surprise.

"The sites of the 'old forts' (or prehistoric mounds) were sometimes chosen for the settlers' forts. This was the case with the site on the Goe land, just above the mouth of the Little Redstone, where, as before mentioned, there was erected a settlers' fort, called Cassell's, or Castle Fort. How far 'Redstone Old Fort' was so used cannot certainly be known, as, while it existed as a place of defense after settlements began, it was a kind of government fort for the

storage of ammunition and supplies, guarded by soldiers.¹ Its proper name after 1759 (though seldom given to it) was 'Fort Burd.' And there is evidence that besides its governmental purposes it was often resorted to by the early settlers with their families for protection, though for that object it was less adapted than many of the private forts."

One of the earliest erected forts of this kind was by John Minter, the Stevensons, Crawfords, and others, on land of the former,—since Blackiston's, now Ebenezer Moore's,—about a mile and a half westward of Pennsville.

There was one on the old Thomas Gaddis farm, two miles south of Uniontown, but what was its name cannot certainly be learned, or by whom or when erected, probably, however, by Colonel Gaddis, as he was an early settler and a man of large public spirit.

Another, called Pearse's fort, was on the Catawba Indian trail, about four miles northeast of Uniontown, near the residences of William and John Jones. Some old Lombardy poplars, recently fallen, denoted its site.

About one mile northwest of Merrittstown there was one on land now of John Craft. Its name is forgotten.

Swearingen's fort was in Spring Hill township, near the cross-roads from Cheat River towards Brownsville. It derived its name from John Swearingen, who owned the land on which it stood, or from his son, Van Swearingen, afterwards sheriff of Washington County, a captain in the Revolution and in the frontier wars, and whose nephew of the same name fell at St. Clair's defeat.

One of considerable capacity, called Lucas' fort, was on the old Richard Brown farm, near the frame meeting-house, in Nicholson township.

McCoy's fort, on land of James McCoy, stood where now stands the barn of the late Eli Bailey, in South Union township.

Morris' fort, which was one of the first grade, was much resorted to by the old settlers on the upper Monongahela and Cheat, and from Ten-Mile. It stood on Sandy Creek, just by, and near the Virginia line, outside Fayette County limits. It was to this fort that the family of the father of the late Dr. Joseph Doddridge resorted in 1774, as mentioned in his notes. The late Col. Andrew Moore, who resided long near its site, said that he had frequently seen the ruins of the fort and its cabins, which may yet be traced.

Ashcraft's fort stood on land of the late Jesse Evans, Esq., where Phineas Sturgis lived, in Georges township. Tradition tells of a great alarm and resort to this fort on one occasion, caused thus: On land lately owned by Robert Britt, in that vicinity, there is a very high knob, called Prospect Hill, or Point Look-

out. To this eminence the early settlers were wont in times of danger to resort daily to reconnoitre the country, sometimes climbing trees to see whether any Indians had crossed the borders, of which they judged by the smoke of their camps. This hill commanded a view from the mountains to the Monongahela, and from Cheat hills far to the northward. On the occasion referred to, the scouts reported that Indians had crossed the Monongahela, judging from some smoke "which so gracefully curled." The alarm was given, and the settlers flocked to Ashcraft's fort, with wives and children, guns and provisions, and prepared to meet the foe, when, lo! much to the vexation of some and the joy of others, the alarm soon proved to be "all smoke."

Besides the settlers' forts mentioned as above by Veech, there was one where Perryopolis now stands, built by Gilbert Simpson (as previously noticed in a letter of Valentine Crawford to Washington), also a strong block-house at Beeson's Mill (now Uniontown), and perhaps a few others within the limits of Fayette County.

CHAPTER X.

THE REVOLUTION.

Troops Raised for the Field—Subsequent Disaffection—Lexington's Expedition.

WHEN, in the early part of May, 1775, the news of the battle of Lexington sped across the Alleghenies, announcing the opening of the Revolutionary struggle, the response which it brought forth from the people west of the mountains was prompt and unmistakably patriotic. In this region the feud was then at its height between Virginia and Pennsylvania, both claiming and both attempting to exercise jurisdiction over the country between Laurel Hill and the Ohio; but the partisans of both provinces unhesitatingly laid aside their animosities, or held them in abeyance, and both, on the same day, held large and patriotic meetings, pledging themselves to aid to the extent of their ability the cause of the colonies against the encroachments of Britain. Prominent in the proceedings of both meetings were men from that part of Westmoreland County which is now Fayette. The meeting called and held under Virginia auspices was reported as follows:

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of that part of Augusta County that lies on the west side of the Laurel Hill, at Pittsburgh, the 16th day of May, 1775, the following gentlemen were chosen a committee for the said district, viz.: George Croghan, John Campbell, Edward Ward, Thomas Smallman, John Canon, John McCullough, William Goe, George Vallandigham, John Gibson, Dorsey Pentecost, Ed-

¹ In this statement Veech is mistaken, having evidently confounded the Redstone Old Fort with Fort Burd, which was built near its site, but was an entirely different structure.

ward Cook, William Crawford, Devereux Smith, John Anderson, David Rodgers, Jacob Van Meter, Henry Enoch, James Ennis, George Wilson, William Vance, David Shepherd, William Elliott, Richmond Willis, Samuel Sample, John Ormsby, Richard McMahon, John Nevill, and John Swearingen."

A standing committee was appointed, to have "full power to meet at such times as they shall judge necessary, and in case of any emergency to call the committee of this district together, and shall be vested with the same power and authority as the other standing committee and committees of correspondence are in the other counties within this colony."

It was by the meeting "*Resolved, unanimously*, That this committee have the highest sense of the spirited behavior of their brethren in New England, and do most cordially approve of their opposing the invaders of American rights and privileges to the utmost extreme, and that each member of this committee respectively will animate and encourage their neighborhood to follow the brave example. . . .

"*Resolved*, That the recommendation of the Richmond Convention of the 20th of last March, relative to the embodying, arming, and disciplining of the militia, be immediately carried into execution with the greatest diligence in this country by the officers appointed for that end, and that the recommendation of the said convention to the several committees of this colony to collect from their constituents, in such manner as shall be most agreeable to them, so much money as shall be sufficient to purchase half a pound of gunpowder and one pound of lead, flints, and cartridge, paper for every tithable person in their county be likewise carried into execution.

"This committee, therefore, out of the deepest sense of the expediency of this measure, most earnestly entreat that every member of this committee do collect from each tithable person in their several districts the sum of two shillings and sixpence, which we deem no more than sufficient for the above purpose, and give proper receipts to all such as pay the same into their hands. . . . And this committee, as your representatives, and who are most ardently laboring for your preservation, call on you, our constituents, our friends, brethren, and fellow-sufferers, in the name of God, of all you hold sacred or valuable, for the sake of your wives, children, and unborn generations, that you will every one of you, in your several stations, to the utmost of your power, assist in levying such sum, by not only paying yourselves, but by assisting those who are not at present in a condition to do so. We heartily lament the case of all such as have not this sum at command in this day of necessity; to all such we recommend to tender security to such as Providence has enabled to lend them so much; and this committee do pledge their faith and fortunes to you, their constituents, that we shall, without fee or reward, use our best endeavors to procure, with the money so collected, the ammunition our

present exigencies have made so exceedingly necessary.

"As this committee has reason to believe there is a quantity of ammunition destined for this place for the purpose of government, and as this country on the west side of Laurel Hill is greatly distressed for want of ammunition, and deprived of the means of procuring it, by reason of its situation, as easy as the lower counties of this colony, they do earnestly request the committees of Frederick, Augusta, and Hampshire that they will not suffer the ammunition to pass through their counties for the purposes of government, but will secure it for the use of this destitute country, and immediately inform this committee of their having done so. *Ordered*, that the standing committee be directed to secure such arms and ammunition as are not employed in actual service or private property, and that they get the same repaired, and deliver them to such captains of independent companies as may make application for the same, and taking such captains' receipt for the arms so delivered.

"*Resolved*, That this committee do approve of the resolution of the committee of the other part of this county relative to the cultivating a friendship with the Indians, and if any person shall be so depraved as to take the life of any Indian that may come to us in a friendly manner, we will, as one man, use our utmost endeavors to bring such offenders to condign punishment.

"*Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen pounds, current money, be raised by subscription, and that the same be transmitted to Robert Carter Nicholas, Esq., for the use of the deputies sent from this colony to the General Congress; which sum of money was immediately paid by the committee then present." The delegates referred to in this resolution were John Harvie and George Rootes, who were addressed, in instructions from the committee, as "being chosen to represent the people on the west side of the Laurel Hill in the Colonial Congress for the ensuing year," the committee then instructing them to lay certain specified grievances of the people of this section before the Congress at their first meeting, "as we conceive it highly necessary they should be redressed to put us on a footing with the rest of our brethren in the colony."

The meeting held at the same time at the county-seat of Westmoreland County, under the call of the Pennsylvanians, was reported as below:

"At a general meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Westmoreland, held at Hanna's Town on the 16th day of May, 1775, for taking into consideration the very alarming situation of the country occasioned by the dispute with Great Britain,—

"*Resolved, unanimously*, That the Parliament of Great Britain, by several late acts, have declared the inhabitants of the Massachusetts Bay to be in rebellion, and the ministry, by endeavoring to en-

force those acts, have attempted to reduce the said inhabitants to a more wretched state of slavery than ever before existed in any state or country. Not content with violating their constitutional and chartered privileges, they would strip them of the rights of humanity, exposing lives to the wanton and unpunishable sport of a licentious soldiery, and depriving them of the very means of subsistence.

"*Resolved, unanimously*, That there is no reason to doubt but the same system of tyranny and oppression will (should it meet with success in Massachusetts Bay) be extended to other parts of America; it is therefore become the indispensable duty of every American, of every man who has any public virtue or love for his country, or any bowels for posterity, by every means which God has put in his power, to resist and oppose the execution of it; that for us we will be ready to oppose it with our lives and fortunes. And the better to enable us to accomplish it, we will immediately form ourselves into a military body, to consist of companies, to be made up out of the several townships, under the following association, which is declared to be the Association of Westmoreland County:

"Possessed with the most unshaken loyalty and fidelity to His Majesty King George the Third, whom we acknowledge to be our lawful and rightful king, and who we wish may long be the beloved sovereign of a free and happy people throughout the whole British Empire, we declare to the world that we do not mean by this association to deviate from that loyalty which we hold it our bounden duty to observe; but, animated with the love of liberty, it is no less our duty to maintain and defend our just rights (which with sorrow we have seen of late wantonly violated in many instances by a wicked ministry and a corrupted Parliament), and transmit them entire to our posterity, for which we do agree and associate together.

"First. To arm and form ourselves into a regiment, or regiments, and choose officers to command us, in such proportions as shall be thought necessary.

"Second. We will with alacrity endeavor to make ourselves masters of the manual, exercise, and such evolutions as may be necessary to enable us to act in a body with concert, and to that end we will meet at such times and places as shall be appointed, either for the companies or the regiment, by the officers commanding each when chosen.

"Third. That should our country be invaded by a foreign enemy, or should troops be sent from Great Britain to enforce the late arbitrary acts of its Parliament, we will cheerfully submit to military discipline, and to the utmost of our power resist and oppose them, or either of them, and will coincide with any plan that may be formed for the defense of America in general, or Pennsylvania in particular.

"Fourth. That we do not wish or desire any innovation, but only that things may be restored to and

go on in the same way as before the era of the Stamp Act, when Boston grew great and America was happy. As a proof of this disposition, we will quietly submit to the laws by which we have been accustomed to be governed before that period, and will, in our several or associate capacities, be ready, when called on, to assist the civil magistrates in carrying the same into execution.

"Fifth. That when the British Parliament shall have repealed their late obnoxious statutes, and shall recede from their claim to tax us and make laws for us in every instance, or some general plan of union and reconciliation has been formed and accepted by America, this, our association, shall be dissolved, but till then it shall remain in full force; and to the observation of it we bind ourselves by everything dear and sacred amongst men. No licensed murder! No famine introduced by law!"

The first men who went forward from this region to service in the Revolutionary army were about twenty frontiersmen, who marched from the Monongahela country and crossed the Alleghenies to join the Maryland company commanded by Capt. Michael Cresap, of Redstone Old Fort (afterwards Brownsville). He had been in Kentucky in the spring of 1775, but being taken ill there had set out by way of the Ohio and across the mountains for his home in Maryland, where he hoped to recover his health. "On his way across the Allegheny Mountains" he was met by a faithful friend with a message stating that he had been appointed by the Committee of Safety at Frederick a captain to command one of the two rifle companies required from Maryland by a resolution of Congress. Experienced officers and the very best men that could be procured were demanded. "When I communicated my business," says the messenger in his artless narrative, "and announced his appointment, instead of becoming elated he became pensive and solemn, as if his spirits were really depressed, or as if he had a presentiment that this was his death-warrant. He said he was in bad health, and his affairs in a deranged state, but that nevertheless, as the committee had selected him, and as he understood from me his father had pledged himself that he should accept of this appointment, he would go, let the consequences be what they might. He then directed me to proceed to the west side of the mountains and publish to his old companions in arms this his intention; this I did, and in a very short time collected and brought to him at his residence in Old Town [Maryland] about twenty-two as fine fellows as ever handled rifle, and most, if not all of them, completely equipped."

It was in June that these men were raised and moved across the mountains to Frederick, Md., to join Cresap's company. A letter written from that place on the 1st of the following August to a gentle-

¹ Extract from "Logan and Cresap," by Col. Brantz Mayer.

man in Philadelphia said, "Notwithstanding the urgency of my business, I have been detained three days in this place by an occurrence truly agreeable. I have had the happiness of seeing Capt. Michael Cresap marching at the head of a formidable company of upwards of one hundred and thirty men from the mountains and backwoods, painted like Indians, armed with tomahawks and rifles, dressed in hunting-shirts and moccasins, and though some of them had traveled near *eight hundred* [?] miles from the banks of the Ohio, they seemed to walk light and easy, and not with less spirit than on the first hour of their march." . . . They marched in August, and joined Washington's army near Boston, where and in later campaigns they did good service. Their captain's health growing worse he resigned and started for Maryland, but died on his way in New York in the following October. The names of the men who were recruited west of the mountains for Cresap's company cannot be given, but there can be little doubt that most of them were from the vicinity of the place where their captain had located his frontier home,—Redstone Old Fort, on the Monongahela.

The first considerable body of men recruited in the Monongahela country for the Revolutionary army was a battalion, afterwards designated as the Seventh Virginia. It was raised in the fall of 1775, chiefly through the efforts of William Crawford, whose headquarters for the recruiting of it were at his home at Stewart's Crossings on the Youghiogheny, then in the county of Westmoreland, or rather, as the Virginia partisans claimed, in the western district of Augusta County, Va. After raising this regiment, Crawford did not immediately secure a colonelcy, but was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Virginia in January, 1776, and in the latter part of the same year became colonel of the Seventh. The regiment which he raised was made up principally of men from the region now embraced in the counties of Westmoreland and Fayette, but no rolls or lists of their names can be given. The regiment took the field early in 1776, fought well in the battle of Long Island, marched with Washington's dispirited army in its retreat through New Jersey in the latter part of the same year, and performed good service at Trenton and other engagements, but in the latter years of the war served in the Western Department, and for a long time formed part of the garrison of Fort Pitt.

The "West Augusta Regiment"—designated as the Thirteenth Virginia—was afterwards raised, principally by Col. Crawford's efforts, in the same region of country in which his first regiment had been recruited. Of this last regiment he was made colonel. An extract from a letter written by him to Gen. Washington,¹ dated "Fredericktown, Maryland, February 12, 1777," is given below, because of its reference

to the two Virginia regiments raised in the valleys of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela, viz.:

"Many reasons have we to expect a war [with the Indians] this spring. The chief of the lower settlements upon the Ohio has moved off; and should both the regiments be moved away, it will greatly distress the people, as the last raised by myself [the West Augusta Regiment] was expected to be a guard for them if there was an Indian war. By the Governor of Virginia I was appointed to command that regiment at the request of the people.

"The conditions were that the soldiers were enlisted during the war, and if an Indian war should come on this spring they were to be continued there, as their interest was on the spot; but if there should be no Indian war in that quarter, then they were to go wherever called. On these conditions many cheerfully enlisted. The regiment, I believe, by this time is nearly made up, as five hundred and odd were made up before I came away, and the officers were recruiting very fast; but should they be ordered away before they get blankets and other necessities, I do not see how they are to be moved; besides, the inhabitants will be in great fear under the present circumstances. Many men have already been taken from that region, so that if that regiment should march away, it will leave few or none to defend the country. There are no arms, as *the chief part of the first men were armed there*, which has left the place very bare; but let me be ordered anywhere, and I will go if possible. . . ."

By the above letter is shown the rather remarkable fact that by the early part of 1777 the Youghiogheny and Monongahela region of country had furnished two regiments² to the quota of Virginia (besides eight full companies to the Pennsylvania Line, as will be noticed below), and that the men of the first regiment raised here had been almost completely armed before marching to join the army. Crawford's last regiment, the Thirteenth Virginia, performed its service in the West, being stationed in detachments at Fort Pitt, Fort McIntosh, and other points on the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers. No list of its officers and men has been found.

Under Pennsylvania authority a company was raised in Westmoreland County in 1776, under command of Capt. Joseph Erwin. It marched to Marcus Hook, where it was incorporated with Col. Samuel Miles' "Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment." It was subsequently included in the Thirteenth Pennsylvania, then in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, and was finally discharged from service at Valley Forge Jan. 1, 1778, by reason of expiration of its term of enlistment. During its period of service the com-

² In February, 1777, Congress appropriated the sum of \$20,000, "to be paid to Col. William Crawford for raising and equipping his regiment, which is a part of the Virginia new levies." It is not certain as to which of the regiments raised by Crawford this had reference, but it appears to have been the last one, the "West Augusta Regiment."

¹ Washington-Crawford Letters, p. 62.

pany fought at Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Quibbletown (N. J.), Brandywine, and Germantown. Following is a roll of the company:

Captain.

Erwin, Joseph, Westmoreland County, appointed March 9, 1776; commission dated April 6, 1776; promoted captain in Ninth Pennsylvania.

First Lieutenant.

Carnaghan, James, from second lieutenant; missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776; after release he repaired to headquarters, in December, 1776, and served as a volunteer at Trenton and Princeton; promoted first lieutenant in Eighth Pennsylvania on Jan. 15, 1777.

Second Lieutenants.

Carnaghan, James, appointed March 16, 1776; promoted first lieutenant Oct. 24, 1776.

Sloan, David, from third lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1776; killed in battle at Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776; left a widow Mary and daughter Ann, aged eleven, in 1789 residing in Westmoreland County.

Third Lieutenants.

Sloan, David, appointed March 19, 1776; promoted second lieutenant, to date from Aug. 9, 1776.

Brownlee, Joseph, commission dated April 15, 1776; promoted second lieutenant Oct. 24, 1776; missing since the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776.

Sergeants.

Lindsay, William.
Roddy, Samuel.
Dugan, James.
Justice, John.

Drum and Fife.

Howard, George.
Gunnor, John.
Geyer, John, drummer-boy (eleven years of age), son of Peter Geyer, below; wounded in the heel at Germantown; discharged Jan. 1, 1778, at Valley Forge; was a stone-mason, residing in Metal township, Franklin Co., in 1821.

Privates.

Anderson, Martin.
Bentley, James.
Brown, Andrew.
Brownfield, Daniel, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.
Brownlee, John, April 1, 1776; discharged Jan. 1, 1778; resided in Donegal township, Washington Co., in 1814.
Bryson, Andrew, April 1, 1776; drafted into the artillery at Brandywine; discharged Jan. 1, 1778; resided in Bedminster township, Bucks Co., in 1816.
Carnahan, Joseph.
Dunnough, William.
Doyle, Sylvester.

Fitzgerald, Henry.

Forsyth, James.

Gunnor, Jeremiah, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Guthry, John, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Guthry, William, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Geyer, Peter, enlisted at Hannastown; discharged at Valley Forge Jan. 1, 1778; wounded by a bayonet in the groin and by a ball in the leg at Germantown. His wife, Mary, went with his company as washer-woman, with her son John, above mentioned, and accompanied the regiment in all its marches; she was eighty-six years of age in 1821, then residing in Cumberland County; she had three other children,—Jacob, Mary, and Catharine.

Henderson, Edward.

Hennan, David.

Hennan, John.

Henry, John, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Heslet, Robert.

Holiday, William.

Johnson, Robert.

Kelly, Philip, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Leech, Archibald, discharged Jan. 1, 1778; resided in Armstrong County in 1811.

Leech, James.

Leonard, James, discharged Jan. 1, 1778; resided in Warren County, Ohio, in 1831, aged eighty-seven.

McClelland, David.

McCollister, James.

McCord, William.

McKenzie, Andy, "a volunteer," missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Miller, Peter, resided in Bedford County in 1819.

Moor, William, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Moll, William, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Nail, James.

Nelson, James, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Nelson, William, wounded in the left knee; missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776; resided in Westmoreland County in 1789.

Orr, David.

Riddle, John.

Riddle, Robert.

Roddy, Patrick.

Sims, John.

Singlewood, Stephen, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Stamper, Charles, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Stone, Allen.

Stoops, John, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Twifold, William, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Waddle, William, April, 1776; discharged Jan. 1, 1778; resided in Westmoreland County in 1819.

Watterson, John.

Wead, Maurice.

Wilkinson, Angus, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Three sergeants were also captured, but the roll does not indicate which.

The Eighth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line was raised under authority of a resolution of Congress, dated July 15, 1776 ("Journal," vol. i. 411-19), for the defense of the western frontier, to garrison the posts of Presque Isle, Le Boeuf, and Kittanning, to consist of seven companies from Westmoreland and one from Bedford County. On the 29th of July, 1776, the Convention of Pennsylvania, then in session, having recommended for field-officers of this regiment Col. Eneas Mackey (written also McCoy), Lieut.-Col. George Wilson (of New Geneva, now Fayette County), and Maj. Richard Butler, they were elected and appointed as such by Congress. A resolution of Congress having given to the committees of Westmoreland and Bedford Counties the right of naming the company officers, they were so named (as in the roster hereafter given), and on the 14th of September, 1776, Congress accepted them and ordered commissions. On the 22d of September Congress elected David McClure chaplain, and Ephraim Douglass quartermaster of the regiment. On the 23d of November Congress directed the Board of War to order the regiment to march with all possible expedition by the nearest route "to Brunswick, N. J., or to join Gen. Washington wherever he may be." On the 4th of November the regiment received orders to march to Amboy, N. J., whereupon Lieut.-Col. George Wilson wrote from the regimental rendezvous to Col. James Wilson as follows:

"KETANIAN, Dec. 5th, 1776.

"Dr Colonall: Last Evening We Rec^d Marching orders, Which I must say is not Disagreeable to me under y^e Circumstances of y^e times, for when I enter'd into y^e Service I Judged that if a necesety appeared to call us Below, it would be Don, therefore it Dont come on me By Surprise; But as Both y^e Officers and Men understood they Ware Raised for y^e Defence of y^e Western Frontiers, and their fameleys and substance to be Left in so Defenceless a situation in their tbsence, seems to Give Sensable trouble, alth^o I Hope We Will Get over it, By Leving sum of ower trifeling Officers Behind who Pirtend to Have More Witt then seven men that can Rendar a Reason. We are ill Provided for a March at this season, But there is nothing Hard under sum Circumstances. We Hope Provision Will be made for us Below, Blankets, Campe Kittles, tents, arms, Regimentals, &c., that ve may not Cut a Dispisable Figure, But may be Enabled to answer y^e expectation of ower Countre.

"I Have Warmly Recommended to y^e officers to

Lay aside all Personall Resentments at this time, for that it Would be construed By y^e Worald that they made use of that Circumstance to Hide themselves under from y^e cause of their countrie, and I hope it Will have a Good Effect at this time. We Have ishued y^e Neceserey orders, and appointed y^e owt Parties to Randevous at Hanows Town, y^e 15th instant, and to March Emedity from there. We have Recommended it to y^e Militia to Station One Hundred Men at this post until further orders.

"I Hope to have y^e Plesure of Seeing you Soon, as we mean to take Philodelphia in ower Rout. In y^e mean time, I am, With Esteem, your Harty Well-wisher and H^{ble} Ser^t,

"G. WILSON.

"To Col. JAMES WILSON, of the Honorable the Cont. Congress, Phila."

Until the 5th of December, 1776, the regiment was styled in the quartermaster's receipts "the Battalion commanded by Col. Eneas Mackay," but at that date it is first styled "The Eighth Battalion of Penn'a troops in the Continental service," showing that it had then been assigned to duty in the Continental Line. The regiment marched from Kittanning on the 6th of January, 1777, and it and the Twelfth Pennsylvania were the first regiments of the Line in the field. The next notice of it is found in the "Life of Timothy Pickering" (volume i., page 122), in the following reference to the Eighth Pennsylvania:

"March 1, 1777, Saturday.

"Dr. Putnam brought me a billet, of which the following is a copy:

"DEAR SIR: Our Battalion is so unfortunate as not to have a Doctor, and, in my opinion, dying for want of medicine. I beg you will come down to-morrow morning and visit the sick of my company. For that favor you shall have sufficient satisfaction from your humble servant,

"JAMES PIGOTT,

"Capt. of 8 Batt. of Pa.

"QUIBBLETTOWN, Feb. 28, 1777."

"I desired the Dr. by all means to visit them. They were raised about the Ohio, and had travelled near five hundred miles, as one of the soldiers who came for the Dr. informed me. For 150 miles over mountains, never entering a house, but building fires, and encamping in the Snow. Considerable numbers, unused to such hardships, have since died. The Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel among the dead. The Dr. informed he found them quartered in cold shattered houses."

The regiment was stationed at Bound Brook, N. J., in the winter and spring of 1777, where it was attacked by the British and defeated, with the loss of a number of men. Lieut.-Col. George Wilson, of New Geneva, died of pleurisy at Quibbletown, N. J., in February of that year.

Cols. Mackey and Wilson having died, Daniel Brodhead became colonel, Richard Butler lieutenant-colonel, and Stephen Bayard major. When Morgan's rifle command was organized, Lieut.-Col. Butler was made lieutenant-colonel of it, and Maj. James Ross, of the First Pennsylvania, became lieutenant-colonel. According to a return signed by the latter, dated "Mount Pleasant, June 9, 1777," the number of men enlisted between the 9th of August and the 16th of December, 1776, was six hundred and thirty; enlisted since the 16th of December, thirty-four; making a total of six hundred and eighty-four. The strength of the respective companies was:

	Ser- geants.	Rank and File.
Capt. David Kilgore's Company . . .	3	55
Capt. Samuel Miller's " . . .	4	82
Capt. Van Swearingen's " . . .	3	71
Capt. James Pigott's " . . .	4	55
Capt. Wendel Orry's " . . .	4	54
Capt. Andrew Mann's " . . .	4	58
Capt. James Montgomery's Company . . .	2	57
Capt. Michael Huffnagle's " . . .	4	70
Capt. Lieut. John Finley's " . . .	2	77
Capt. Lieut. Basil Prather's " . . .	3	69

From the total, thirty-six were deducted as prisoners of war, fourteen missing, fifty-one dead, fifteen discharged, one hundred and twenty-six deserted. Lieut. Matthew Jack, absent from April 13th, wounded. Ensign Gabriel Peterson, absent from April 17th, wounded. Capt. Moses Carson, deserted April 21st. First Lieut. Richard Carson, deserted. Aquila White, ensign, deserted February 23d. Joseph McDolo, first lieutenant, deserted. Thomas Forthay, ensign, deserted. Alexander Simrall, second lieutenant, cashiered. David McKee, ensign, dismissed the service. Ephraim Douglass, quartermaster, taken by the enemy March 13th.

Capt. Van Swearingen, First Lieut. Basil Prather, and Second Lieut. John Hardin,¹ with their com-

mands, were detailed on duty with Col. Morgan, and greatly distinguished themselves in the series of actions that resulted in the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne at Saratoga. These commands consisted of picked riflemen out of all of the companies of the Eighth Pennsylvania.

A return dated Nov. 1, 1777, shows the strength of the regiment present: colonel, major, two captains, six lieutenants, adjutant, paymaster and surgeon, sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant and drum-major, twenty-nine sergeants, nine drums and fifes, one hundred and twelve rank and file fit for duty, twenty-eight sick present, seventy-seven sick absent, one hundred and thirty-nine on command; total, three hundred and fifty-one. Prisoners of war, one sergeant and fifty-eight privates. Capt. Van Swearingen, Lieut. Basil Prather, and Lieut. John Hardin on command with Col. Morgan. Vacant offices: lieutenant-colonel, four captains, three lieutenants, eight ensigns, chaplain, and surgeon's mate. Lieut.-Col. Ross resigned after the battles of Brandywine and Germantown.

On the 5th of March, 1777, the regiment was ordered to Pittsburgh for the defense of the western frontiers, and by direction of Gen. McIntosh, Col. Brodhead made, about the 12th of July, a détour up the West Branch to check the savages who were ravaging Wyoming and the West Branch Valley. He was at Muncy on the 24th of July, and had ordered Capt. Finley's company into Penn's Valley, where two of the latter's soldiers, Thomas Van Doren and Jacob Shed-acre, who had participated in the campaign against Burgoyne, were killed on the 24th, in sight of Potter's fort, by the Indians. (Pennsylvania Archives, O. S., vol. vi. page 666.) Soon after, Col. Hartley with his regiment relieved Col. Brodhead, and he proceeded with the Eighth to Pittsburgh.

A monthly return of the troops commanded by Col. Brodhead in the Western Department, dated July 30, 1780, gives the strength of the Eighth Pennsylvania: colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, two captains, three lieutenants, four ensigns, adjutant, paymaster, quartermaster, surgeon, surgeon's mate, sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, one drum and fife major, ten sergeants, ten drums and fifes, one hundred and twenty rank and file fit for duty, four sick, two furloughed, eight on command, three deserted, six joined the Invalid Company.

In a letter from Gen. William Irvine to Gen. Washington, soon after he took command at Fort Pitt, dated Dec. 2, 1781, he says, "I have re-formed the remains of the late Eighth Pennsylvania into two companies, and call them a detachment from the Pennsylvania Line, to be commanded by Lieut.-Col. Bayard." [The first company, Capt. Clark, Lieuts. Peterson and Reed; second company, Capt. Brady, Lieuts. Ward and Morrison.]

Capt. Matthew Jack, in a statement on file, says, "In the year 1778 the Eighth was sent to Pittsburgh

¹ The following testimonial to the bravery and efficiency of Lieut. afterwards Col. John Hardin, of Fayette County, during his term of service in the Revolution, is from a letter written by Gen. James Wilkinson to President Dickinson, on the occasion of his tendering his resignation as brigadier and adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, in 1784, viz:

"On the present return of the Election for Fayette County, Major John Hardin stands second for the Sheriff's Office; permit me briefly to state to your Excellency this man's merit, without detracting from that of his competitors. Mr. Hardin served in the alert of the army, under the Generals then Colonels Morgan and Butler, in the Northern Campaign, 1777. His Rank was that of a Lieutenant, and I was, as the Adjutant-General of the Army under General Gates, assert that he was exposed to more danger, one more fatiguing Fatigue, and performed more arduous service than any other Officer of his Station; with Fatigue never ceasing to march, from the Centre of the Campaign made upwards of 600 Prisoners, and at a Personal Rencontre in the rear of the Enemies position he killed a Mohawk express and brought in the dispatch which he was carrying from Gen. Burgoyne to the Commanding General at Fort Mifflin, with the last only members of a Luck of Fate, which the Indians had procured away. It is sufficient for me, Sir, to testify his merits; the Justice which characterizes your administration will do the rest."

to guard the frontier, and placed under the command of Gen. McIntosh; that they went down to the mouth of the Beaver, and there built Fort McIntosh, and from that went, upon McIntosh's command, to the head of the Muskingum, and there built Fort Laurens. In the year 1779 went up the Allegheny, on Gen. Brodhead's expedition, attacked the Indians and defeated them, and burned their towns. On the return of the regiment, its time having expired, it was discharged at Pittsburgh." For a full account of the services of this regiment in the West, the reader is referred to "Brodhead's Letter-Book," published in the twelfth volume, first series, of Pennsylvania Archives.

Van Swearingen was probably the most noted captain in the Eighth Pennsylvania. On the 19th of September he and a lieutenant and twenty privates were captured in a sudden dash that scattered Morgan's men. He fell into the hands of the Indians, but was rescued by Gen. Fraser's bat man (one who takes care of his officer's horse), who took him before the general. The latter interrogated him concerning the number of the American army, but got no answer, except that it was commanded by Gens. Gates and Arnold. He then threatened to hang him. "You may, if you please," said Van Swearingen. Fraser then rode off, leaving him in care of Sergt. Dunbar, who consigned him to Lieut. Auburey, who ordered him to be placed among the other prisoners, with directions not to be ill treated. Swearingen, after Burgoyne's army was removed to Virginia, made especial exertions to have Dunbar and Auburey exchanged. Swearingen was the first sheriff of Washington County in 1781; resided in now Fayette County, opposite Greenfield. His daughter became the wife of the celebrated Capt. Samuel Brady (also of the Eighth Pennsylvania), so conspicuous in the annals of Western Pennsylvania.

ROSTER OF FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Colonels.

Mackey, Eneas, of Westmoreland County, July 20, 1776; died in service, Feb. 14, 1777.
Brodhead, Daniel, from lieutenant-colonel, Fourth Pennsylvania, March 12, 1777; joined April, 1777; transferred to First Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Wilson, George, July 20, 1776; died in service at Quibbltown, February, 1777.
Butler, Richard, from major, March 12, 1777, ranking from Aug. 28, 1776; transferred to lieutenant-colonel of Morgan's rifle command, June 9, 1777; promoted colonel of Ninth Pennsylvania, ranking from June 7, 1777; by an alteration subsequent to March 12, 1777, Richard Butler was

placed in the First Pennsylvania, and James Ross in Eighth Pennsylvania.

Ross, James, from lieutenant-colonel First Pennsylvania; resigned Sept. 22, 1777.
Bayard, Stephen, from major, ranking Sept. 23, 1777; transferred to Sixth Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Majors.

Butler, Richard, July 20, 1776; promoted lieutenant-colonel March 12, 1777.
Bayard, Stephen, March 12, 1777, ranking from Oct. 4, 1776; promoted lieutenant-colonel, to rank from Sept. 23, 1777.
Vernon, Frederick, from captain Fifth Pennsylvania, ranking from June 7, 1777; transferred to Fourth Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Captains.

Kilgore, David, died July 11, 1814, aged sixty-nine years four months and twelve days; buried in the Presbyterian graveyard of Mount Pleasant (Middle Church), Westmoreland County.—*Letter of Nannie H. Kilgore, Greensburg, July 23, 1878.*
Miller, Samuel, died in service, Jan. 10, 1778; left a widow, Jane Cruikshank, who resided in Westmoreland County in 1784.
Van Swearingen,¹ Aug. 9, 1776. Van Swearingen had been in command of an independent company, in the pay of the State, from February to Aug. 11, 1776, in defense of the frontiers in Westmoreland County.

Piggott, James; on return June 9, 1777, he is marked sick in camp.
Ourry, Wendel.
Mann, Andrew; on return of June 9, 1777, he is marked sick in quarters since May 2d.
Carson, Moses, left the service April 21, 1777.
Miers, Eliezer.

[The foregoing captains were recommended by the committees of Westmoreland and Bedford Counties, and directed to be commissioned by resolution of Congress of Sept. 14, 1776.]

Montgomery, James, died Aug. 26, 1777; his widow, Martha, resided in Westmoreland County in 1824.
Huffnagle, Michael, died Dec. 31, 1819, in Allegheny County, aged sixty-six.
Jack, Matthew, from first lieutenant; became supernumerary Jan. 31, 1779; resided in Westmoreland County in 1835, aged eighty-two.
Stokely, Nehemiah, Oct. 16, 1777; became supernumerary Jan. 31, 1779; died in Westmoreland County in 1811.
Cooke, Thomas, from first lieutenant; became supernumerary Jan. 31, 1779; died in Guernsey County, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1831.

¹ The names of the captains appear, on the first return found, in the order indicated above, but date of commissions cannot be ascertained. Probably they were all dated Aug. 9, 1776, as Van Swearingen's.

Dawson, Samuel, from Eleventh Pennsylvania, July 1, 1778; died at Fort Pitt, Sept. 6, 1779; buried in First Presbyterian churchyard in Pittsburgh.

Moore, James Francis, from Thirteenth Pennsylvania, July 1, 1778.

Clark, John, from Thirteenth Pennsylvania, July 1, 1778; transferred to First Pennsylvania, July 17, 1781.

Carnahan, James, from Thirteenth Pennsylvania, July 1, 1778; transferred to Fourth Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Finley, Joseph L., from Thirteenth Pennsylvania, July 1, 1778; brigade-major, July 30, 1780; transferred to Second Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Finley, John, from first lieutenant, Oct. 22, 1777; transferred to Fifth Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Crawford, John, from first lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1779; transferred to Sixth Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Brady, Samuel, from captain lieutenant, Aug. 2, 1779; transferred to Third Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Captain Lieutenant.

Brady, Samuel, commission dated July 17, 1776; from Sixth Pennsylvania; promoted captain Aug. 2, 1779.

First Lieutenants.

Moseley, Robert (written Moody in the return), resigned May 16, 1777; resided in Ohio County, Ky., in 1820, aged sixty-nine.

Cooke, Thomas, promoted captain.

Finley, John, promoted captain Oct. 22, 1777.

Jack, Matthew, lost his left hand by the bursting of his gun at Bound Brook, N. J.; promoted captain April 13, 1777.

Hickman, Ezekiel.

Carson, Richard, left the service in 1777.

McGeary, William, resigned April 17, 1777.

McDolo, Joseph, left the service in 1777.

[The foregoing first lieutenants were commissioned under the resolution of Congress of Sept. 16, 1776.]

Richardson, Richard, returned June 9, 1777, as recruiting.

Prather, Basil, returned Nov. 1, 1777, as on command with Col. Morgan from June 9th; resigned April 1, 1779.

Hughes, John, Aug. 9, 1776; resigned Nov. 23, 1778; resided in Washington County in 1813.

Crawford, John, from second lieutenant, April 18, 1777; promoted captain Aug. 10, 1779; promoted to Second Pennsylvania, with rank of captain, from April 18, 1777.

Hardin, John, July 13, 1777; Nov. 1, 1777, returned as on command with Col. Morgan; resigned in 1779; afterwards Gen. John Hardin, of Kentucky; murdered by the Indians, near Sandusky, Ohio, in 1791. — *Watkinson's Memoirs.*

Mickey, Daniel, became supernumerary Jan. 31, 1779.

Peterson, Gabriel, July 26, 1777; died in Allegheny County, Feb. 12, 1832.

Stotesbury, John, from old Eleventh Pennsylvania, commission dated April 9, 1777; he was a prisoner in New York for some time; transferred to the Second Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Neilly, Benjamin, from ensign, Oct. 4, 1777.

Finley, Andrew, on return of Nov. 1, 1777, marked sick since October 16th; retired in 1778; resided in Westmoreland County, 1813.

Amberson, William, in 1779 he was deputy muster-master-general; resided in Mercer County in 1835.

Read, Archibald, *vice* Joseph Brownlee, Dec. 13, 1778; died in Allegheny County in 1823.

Graham, Alexander, *vice* Basil Prather, April 1, 1779.

Ward, John, April 2, 1779; transferred to Second Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Second Lieutenants.

Thompson, William, Aug. 9, 1776; resigned May 17, 1777.

Simrall, Alexander, Aug. 9, 1776; left the army in 1777; resided in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1834, aged eighty-eight.

Guthrie, James, Aug. 9, 1776.

Rogers, Philip, Aug. 9, 1776.

Smith, Samuel, Aug. 9, 1776; killed at Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777.

Mountz, William, Aug. 9, 1776; resigned April 17, 1777.

Beeler, James, Jr., Aug. 9, 1776.

Crawford, John, Aug. 9, 1776; promoted first lieutenant, April 18, 1777.

[The foregoing second lieutenants were commissioned under resolution of Congress, Sept. 14, 1776, dating as above.]

Owine, Barnabas, marked on return of Nov. 1, 1777, as command in the infantry.

Carnahan, John, resigned in 1779.

Ensigns.

Neilly, Benjamin, promoted to first lieutenant, Oct. 4, 1777.

Kerr, Joseph.

Simmons, John.

Wherry, David.

Mecklin, Dewalt, resigned April 17, 1777.

Weaver, Valentine.

Reed, John.

White, Aquila, left the army Feb. 23, 1777; resided in Montgomery County, Ky., in 1834.

[The foregoing ensigns were commissioned under a resolution of Congress of Sept. 14, 1776.]

Forshay, Thomas, left the service in 1777.

McKee, David, left the service in 1777.

Peterson, Gabriel, on a return of June 9, 1777, he is marked absent, wounded, from April 17, 1777; promoted to first lieutenant, July 26, 1777.

Guthrie, John, appointed Dec. 21, 1778.

Morrison, James, appointed Dec. 21, 1778.

Wyatt, Thomas, appointed Dec. 21, 1778; resided at St. Louis, Mo., in 1834, aged eighty.
 Cooper, William, appointed April 19, 1779.
 Davidson, Joshua, appointed April 19, 1779; resided in Brown County, Ohio, in 1833, aged eighty-one.

Chaplain.

McClure, Rev. David, appointed Sept. 12, 1776.

Adjutants.

Huffnagle, Michael, appointed Sept. 7, 1776.
 Crawford, John, lieutenant, 1780.

Paymaster.

Boyd, John, July 20, 1776.

Quartermasters.

Douglass, Ephraim, Sept. 12, 1776; taken prisoner while acting as aide-de-camp to Gen. Lincoln, March 13, 1777; exchanged Nov. 27, 1780; prothonotary of Fayette County in 1783; died in 1833.

Neilly, Benjamin, appointed in 1778.

Surgeons.

Morgan, Abel, from old Eleventh; resigned in 1779; died in 1785.

Morton, Hugh, March 7, 1780.

Surgeon's Mate.

Saple, John Alexander, 1778.

Clothier.

Read, Archibald, 1778.

Master-roll of Capt. Nehemiah Stokely's company, in the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment of Foot, in the service of the United States of America, commanded by Col. Daniel Brodhead, taken for the months of October, November, and December, 1778, and January, 1779.

Captain.

Stokely, Nehemiah, Oct. 16, 1777; supernumerary, Jan. 31, 1779.

First Lieutenant.

Hughes, John, Aug. 9, 1776; resigned Nov. 23, 1778.

Ensign.

Wyatt, Thomas, Dec. 20, 1778, on command at Fort Laurens.

Sergeants.

Crawford, Robert, three years.
 Hezlip, Rezin, three years.
 Smith, John, three years, on command at Sugar Camp.
 Armstrong, George, war.

Corporals.

Bradley, Thomas, three years.
 Jarret, William, three years, on command at Fort Laurens.
 Ackles, Arthur, three years, on guard at Block-house.
 Stevenson, James, three years, on command at Sugar Camp.

Drummer.

Bower, Michael.

Privates.

Bacon, John, war, at Fort Laurens.
 Caldwell, Robert, three years, on command, making canoes.
 Cline, George, three years.
 Cooper, Joseph, three years, on command at Fort Laurens.
 Counce, Felix, three years.
 Eyler, Jonas, war, on command at Fort Laurens.
 Fisher, John, three years.
 France, Henry, three years.
 Hancock, Joseph, three years.
 Hill, John, three years.
 Holmes, Nicholas, three years.
 Holstone, George, three years, on command at Fort Laurens.
 Keer, William, three years.
 Lamb, Peter, three years, on command at Fort Laurens.
 Lewis, Samuel, war.
 Lynch, Patrick, three years, on command, boating.
 McCombs, Allen, three years.
 McCaully, Edward, war.
 McGreggor, John, war.
 McKeehan, David, three years, on command at Fort Laurens.
 McKissan, James, three years.
 McLaughlin, Patrick, three years.
 Matthew, William, three years, on command, boating.
 Marman, George, war, on command, recruiting.
 Martin, Paul, three years, on command at Fort Laurens.
 Miller, George, three years, on command at Fort Laurens.
 Richard, Richard, three years.
 Shaw, Jacob, three years, on furlough.
 Shelhammer, Peter, three years.
 Smith, Emanuel, three years.
 Smith, Jacob, three years.
 Smith, John, war.
 Sommerville, William, three years, on command; enlisted Aug. 8, 1776, under Capt. Ourry; October, 1778, appointed conductor of artillery; see letters to, Pennsylvania Archives, second series, vol. iii. p. 245, etc.; he was appointed by President Jefferson postmaster at Martinsburg, Va., and died there, March 18, 1826, aged seventy.
 Steel, Thomas, war.
 Tracey, James, war, on guard.

Turner, William, three years.
Webb, Hugh, war, on command, at Sugar Camp.
Wilkie, Edward, war, on command, at Fort Laurens.

FORT MCINTOSH, Feb. 21, 1779.

Then mustered Capt. Stokely's company, as specified in the above roll.

WM. ANDERSON,
D.M.M. Genl., M.D.

I certify that the within muster-roll is a true state of the company, without fraud to these United States, or to any individual, to the best of my knowledge.

ROBERT CRAWFORD,
Sergeant.

I do certify that there is no commissioned officer present belonging to the company.

DANIEL BRODHEAD,
Col. 8th Pa. Regt.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE FOR ARMY ACCOUNTS,
NEW YORK, July 19, 1780.

This may certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the muster-roll of Capt. Stokely's company, the original of which is filed in this office.

JNO. PIERCE, *M.G.*

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT, CON- TINENTAL LINE.¹

[Those marked (e) are taken from a list in the Secretary's office of soldiers whose depreciated pay escheated to the State.]

Sergeant.

Allison, John, died in Versailles, Ky., June 16, 1823,
aged seventy-five.

Corporal.

Adams, Robert.

Drummer.

Atkinson, Joseph.

Fifer.

Adams, George.

Privates.

Abrams, Gabriel, Kilgore's company, 1776-79.

Aikins, Robert, resided in Bedford County, 1790.

¹ This roll of the Pennsylvania Line of course falls far short of doing justice to the patriotism of Pennsylvania. It is in fact a mere roll of the "Lancaster" soldiers of January, 1781. The hundreds who fell in all the battles of the Revolution, from Quebec to Charleston, are not here; the wounded, who dragged their torn limbs home to die in their native valleys, are not here. The "Leathes of New Jersey, from Paramus to Freshburg, a fine country lying Morristown and Bond Brook, were, in the summer of 1777, dotted with the graves of the Eighth and Twelfth Pennsylvania. These regiments from the frontier counties of the State—Westmoreland and Northumberland—were the first of the Line in the field though they had come from the banks of the Monongahela and the headwaters of the Susquehanna. At Brandywine the Pennsylvania troops lost heavily, the Eighth and Twelfth and Col. Hartley's additional regiment in particular, in officers and men; and Col. Patton's additional regiment, after the battle of Germantown, could not maintain its regimental organization."—*The Pennsylvania Line*, p. 1, 177, *h. Soc.*, 1783.

Alcorn, James, transferred to Invalid Corps, July, 1780.

Allen, William, deserted August, 1778.

Anderson, Johnson.

Anderson, William, resided in Mercer County, 1809.

Anderson, George, resided in Westmoreland County, 1835, aged eighty-four.

Armstrong, George.

Askins, George.

Askins, James, deserted August, 1778.

Atkins, Isaac.

Sergeants.

Baker, Michael, died in Greene County, Ill., Sept. 13, 1831.

Blake, William.

Byels, Joseph, of Piggott's company.

Fifer.

Bond, John.

Privates.

Bacon, John.

Bannon, Jeremiah.

Beard, John, deserted August, 1778.

Berkett, Robert.

Berlin, Isaac, died in Crawford County, June 16, 1831, aged seventy-six.

Berry, Michael.

Bess, Edward, Van Swearingen's company, 1776-79; also in Crawford's campaign; died in Washington County, July 17, 1822, aged seventy-seven.

Blake, Luke William.

Blake, Nicholas, enlisted August, 1776.

Blakeney, Gabriel, private at Long Island; lieutenant in Flying Camp; captured at Fort Washington; resided in Washington County, 1817.

Bodkin, James.

Booth, George.

Boveard, James, Kilgore's company, 1776-79; died in 1808, in East Buffalo township, Union County.

Boyer, Oziel, killed in action.

Brandon, Michael.

Bright, John (e).

Bristo, Samuel.

Broadstock, William.

Brothers, Matthew.

Brown, John, resided in Armstrong County, 1825.

Barbridge, Thomas, Kilgore's company; taken December, 1780; in captivity three years; resided in Westmoreland County, 1805.

Burket, Christopher.

Burns, Pearce, transferred to Invalid Corps, August, 1777.

Byan, David, August, 1777-79; Capt. Piggott's company; served at Saratoga under Van Swearingen; went West with regiment, 1778; at the building of Fort McIntosh and Fort Laurens; Pennsylvania pensioner, 1813.

Sergeants.

Cavenaugh, Barney.

Cheselden, Edward.

Clarke, James.
Cooper, William, of Kilgore's company.
Crawford, Robert, Aug. 20, 1776-Sept. 15, 1779; resided in Venango County, 1825.

Fifer.

Clark, David (e), Capt. Kilgore's company, April, 1777.

Privates.

Cain, Bartholomew.
Cain, John.
Calahan, John.
Call, Daniel, resided in Westmoreland County, 1821.
Campbell, George, Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland Co., 1786.
Carr, Daniel.
Carrenger, Martin.
Carswell, Joseph.
Carty, Richard.
Casevey, Patrick, deserted August, 1778.
Castile, Samuel.
Cavanaugh, John.
Cavanaugh, Patrick, enlisted at Carlisle in Capt. Hufnagle's company; he saved Gen. Lincoln from capture by the British in New Jersey; afterwards express-rider for Gen. Greene; died in Washington County, April 5, 1823, aged eighty-three.
Chambers, Andrew.
Chambers, Moses, from Ligonier; deserted August, 1778.
Chriswell, Joseph.
Churchfield, John, enlisted July, 1776; wounded in the leg in the battle of Germantown; resided in Westmoreland County, 1835, aged eighty-six.
Clark, Benjamin, Kilgore's company; wounded at Bound Brook, 1777; also, in 1778, on march to Fort McIntosh; resided in Steubenville, Ohio, 1815.

Close, Robert.
Coleman, Joseph.
Conner, John.
Connor, Bryan, enlisted July 2, 1777.
Conway, Felix.
Cooper, Joseph,¹ deserted August, 1778; died Jan. 16, 1823, in Bedford County, aged sixty-eight.
Cooper, Leonard, from Maryland; deserted August, 1778.
Cooper, William, Aug. 17, 1776-September, 1779; resided in Venango County, 1810.
Corner, Felix.
Coveney, Felix.
Cripps, John.
Critchlow, James, enlisted August, 1776, in Capt. Moses Carson's company; served in all the Saratoga engagements under Lieut.-Col. Butler; resided in Butler County, 1835, aged seventy-eight.

Crosley, Timothy.
Cruikshank, Andrew, Miller's company, Aug. 17, 1776-September, 1779; resided in Butler County, 1810.

Curtin, John.

Sergeants.

Dennison, James.
Donnalson, William.

Corporal.

Davis, William, died in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1834, aged eighty-two.

Privates.

Darragh, John.
Davis, John, died in Holmes County, Ohio, June 7, 1830, aged sixty-four.
Dempey, Thomas.
Dennis, Michael.
Dennis, Thomas, killed in April, 1779.
Dennison, Joseph (e), transferred to Seventh Regiment.
Desperett, Henry.
Dickerson, Henry, enlisted 1776 in Van Swearingen's company, at Saratoga, etc.; resided in Washington County in 1813.
Dickson, William.
Dolphin, Joseph.
Dougherty, James, *alias* Capt. Fitzpatrick, deserted August, 1778, and executed for robbery.
Dougherty, Mordecai, brother of above, deserted August, 1778.
Dowden, John.
Du Kinson, Joseph, killed in action.

Sergeant.

Evans, Arnold (e).

Drummer.

Edwards, John.

Fifer.

Evans, Anthony, promoted to fife-major, Third Pennsylvania.

Privates.

Edwards, David (e).
Everall, Charles.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Fletcher, Simon.

Sergeants.

Font, Matthew.
Forbes, William.

Corporal.

Fitzgibbons, James.

Privates.

Faith, Abraham, Capt. Mann's company, Aug. 15, 1776-Nov. 19, 1779; resided in Somerset County in 1825, aged seventy-four.

¹ The fact of a soldier being marked on one roll deserted amounted to nothing, because they usually returned after a few months' absence.

Faughey, James, deserted August, 1778.
 Finn, James, transferred to Invalid Corps.
 Fitzgibbons, David.
 Fossbrooke, or Frostbrook, John, resided in Bath Co., Ky., in 1834, aged one hundred and four.
 Fulton, Joseph, July 1, 1776.

Corporal.

Gladwin, John.

Privates.

Gallagher, Michael, June 7, 1776; deserted before he reached the regiment.
 Gallagher, John.
 Germain, Henry.
 Gibbons, David.
 Gibson, Henry.
 Gill, William, wounded in hand at Bound Brook; resided in Mercer County in 1833, aged eighty-four.
 Girdler, James.
 Glenn, Hugh, killed in action.
 Graham, Alexander, deserted August, 1778.
 Graham, William, Capt. Kilgore's company; resided in Westmoreland County in 1811.
 Greenland, James.
 Grimes, John.
 Guthery, Archibald, killed August, 1779.
 Gwyne, Joseph, June 7, 1776; served three years; resided in Greene County in 1808.

Corporal.

Halpen, Joseph.

Privates.

Hamill, Hugh, Finley's company, 1776-79; resided in Westmoreland County in 1809.
 Hancock, Joseph (e), Capt. Mann's company, 1777; resided in Wayne County, Ind., in 1834, aged seventy-seven.
 Hauley, Michael.
 Hardesty, Obadiah, resided in Lawrence County, Ill., in 1833, aged seventy-one.
 Harman, Conrad, died in Muskingum County, Ohio, June 9, 1822, aged seventy-five.
 Harvey, Samuel.
 Hezlip, Rezin, Stokely's company; resided in Baltimore in 1813.
 Hayes, Jacob, from Brandywine, deserted August, 1778.
 Hayes, Joel, from Brandywine, deserted August, 1778.
 Hiere, David, deserted August, 1778.
 Hoback, Philip, resided in Madison County, Ind., in 1820, aged sixty-four.
 Hockley, Richard, Capt. Clark's company; resided in Westmoreland County in 1813.
 Hotten, John, Aug. 2, 1876-Sept. 17, 1779; resided in Westmoreland County in 1812.
 Humbar, Nicholas.
 Hunter, Nicholas (e).

Hunter, Robert, John Finley's company; wounded at Bound Brook and Paoli; resided in Westmoreland County in 1808.
 Hutchinson, John.

Sergeant.

Jamison, John, Capt. Miller's company; enlisted in 1776, at Kittanning; served three years; resided in Butler County in 1835, aged eighty-four.

Privates.

Jennings, Benjamin, Sept. 9, 1776-Sept. 9, 1779, in Kilgore's company; drafted into rifle command; resided in Somerset County in 1807.
 Johnson, Peter (e), resided in Harrison County, Va., in 1829.
 Jones, Benjamin, resided in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1833, aged seventy-one.
 Jordan, John, Westmoreland County.
 Justice, Jacob, resided in Bedford County in 1820.

Sergeant.

Kerns, Robert.

Drummer.

Kidder, Benjamin.

Fifer.

McKinney, or Kenney, Peter, Capt. Clark's company, 1776-79; resided in Butler County in 1835, aged seventy.

Privates.

Kain, John.
 Kairns, Godfrey.
 Kean, Thomas, Aug. 23, 1776, Capt. Montgomery's company; he was an indented servant of William Rankin.
 Kelly, Edward.
 Kelly, Roberts.
 Kelly, Thomas.
 Kemble, Jacob.
 Kerr, Daniel.
 Kerr, William, Capt. Miller's company, Aug. 1776-Sept. 9, 1779; resided in Westmoreland County in 1823.
 Kildea, Michael, paid from Jan. 1, 1777-Aug. 1, 1780.

Sergeant-Major.

Lee, William, died in Columbiana County, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1828, aged eighty-five.

Corporals.

Lewis, Samuel.
 Lucas, Henry.

Privates.

Lacey, Lawrence.
 Lacount, Samuel.
 Landers, David.
 Lawless, James.
 Lecron, John.
 Lewis, William, of Brady's company; resided in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1831.

Lingo, Henry, resided in Trumbull County, Ohio, 1834, aged seventy-one.

Long, Gideon, resided in Fayette County, 1835, aged seventy-nine.

Long, Jeremiah.

Luckey, Andrew, of Westmoreland County; Miller's company; became teamster to Eighth Pennsylvania; discharged at Valley Forge; resided in Fayette County, 1822, aged sixty-eight.

Sergeant-Major.

McClellan, —.

Sergeants.

McClure, John.

McGregor, John.

Corporals.

McAfee, Matthew.

Mairman, George.

Drummer.

Miller, John, killed in action.

Privates.

McAlly, Edward.

McAnary, Patrick.

McCarty, Jeremiah.

McCaulley, Edward.

McChristy, Michael, Capt. Van Swearingen's company, October, 1777.

McClellan, Abijah.

McComb, Allen, of Mann's company, 1776-79; resided in Indiana County, 1810.

McConnell, John, of Huffnagle's company, Aug. 28, 1776-Aug. 1779; died in Westmoreland County, Dec. 14, 1834, aged seventy-eight.

McFee, Laughlin, killed in action.

McGill, James.

McLaughlin, Patrick.

McGowan, Mark, enlisted in 1775, in Capt. Van Swearingen's company for two years; Aug. 9, 1776, this company was broken up, and he re-enlisted under the same captain in Eighth Pennsylvania, and served three years; resided in Mercer County, Ky., in 1830.

McGuire, Andrew.

McNamey, Patrick.

McKee, John, resided in Bath County, Ky., in 1830.

McKenney, Peter.

McKinney, John, Capt. S. Miller's company; enlisted March, 1778.

McKissick, Isaac.

McKissick, James, Miller's company; resided in Maryland in 1828.

McMullen, Thomas, August, 1776-79; died in Northampton County in 1822.

Martin, George.

Maxwell, James, 1776-79, Capt. Montgomery's company; resided in Butler County in 1822.

Mercer, George.

Merryman, William.

Miller, Isaac.

Miller, John.

Mitchell, James, Mann's company, 1776-79; resided in Somerset County in 1810.

Mooney, Patrick.

Moore, John.

Moore, William, Capt. Jack's company, November, 1777.

Morrison, Edward.

Morrow, William, transferred to Invalid Corps, August, 1780.

Mowry, Christian.

Murphy, Michael.

Murray, Neal, August, 1776, Miller's company; taken at Bound Brook, April 17, 1777; released, and re-joined at Germantown, where he was again taken and made his escape.

Fifer.

Ox, Michael.

Sergeants.

Parker, John.

Porter, Robert, resided in Harrison County, Ohio, 1834, aged seventy-one.

Privates.

Paris, Peter, Invalid Corps, Aug. 2, 1779.

Parker, Charles, 1776-79; resided in Armstrong County, 1818.

Pegg, Benjamin, Piggott's company, Aug. 13, 1776-September, 1779; resided in Miami County, Ohio, in 1834, aged eighty-two.

Penton, Thomas.

Perry, Samuel, Invalid Corps, September, 1778.

Pettitt, Matthew, resided in Bath County, Ky., 1834, aged seventy-four.

Phillips, Luke, Aug. 28, 1776.

Phillips, Matthew.

Reed, Samuel.

Ridner, Conrad.

Robinson, Simon.

Rooke, Timothy.

Rourk, Patrick.

Sergeants.

Sample, William.

Smith, John, 1776-Sept. 20, 1779; died in Indiana County, 1811.

Corporal.

Swan, Timothy, resided in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1834.

Privates.

Seaton, Francis.

Sham, Michael, resided in Rowan County, N. C., in 1834, aged eighty-six.

Shedacre, Jacob, Finley's company; killed by the Indians near Potter's fort, Centre County, July 24, 1778; had served under Morgan at Saratoga.

Shedam, Jacob.

Sheridan, Martin.

Sherlock, Edward, died in Ross County, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1825, aged sixty-eight.

Shilhammer, Peter, resided in Westmoreland County in 1824.

Shuster, Martin.

Simmons, Henry, June 12, 1776, Huffnagle's company.

Smith, Henry, resided in Rush County, Ind., in 1834, aged sixty-nine.

Smith, John, Sr., resided in Frederick County, Va., in 1834, aged ninety.

Smith, John, 2d, resided in Westmoreland County in 1835.

Smith, John, 3d, from Mifflin County; in Ourry's company, October, 1777; re-enlisted from Third Pennsylvania, Capt. Cook's; taken and scalped at Tuscarawas.

Steel, Thomas.

Stephen, Patrick, Capt. Kilgore's company, October, 1777.

Stewart, Charles.

Stewart, Francis.

Stewart, Samuel.

Stevenson, Samuel.

Stokely, Thomas, August, 1776; resided in Washington County in 1823.

Straphan, William.

Stubbs, Robert.

Sutton, David.

Swift, John.

Taggart, William, transferred to Invalid Corps, July, 1780.

Ten, John.

Tharp, Perry, resided in Marion County, Ky., in 1834.

Turner, William, in Stokely's company, Sept. 17, 1776-79; resided at Connellsville, Fayette Co., in 1835, aged eighty-one.

Tweedy, George.

Van Doren, Thomas, Finley's company; served at Saratoga; killed by the Indians near Potter's fort, Centre County, July 24, 1778.

Vaughan, Joseph, enlisted in Capt. Samuel Moorehead's company, April 24, 1776, served two years and six months; then drafted into Capt. Miller's, and served six months; resided in Half-Moon township, Centre Co., in 1822, aged sixty-two.

Verner, Peter, Invalid Corps, Aug. 2, 1779.

Sergeants.

Woods, John, transferred to Invalid Corps.

Wyatt, Thomas, promoted ensign, Dec. 21, 1778; shoulder-bone broken at Brandywine.

Corporal.

Ward, Matthias.

Drummer.

Whitman, John.

Privates.

Wagoner, Henry, 1776-79; resided in Cumberland County in 1819.

Waine, Michael, deserted August, 1778.

Waters, Joseph, 1776-1779.

Watson, John, July 4, 1777.

Weaver, Adam, 1776-79, Kilgore's company; resided in Westmoreland County in 1821.

Wharton, William, resided in Pendleton County, Ky., in 1834, aged eighty-seven.

Wilkey, David, deserted August, 1778.

Wilkie, Edward.

Wilkinson, William.

Williams, John, Invalid Corps, Aug. 2, 1779.

Williams, Lewis, resided in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1834, aged ninety-two.

Williams, Thomas, killed in action.

Wilson, George, Capt. Huffnagle's company, October, 1777.

Wilson, William, resided in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1820, aged sixty-eight.

Winkler, Joseph.

Wolf, Philip, resided in Bedford County in 1790.

Wyatt, Thomas, promoted sergeant.

Wyllie, Owen.

Wynn, Webster.

ROLL OF CAPT. JOHN CLARK'S COMPANY,

"In a Detacht. from Penn. Line, Commanded by Stephen Bayard, Esq., Lt. Colo., for the Months of Feb., March, & April, 1783."

Captain.

Clark, John.

Lieutenants.

Paterson, Gab^{el}.

Bryson, Samuel.

Crawford, John.

Everly, Mich^l.

Sergeants.

McCline, John.

Blake, Will^m.

Baker, Mich^l.

Major.

Lee, W^m.

Corporals.

Gladwin, John,

McAfee, Math^m.

Jonston, Peter, discharged March 17, 1783.

Drummers.

Kidder, Benj^a.

Edwards, Jno.

Fifers.

Bond, Jno.

Kenny, Peter.

Privates.

Amberson, Johnston.

Carty, Rich^d.

Atchinson, Joseph, de-

Casteel, Sam^l.

serted Sept. 7, 1783.

Chalmers, And^m.

Bigget, Robert.

Clark, James.

Boothe, George.

Connor, John.

Cardwell, Joseph, de-

Conway, Felix.

serted April 1, 1783.

Cripps, John.

Caringer, Martin.

Dinnis, Mich^l.

Dinnison, James.	Mercer, George.
Dixon, Will ^m .	Miller, Isaac.
Dorough, John.	Mooney, Patrick.
Fossbrook, John.	Morrison, Edward.
Gibson, Henry.	Murphy, Mich ^l .
Girdler, James.	Ox, Michael.
Harmon, Conrad.	Parker, Charles.
Hoetzley, Richard.	Rooke, Timothy.
Hutchinson, John.	Smith, John.
Jones, Benj ⁿ .	Sherlock, Edward, pris-
Kerns, Godfrey.	oner of war; joined
Kerr, Dan ^l .	Feb., 1783.
Landers, David.	Steed, James, deserted 27 th
Lingo, Henry.	March, 1783.
Lucas, Henry.	Stuart, Charles.
Maxwell, James.	Tharpe, Perry.
McAuly, Edward.	Wharton, Will ^m .
McCristall, Mich ^l .	Willson, Will ^m .
McGill, James.	Winkler, Joseph V.
McGuire, Andrew.	

ROLL OF CAPT. SAMUEL BRADY'S COMPANY,

"Now Captain John Finley's Company of the Detachment from the Penn. Line, in the Service of the United States of America, commanded by L^t Col^o Stephⁿ Bayard, for the months of Feb., March, & April, 1783."

Captains.

Brady, Samuel.	Finley, John.
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Lieutenants.

Mahon, John.	Ward, John.
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Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Fletcher, Simon.

Sergeants.

Font, Matthew.	Sample, William.
Cheselden, Edward.	Porter, Robert.
Allison, John.	

Fife-Major.

Evans, Anthony.

Corporals.

Davis, Will ^m .	Swan, Timothy.
Adams, Robert.	

Drummers.

Miller, John.	Whitman, John.
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Fifer.

Adams, George.

Privates.

Anderson, George.	Coleman, Joseph, died
Bannon, Jeremiah.	June 11, 1783.
Brannon, Michael.	Crowley, Timothy.
Brothers, Matthew.	Dimsey, Thomas.
Brown, John.	Dolphin, James.
Cain, John.	Evans, Arnold, deserted
Callahan, John.	June 27, 1783.
Cavenaugh, Barney.	Everall, Charles.

Fitz Gibbons, David.	Roairk, Patrick, died Sept.
Gibbons, David.	2, 1783.
Gollacher, John.	Robinson, Simon.
Greenland, James.	Shereden, Martin.
Grimes, John.	Shuster, Martin.
Hanley, Michael.	Simmonds, Henry.
Hobach, Philip, deserted	Smith, John.
June 2d; joined June	Steel, Thomas.
4, 1783.	Strephan, William.
Jordan, John, discharged	Stubbs, Robert.
July 1, 1783.	Sutton, David.
Kelley, Edward.	Tea, John.
Lacey, Lawrence.	Terman, Henry.
Lacorn, John.	Ward, Matthias.
Martin, George.	Wilkinson, Will ^m .
McGloughlin, Patrick.	Williams, Lewis.
Merryman, W ^m .	Winn, Webster.
Miller, John.	— (faded out), Hugh.
Mourey, Christian.	— (faded out), Obediah.
Phillips, Matthew.	JOHN FINLEY, Capt.

After the formation of the military organizations already mentioned,—viz.: the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, the company which joined Miles' rifle regiment, and the two Virginia battalions raised by Col. Crawford,—and the march of a detachment of two hundred and forty Westmoreland County militia to Philadelphia, under command of John Proctor, in January, 1777,¹ no other troops were raised in the Monongahela country for regular service in the Revolutionary armies, though an independent company was formed by Capt. Moorhead for special duty on the frontier, and many men were afterwards raised for expeditions against the Indians during the continuance of the war with Britain; but it seems to have been a fact beyond the possibility of denial that in the mean time the sentiment of patriotism which at the commencement of the war was almost universal among the people west of the Laurel Hill became greatly diminished, if not entirely extinct, with regard to a large proportion of the inhabitants of this frontier region.

The existence of this state of feeling, and a partial reason for it, was noticed by Gen. Brodhead, commandant at Fort Pitt, in a letter written by him on the 23d of September, 1780, in which he said, "The emigrations from this new country to Kentucky are incredible, and this has given opportunity to disaffected people from the interior to purchase and settle their lands." Again, on the 7th of December following, the same officer wrote to President Reed, "I learn more and more of the disaffection of the inhabitants on this side of the mountains. The king of England's health is often drank in company." And he gave it as his opinion, gathered from the observation of many of his officers, including Col. John Gib-

¹ This detachment was accompanied on its march by Col. Archibald Lochry, county lieutenant.

son, that "Should the enemy approach this frontier and offer protection, half the inhabitants would join them." Afterwards Gen. Irvine (who succeeded Brodhead as commandant at the fort) wrote: "I am confident if this post was evacuated, the bounds of Canada would be extended to the Laurel Hill in a few weeks."

In the latter part of 1780, Capt. Uriah Springer (a resident of that part of Westmoreland County which is now Fayette) was on duty with his company, engaged in the collection of supplies in the Monongahela Valley, at and in the vicinity of Fort Burd,¹ and while on this service experienced great trouble from the opposition and enmity of the people there, as is shown by the following letter, written to him by the commandant at Fort Pitt, viz.:

"I have this moment received your favor of yesterday, and am sorry to find the people about Redstone have intentions to raise in arms against you. I believe with you that there are amongst them many disaffected, and conceive that their past and present conduct will justify your defending yourself by every means in your power. It may yet be doubtful whether these fellows will attempt anything against you, but if you find they are determined you will avoid, as much as your safety will admit, in coming to action until you give me a further account, and you may depend upon your receiving succor of infantry and artillery. I have signed your order for ammunition, and have the honor to be, etc.

"DANIEL BRODHEAD.

"CAPT. URIAH SPRINGER."

At that time the officers commanding the few American troops west of the Alleghenies had great difficulty in obtaining the supplies necessary for the subsistence of their men. On the 7th of December, 1780, Gen. Brodhead said, in a letter of that date addressed to Richard Peters, "For a long time past I have had two parties, commanded by field-officers, in the country to impress cattle, but their success has been so small that the troops have frequently been without meat for several days together, and as those commands are very expensive, I have now ordered them in." He also said that the inhabitants on the west side of the mountains could not furnish one-half enough meat to supply the troops, and that he had sent a party of hunters to the Little Kanawha River to kill buffaloes, "and to lay in the meat until I can detach a party to bring it in, which cannot be done before spring." In the letter to Peters, above quoted from, Brodhead made allusion to the furnishing of

spirits for the use of the troops, and indicated pretty plainly his preference for imported liquor over the whisky of Monongahela, viz.: "In one of your former letters you did me the honor to inform me that his Excellency, the commander-in-chief, had demanded of our State seven thousand gallons of rum and now the commissioner of Westmoreland informs me that he has verbal instructions to purchase that quantity of whisky on this side of the mountains. I hope we shall be furnished with a few hundred gallons of liquor fit to be drank."

EXPEDITION OF COL. LOCHRY.

In 1780 the Indians beyond the Ohio had grown alarmingly hostile and aggressive. Incited to their bloody work by their British allies in the Northwest, they were almost constantly on the war-path, crossing the Ohio at various points, making incursions into the frontier settlements east of that river, and assuming, in general, an attitude so menacing to the white inhabitants west of the Laurel Hill that it was regarded as absolutely necessary to send out a strong expedition to meet and chastise them in their own country. Accordingly, with this object in view, in February, 1781, Gen. Washington issued orders to Gen. George Rogers Clarke (who had achieved considerable renown by his success in the command of an expedition against the British posts between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers three years before) to raise an adequate force and proceed with it from Pittsburgh to the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville; thence to march to the Wabash, for the purpose indicated, and also to move, if practicable, against the British posts on and near Lake Erie.

Clarke was a Virginia partisan, but, willing to enlist men from Pennsylvania to make up his force, he at once entered into correspondence with the Executive Council of this State to obtain its consent to the project, which he secured on the recommendation of Christopher Hays, of Westmoreland County. Under this authority Clarke, on the 3d of June, 1781, addressed the "Council of Officers" of Westmoreland to secure their concurrence and assistance. The result was that the matter was laid before the people of Westmoreland County at a public meeting held for the purpose on the 18th of June, which meeting and its proceedings were reported as follows:

"Agreeable to a Publick notice given by Coll. Hays to the Principal Inhabitants of the County of Westmoreland to meet at Cap^t John McClellen's, on the 18th Day of June, 1781.

"And Whereas, There was a number of the Principal people met on s^d Day, and unanimously chose John Proctor, John Pomroy, Charles Campbell, Sam^l Moorhead, James Barr, Charles Foreman, Isaac Mason [Meason], James Smith, and Hugh Martain a Committee to Enter into resolves for the Defence of our frontiers, as they were informed by Chris^t Hays,

¹ Fort Burd, Brownsville) was used as a depot of supplies for some years during the Revolutionary war, and was guarded, when occupied, by detachments of militia detailed for the purpose. Col. James Reid served there with one of these guarding detachments, under command of Capt. Robert McDougall, in 1778. Col. Ephraim Blane, deputy quartermaster-general of the Continental forces, lived on the Monongahela, near the fort.

Esq^r, that their proceedings would be approv^d of by Council.

"1st. *Resolved*, That a Campaign be carried on with Genl Clark.

"2^d. *Resolved*, That Genl Clark be furnished with 300 men out of Pomroy's, Beard's, and Davises Battalion.

"3^d. *Resolved*, That Coll. Arch^d Lochry gives orders to s^d Colls. to raise their quota by Volunteers or Draught.

"4th. *Resolved*, That £6 be advanced to every volunteer that marches under the command of Genl Clark on the propos^d Campaign.

"5th. And for the further Incouragement of Volunteers, that grain be raised by subscription by the Different Companies.

"6th. That Coll. Lochry concil with the Officers of Virginia respecting the manner of Draughting those that associate in that State and others.

"7th. *Resolved*, That Coll. Lochry meet Genl Clark and other officers and Coll. Crawford on the 23^d Inst, to confer with them the day of Rendezvouse.

"Sign^d by or^{dr} of Committee,

"JOHN PROCTOR, *Pres.*"

A meeting of militia officers had previously been held (June 5th) at the Yohogania County courthouse (near Heath's, on the west side of the Monongahela), at which a draft of one-fifth of the militia of said county (which, according to the Virginia claim, included the north half of Washington County, Pa., and all of Westmoreland as far south as the centre of the present county of Fayette) was made for the expedition. The people, however, believing that the territory claimed by Virginia as Yohogania County was really in the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, denied the authority of the Virginia officers, and refused to submit to the draft until the question of jurisdiction was definitely settled. But the public notice given by Christopher Hays, as mentioned in the proceedings of the Westmoreland County meeting, as also his declaration to the people of Westmoreland and Washington, that he held in his hands money from the Executive Council to be expended for the protection of the frontier, had the effect to quiet to a great extent, though not entirely to allay, the dissatisfaction, and the work of raising men in the two Pennsylvania counties (or, as Gen. Clarke expressed it, in Yohogania, Monongahela, and Ohio Counties, Va.) was allowed to proceed, though not without strong protest.

The commander (under Gen. Clarke) of the men raised in Westmoreland was Col. Archibald Lochry, lieutenant and prothonotary of the county. On the 4th of August¹ he reported by letter to President

Reed that he had left Westmoreland with Capt. Thomas Stokely's company of Rangers and about fifty volunteers, on his way to join Gen. Clarke at the rendezvous at Fort Henry (now Wheeling). After his departure Lochry's force was augmented to about one hundred and ten men, in four small companies, including those of Capts. Thomas Stokely,² John Boyd, and Shearer (mentioned in some accounts as Shannon), and a small body of horsemen under Capt. Campbell.

Gen. Clarke had had his headquarters at Fort Henry for several weeks, and from this base he prosecuted his recruiting (or rather drafting) in the Monongahela Valley. This business he carried on with great vigor, and as it appears with very little leniency towards those (and they were many) who were inclined to deny the jurisdiction of Virginia.³ One of the many complaints made against his conduct in this particular was the following from James Marshal, lieutenant of Washington County, embodied in a letter written by him to President Reed, Aug. 8, 1781, viz:

"... As the manner in which the general and his underlings have treated the people of this and Westmoreland Counties has been so arbitrary and unprecedented, I think it my duty to inform your Excellency the particulars of a few facts. The first instance was with one John Harden, in Westmoreland, who, with a number of others, refused to be drafted under the government of Virginia, alleging they were undoubtedly in Pennsylvania, and declared if that government ordered a draft they would obey cheerfully, and accordingly elected their officers and made returns thereof to Col. Cook. After this the general, with a party of forty or fifty horsemen, came to Harden's in quest of him to hang him, as the general himself declared; but not finding the old gentleman took and tied his son, broke open his mill, fed away and destroyed upwards of one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, rye, and corn, killed his sheep and

approbation of Council in our undertakings, and for which I beg leave to return my most Humble Thanks.

"I am now on my March with Capt. Stokely's Company of Rangers and about Fifty Volunteers from this County. We shall join Gen. Clark at Fort Henry on the Ohio River, where His Army has lay for some weeks past, as it was most Expedient to have the Boats there, the Water being deeper from that to where he intends going than from Fort Pitt there. I expected to have a number more Volunteers, but they have by some Insinuations been hindered from going. Our Rangers have been very ill supplied with Provisions, as there has been no possibility of Procuring Meat, particularly as our Money has not been in the best Credit. We have generally had Flour, but as I have kept the men constantly Scouting it is hard for them to be without Meat. ..."—*Pa. Arch.*, 1781-83, p. 363.

² Capt. Thomas Stokely was a resident of that part of Westmoreland which had then recently been erected into Washington County. The greater part of his men, however, were from the east side of the Monongahela.

³ Many of those people who had been willing and anxious for the establishment of Virginia's claim, so that they might purchase their lands from her at one-tenth part of the price demanded by the Pennsylvania Land Office, were now quite as ready to deny her right to demand military service from them.

¹ At the time of his departure Col. Lochry wrote President Reed as follows:

"MIRALES' MILL, WESTMORELAND COUNTY,
August 4th, 1781.

"HONOURED SIR,—Yesterday the Express arrived with your Excellency's Letters, which does singular Honour to our County to have the

hogs, and lived away at Mr. Harden's expense in that manner for two or three days; declared his estate forfeited, but graciously gave it to his wife; formed an article in which he bound all the inhabitants he could lay hands on or by any means prevail upon to come in to him; under the penalty of ten months in the regular army, not to oppose the draft."

President Reed, in his reply¹ to Col. Marshal's complaint, said,—

" . . . But while we utterly disapprove the irregularities and hardships which have been exercised by him [Gen. Clarke] towards the inhabitants, we cannot help fearing that too many, in consequence of the unsettled state of boundaries, avail themselves of a pretense to withhold their services from the publick at a time when they are most wanted, and when an exertion would not only serve the country, but promote their own security. We cannot help also observing that, by letters received from the principal gentlemen in Westmoreland, it seems evident they approve of Gen. Clarke's expedition, and that the lieutenants of both States united in the plan of raising three hundred men for that service. As the state of publick affairs had not admitted your forming the militia sufficiently to concur in these measures, we concluded that these resolutions would also include your county, and even now are at a loss to account for the different opinions entertained on the point by the people of Westmoreland and Washington Counties."

In a letter by Christopher Hays, of Westmoreland, and Thomas Scott, of Washington County, to President Reed, dated "Westmoreland, August 15, 1781," they said, " . . . The truth of the matter is, the General's Expedition has been wished well, and volunteers to the service have been incouraged by all with whom we correspond; but we have heartily reprobated the General's Standing over these two counties with armed force, in order to dragoon the Inhabitants into obedience to a draft under the laws of Virginia, or rather under the arbitrary orders of the officers of that Government, without any orders from Virginia for that purpose, and this is really the part the General hath acted, or rather the use which has been made of him in this country."

"With respect to Gen. Clarke's Proceedings," said President Reed, in his reply to the above, "we can only say that he has no authority from us to draft Militia, much less to exercise those acts of Distress which you have hinted at, and which other letters more particularly enumerate. His Expedition appears to us favorable for the Frontiers, as carrying Hostilities into the Indian Country, rather than resting totally on the defensive. We find the Gentlemen of Westmoreland, however different in other Things, to have agreed in Opinion that his Expedition deserved encouragement. . . ."

Col. Lochry, with his force, increased to about one hundred and ten men, proceeded to the rendezvous at Fort Henry, as before mentioned, expecting there to join Gen. Clarke; but on arriving there he found that the general had gone down the river the day before, leaving Major Craycroft with a few men and a boat for the transportation of the horses, but without either provisions or ammunition, of which they had but a very insufficient supply. Clarke had, however, promised to await their arrival at the mouth of the Kanawha; but on reaching that point they found that he had been obliged, in order to prevent desertion among his men, to proceed down the river, leaving only a letter affixed to a pole directing them to follow. Their provisions and forage were nearly exhausted; there was no source of supply but the stores conveyed by Clarke; the river was very low, and as they were unacquainted with the channel, they could not hope to overtake the main body. Under these embarrassing circumstances Col. Lochry dispatched Capt. Shearer with four men in a small boat, with the hope of overtaking Gen. Clarke and of securing supplies, leaving his (Shearer's) company under command of Lieut. Isaac Anderson. Before Shearer's party had proceeded far they were taken prisoners by Indians, who also took from them a letter to Gen. Clarke, informing him of the condition of Lochry's party.

About the same time Lochry captured a party of nineteen deserters from Clarke's force. These he afterwards released, and they immediately joined the Indians. The savages had before been apprised of the expedition, but they had supposed that the forces of Clarke and Lochry were together, and as they knew that Clarke had artillery, they had not attempted an attack. But now, by the capture of Shearer's party, with the letters, and by the intelligence brought to them by the deserters, they for the first time learned of the weakness and exposed situation of Lochry's command, and they at once determined on its destruction.

Collecting in force some miles below the mouth of the Great Miami River, they placed their prisoners (Shearer's party) in a conspicuous position on the north shore of the Ohio, near the head of Lochry's Island, with the promise to them that their lives should be spared if they would hail Lochry's men as they came down and induce them to land. But in the mean time, Col. Lochry, wearied by the slow progress made, and in despair of overtaking Clarke, landed on the 24th of August, at about ten o'clock in the morning, on the same shore, at an inlet which has since borne the name of Lochry's Creek,² a short distance above the place where the Indians were awaiting them. At this point the horses were taken on shore and turned loose to feed. One of the men had killed a buffalo, and all, except a few set to guard the

¹ This creek empties into the Ohio, nine or ten miles below the mouth of the Miami. Lochry's Island, near the head of which the prisoners were placed by the Indians to decoy their friends on shore, is three miles below the creek.

horses, were engaged around the fires which they had kindled in preparing a meal from it. Suddenly a volley blazed forth on them from a wooded bluff, and simultaneously a large force of Indians appeared and rushed to attack them. The men, thus surprised, seized their arms and bravely defended themselves as long as their ammunition lasted. Then they attempted to escape by their boats, but these were unwieldy, the water was very low, and the party, too much weakened to avail themselves of this method of escape, and being wholly unable to make further resistance, surrendered to the savages, who at once proceeded to the work of massacre. They killed Col. Lochry and several others of the prisoners, but were restrained from further butchery by the timely arrival of their chief,¹ who declared that he disapproved of their conduct, but said he was unable wholly to control his men, who were eager to revenge the acts of Col. Brodhead against the Indians on the Muskingum a few months before.

The party which Col. Lochry surrendered to the Indians consisted of but sixty-four men, forty-two having been killed. The Indians engaged numbered over three hundred of various tribes, but principally those of the Six Nations. They divided the plunder among them in proportion to the numbers of each tribe engaged. On the next day the prisoners were marched to the Delaware towns, where they were met by a party of British and Indians, who said they were on their way to the Falls of the Ohio to attack Gen. Clarke. The prisoners were separated and taken to different places of captivity at the Indian towns, and there they remained (excepting a few who escaped) until the close of the Revolutionary struggle. After the preliminary articles of peace had been signed (Nov. 30, 1782) they were ransomed by the British officers in command of the Northern posts and were sent to Canada,² to be exchanged for British

prisoners in the hands of the Americans. In the spring of 1783 they sailed from Quebec to New York, and from there returned home by way of Philadelphia, having been absent twenty-two months. But more than one-half of those who went down the Ohio with Col. Lochry never again saw their homes in the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Valleys.

Besides the command of Col. Lochry, there also went out in Clarke's expedition another company of men raised in Westmoreland County (principally in that part which is now Fayette), under command of Capt. Benjamin Whaley,³ the company being largely recruited by Lieut. (afterwards colonel) James Paull. This force embarked in flat-boats on the Monongahela at Elizabethtown, and being joined at Pittsburgh by Capt. Isaac Craig's artillery, proceeded with other troops down the river to the appointed rendezvous at the Falls of the Ohio, arriving there late in the month of August. But the other forces failing to assemble at that point the expedition was abandoned, and Capts. Whaley and Craig, with their commands, returned on foot through the wilderness of Kentucky and Virginia, encountering innumerable perils and hardships, and being more than two months on the homeward journey. Their arrival, as also the terrible disaster to Col. Lochry's command, was announced by Gen. Irvine (who had in the mean time succeeded Col. Brodhead in the command of the Western Department) in a letter to Gen. Washington, dated Fort Pitt, Dec. 2, 1781, as follows:

"... Capt. Craig, with the detachment of artillery, returned here on the 26th inst. [ult?] ... A Col. Lochry, of Westmoreland County, Pa., with about one hundred men in all, composed of volunteers and a company raised by Pennsylvania for the defense of that county, started to join Gen. Clarke, who, it is said, ordered him to unite with him (Clarke) at the mouth of the Miami, up which river it was previously designed to proceed; but the general, having changed his plan, left a small party at the Miami, with directions to Lochry to follow him to the mouth of the

A similar petition was presented to Council Jan. 6, 1783, by prisoners from Lochry's command, then returning (not escaped) from Canada, as follows:

"We, the Subscribers, would beg leave to represent the Situation of Henry Dungan, Serg't of Capt. John Boyd's Company, and Robert Watson, John Morris, and Mich. Hare, of Capt. Thos. Stokely's Comp'y of Rangers of this State, that they have been Captured by the Savages in the Summer of Eighty-one, and are now on their return from Canada, being destitute of Money, and almost Cloathing, would beg that Council would take their Situation under Consideration, and grant them such supply as they in their wisdom shall think necessary."

(Signed)

"JOHN BOYD,

"Capt'n of Rangers S. P.

"THOMAS STOKELY,

"Capt. of Rangers S. P."

—*Penn. Arch.*, 1781-83, pp. 733-34.

Among the prisoners taken from Lochry's command by the Indians were Melchoir Baker, Robert Brownfield (father of Basil Brownfield), both of Fayette County; also Dennis McFarly, well known in Uniontown for years as the veteran carrier of the *Genius of Liberty*.

³ Father of Capt. James Whaley, of Fayette County, who was an officer in service in the war of 1812-15.

¹ It has been stated that the chief in command of this Indian party was the famous Capt. Brant, and that he afterwards professed much regret for the massacre of Lochry and his men.

² The following memorial of escaped prisoners belonging to Col. Lochry's command was presented to the Supreme Executive Council, addressed to President Moore (and indorsed July 3, 1782), viz.:

"Sir,—We, the subscribers, Inhabitants of the County of Westmoreland, beg leave to represent to your Excellency and Council that we had the misfortune to be made prisoners of by the Indians on the 24th of August last and carried to Montreal, and there kept in close confinement till the 26th of May last, when we were so fortunate as to make our escape, and after a long and fatiguing march through the Wilderness we got to this City yesterday at three o'clock. As we are at present destitute of both Money and Cloaths, without which we cannot go home, We pray your Exc'y and Council to take our case into Consideration, and order us our pay from the time we were made prisoners to this. We were under the command of Col. Loughery when taken, and have a list of all those, both officers and privates, who are now prisoners of that party, which, together with such information as is in our power, we are ready to give for the satisfaction of your Exc'y and Council.

"We have the Honour to be

"Your Excellency's Oble Serv'ts,

"ISAAC ANDERSON,

"Lieut. Capt. Sherree's Company Rangers.

"RICHARD WALLACE,

"Late Quartermaster to Colonel Lochry."

Falls. Sundry accounts agree that this party, and all of Lochry's troops to a man, were waylaid by the Indians and British (for it is said they had artillery), and all killed or taken, not a man escaping, either to join Gen. Clarke or to return home. When Capt. Craig left the general he would not be persuaded but that Lochry with his party had returned home. These misfortunes throw the people of this county into the greatest consternation, and almost despair, particularly Westmoreland County; Lochry's party being all the best men of their frontier. At the present they talk of flying early in the spring to the eastern side of the mountains, and are daily flocking to me to inquire what support they may expect."

CHAPTER XI.

THE REVOLUTION—(*Continued*).

Williamson's Expedition—Crawford's Sandusky Expedition.

THE unsuccessful campaign of Gen. Clarke down the Ohio was followed by two expeditions sent from Western Pennsylvania against some settlements or villages on the Muskingum occupied by Indian converts, usually known as the Moravian Indians.

Both these expeditions were under command of Col. David Williamson, of Washington County, and were made up of volunteers from the region between the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers. It is not known or believed that any men from what is now Fayette County served in these campaigns under Williamson, and they are only noticed here because they were connected in some degree with Col. Crawford's Indian campaign, which immediately followed them, and of which a more extended narrative will be given.

Williamson's first expedition, consisting of between seventy-five and one hundred men, went out late in the fall of 1781. The reason for this movement against the peaceable Moravian Indians was that many of the frontiersmen believed, or professed to believe, that they (the Moravians) were secretly in league with the warlike savages who lived farther to the west; that even if they did not take active part in the frequent raids and butcheries, they did at least give shelter, subsistence, and information to the Shawanese and Wyandot warriors, and some even believed that the Moravians themselves mingled with the war-parties and wielded the knife and tomahawk. Williamson, in this expedition, did not intend to use fire and sword, but to induce the Indians of the Moravian towns to remove farther from the Ohio, or, if he failed to accomplish this, to take them all as prisoners to Fort Pitt. With this intention he moved his force rapidly towards their towns on the Muskingum. But in the mean time he had been forestalled in his projected work by a large party of the hostile Indians, who charged the Moravians with being in

league with the whites, and on this plea had visited their towns, broken them up, driven the people away to Sandusky, and carried the white Moravian missionaries residing among them, prisoners to Detroit.

On his arrival at the towns, Williamson found them deserted, except by a small party of the Moravians, who had been driven away, but who had been allowed by their captors to return for the purpose of gathering some corn which had been left standing in the fields near the villages. This party he took prisoners and marched them to Fort Pitt, where, however, they were soon after set at liberty by Gen. Irvine, the commandant.

The second expedition led by Col. Williamson against the Moravian settlements was made up, on the frontier in the latter part of February, and completed its bloody work in March, 1782. It was composed of volunteers (mostly mounted) from the country west of the Monongahela,¹ but no lists of their names or places of residence have been preserved, a fact which is not strange in view of the odium which has justly attached to the expedition and its barbarous work during the century which has followed its execution.

In the winter of 1781-82 about one hundred and fifty of the Moravian Indians (including many women and children), who had been driven away from their towns in the preceding autumn, were permitted by, the Wyandot chiefs to return to them to secure the corn which was still left in the fields there, and to make preparations for a new crop. The kind manner in which Gen. Irvine had treated their people who had been carried as prisoners to Fort Pitt the previous fall had reassured them, so that they came back to the villages without much fear of violence from the whites east of the Ohio.

The weather in the month of February had been remarkably fine, so that war-parties of Indians from Sandusky had been able to move earlier than usual, and had committed many depredations in the white settlements. As these inroads had occurred so early in the season it was generally believed by the settlers that the hostile parties had not come all the way from the Sandusky towns, but that the outrages were either committed by Moravians or by hostile Indians from the west who had been sheltered by them, and had

¹ Stone, in his "Life of Brant," ii. 226, says, "A band of between one and two hundred men from the settlements of the Monongahela turned out in quest of the marauders [those who had committed atrocities on the frontier east of the Ohio, and part of whom were supposed to be the Moravians], thirsting for vengeance, under the command of Col. David Williamson."

On page 143 of "Contributions to American History," published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is found the following: "In March, 1782, one hundred and sixty militiamen living upon the Monongahela set off on horseback to the Muskingum, in order to destroy three Moravian Indian settlements."

Col. Whittesey, in the "American Pioneer," vol. ii, p. 428, says, "They were principally from the Monongahela region, and appointed Williamson to the command."

made the Muskingum settlements their base of operations. It was declared that in either case the blame was chargeable on the Moravians, and as a consequence the frontiersmen resolved to destroy them. The horrible story of the manner in which this was accomplished by Williamson's men is told in the Pennsylvania Archives, 1781-83, page 524, as follows:

"Relation of what Frederick Linebach was told by two of his Neighbours living near Delaware River, above Easton, who were just returned from the Monongahela:

"That some time in February one hundred & sixty Men, living upon Monongahela set off on Horseback to the Muskingum, in order to destroy Three Indian Settlements, of which they seemed to be sure of being the Towns of some Enemy Indians. After coming nigh to one of the Towns they discovered some Indians on both sides of the River Muskingum. They then concluded to divide themselves in Two parties, the one to cross the River and the other to attack those Indians on this side. When the party got over the River they saw one of the Indians coming up towards them. They laid themselves flat on the ground waiting till the Indian was nigh enough, then one of them shot the Indian and broke his arm; then three of the Militia ran towards him with Tomahawks; when they were yet a little distance from him he ask'd them why they had fired at him; he was Minister Sheboshch's (John Bull's) Son, but they took no notice of what he said, but killed him on the Spot. They then surrounded the field, and took all the other Indians Prisoners. The Indians told them that they were Christians and made no resistance, when the Militia gave them to understand that they must bring them as Prisoners to Fort Pitt they seemed to be very glad. They were ordered to prepare themselves for the Journey, and to take all their Effects along with them. Accordingly they did so. They were asked how it came they had no Cattle? They answered that the small Stock that was left them had been sent to Sandusky.

"In the Evening the Militia held a Council, when the Commander of the Militia told his men that he would leave it to their choice either to carry the Indians as Prisoners to Fort Pitt or to kill them; when they agreed that they should be killed. Of this Resolution of the Council they gave notice to the Indians by two Messengers, who told them that as they had said they were Christians they would give them time this night to prepare themselves accordingly. Hereupon the Women met together and sung Hymns & Psalms all Night, and so likewise did the Men, and kept on singing as long as there were three left. In the morning the Militia chose Two houses, which they called the Slaughter Houses, and then fetched the Indians two or three at a time with Ropes about their Necks and dragged them into the Slaughter houses, where they knocked them down; then they set these Two houses on Fire, as likewise all the

other houses. This done they went to the other Towns and set fire to the Houses, took their plunder, and returned to the Monongahela, where they held a Vendue among themselves. Before these Informants came away it was agreed that 600 men should meet on the 18th of March to go to Sandusky, which is about 100 Miles from the Muskingum."

The number of Moravian Indians killed was reported by Williamson's party on their return at eighty-eight, but the white Moravian missionaries in their account gave the number of the murdered ones as ninety-six,—sixty-two adults, male and female, and thirty-four children.

The result of this expedition gave great mortification and grief to Gen. Irvine, who tried, as far as lay in his power, to suppress all accounts of the horrible details. By those who were engaged in the bloody work it was vehemently asserted that their action was generally approved by the people of the frontier settlements; but it is certain that the statement was unfounded. Col. Edward Cook, of Cookstown (now Fayette City), the county lieutenant of Westmoreland (who had succeeded the unfortunate Col. Lochry in that office in December, 1781), in a letter addressed by him to President Moore, dated Sept. 2, 1782, expressed himself in regard to this Moravian massacre as follows:

"... I am informed that you have it Reported that the Massacre of the Moravian Indians Obtains the Approbation of Every man on this side of the Mountains, which I assure your Excellency is false; that the Better Part of the Community are of Opinion the Perpetrators of that wicked Deed ought to be Brought to Condein Punishment; that without something is Done by Government in the Matter it will Disgrace the Annals of the United States, and be an Everlasting Plea and Cover for British Cruelty." And the testimony of a man of the character and standing of Col. Edward Cook is above and beyond the possibility of impeachment.

CRAWFORD'S SANDUSKY EXPEDITION.

Even before the disbandment of the volunteers composing Williamson's expedition the project had been formed for a new and more formidable one to be raised to march against the Indian towns at Sandusky, the headquarters of the hostile tribes that were so constantly and persistently depredating the frontier settlements east of the Ohio. Mention of such a project is found in Linebach's "Relation" (before quoted), where he says, "It was agreed that six hundred men should meet on the 18th of March to go to Sandusky. . . ." Whether this was the inception of the plan or not, it is certain that immediately afterwards it was known to, and favorably entertained by, nearly all the people living west of the Laurel Hill.

As a matter of course, the first step to be taken was to lay the matter before the commandant at Fort

Pitt, Gen. Irvine, to secure his countenance and approbation. That this was successfully accomplished is shown by the following extract from a letter written by the general to President Moore of the Council, dated Fort Pitt, May 9, 1782, viz.:

"A volunteer expedition is talked of against Sandusky, which, if well conducted, may be of great service to this country; if they behave well on this occasion it may also in some measure atone for the barbarity they are charged with at Muskingum. They have consulted me, and shall have every countenance in my power if their numbers, arrangements, etc., promise a prospect of success." There is in the tone of this letter an evident resolve on the part of the general that this new expedition should be very different in character from that which had so recently and so barbarously executed vengeance against the unresisting Moravians; and this was afterwards made still more apparent by his determined opposition to Col. Williamson as commander.

The direction and control of the projected expedition was, of course, with Gen. Irvine, as the commanding officer of the department. "It was as carefully considered and as authoritatively planned as any military enterprise in the West during the Revolution. As a distinct undertaking, it was intended to be effectual in ending the troubles upon the western frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Its promoters were not only the principal military and civil officers in the Western Department, but a large proportion of the best-known and most influential private citizens." According to the plan of the expedition, it was to be made up of volunteers, each one of whom was to equip himself with a horse, arms, and supplies; and it was given out, and not doubted, that the State of Pennsylvania would reimburse all who might sustain losses in the campaign. Great exertions were made to induce men to volunteer, and the result was a rapid recruitment. Many who were willing to serve in the expedition were unable to equip themselves for a campaign in the Indian country, but in nearly all such cases some friend was found who would loan a horse or furnish supplies. The dangerous and desperate nature of the enterprise was fully understood, yet such enthusiasm was exhibited in all the settlements that in the early part of May the number of men obtained was regarded as sufficient for the successful accomplishment of the purposes of the campaign.

The volunteers composing the expedition were nearly all from the country then comprised in the counties of Westmoreland and Washington. Of those raised in the former county many were from the vicinity of Uniontown and Georges Creek, and from the valleys of the Youghiogheny and Redstone. These collected at Redstone Old Fort, where they were joined by men from the settlements lower down the Monongahela and Youghiogheny. Crossing the Monongahela at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, they

proceeded northwestwardly, receiving considerable accessions to their numbers from the settlements on Ten-Mile and at Catfish.¹ From the latter point they moved on through Washington County and across what is now known as the Pan Handle of West Virginia (where their numbers were still further augmented) to the Ohio River, at a point on its left bank opposite Mingo Bottom,² the appointed rendezvous of the expedition, where the volunteers had been directed to assemble on the 20th of May.

The enthusiasm in favor of the expedition was so great in the settlements and among the volunteers that as early as the 15th of the month a great proportion of them had made all their arrangements³ and were on their way to the place of meeting. But they did not all arrive at the time appointed, and it was not until the morning of the 24th that the last of the volunteers had crossed from the Virginia side to the rendezvous. When, on the same day, the forces were mustered on the Mingo Bottom, it was found that four hundred and eighty⁴ mounted men were present, ready and eager for duty.⁵ Of this number fully three hundred were from Washington County, while of the remainder the greater part were from the territory of the present county of Fayette, only a comparatively small number having been raised in the other parts of Westmoreland, and about twenty in the Pan Handle of Virginia.⁶

Following is a list of men from what is now Fayette County who accompanied the expedition. The

¹ Now Washington, the county-seat of Washington County, Pa.

² Mingo Bottom, the site of the "Old Mingo Town," is on the west bank of the Ohio River, about two and a half miles below Stentonville, Ohio.

³ Butterfield, in his "Expedition against Sandusky," says, "It is a tradition—may, an established fact—that many, aside from the ordinary arrangements necessary for a month's absence, not so much, however, from a presentiment of disaster as from that prudence which careful and thoughtful men are prone to exercise, executed deeds 'in consideration of love and affection,' and many witnesses were called in to subscribe to 'last wills and testaments.'" The commander of the expedition, Col. Crawford, executed his will before departing on the fatal journey to the Wyandot towns.

⁴ Lieut. John Rose (usually mentioned in accounts of the expedition as Maj. Rose), an aide-de-camp of Gen. Irvine, who had been detailed for the same duty with the commander of this expedition, wrote to the general on the evening of the 24th from Mingo Bottom, and in the letter he said, "Our number is actually four hundred and eighty men." This was a more favorable result than had been anticipated, as is shown by a letter written three days before, May 21st, to Gen. Washington by Gen. Irvine, in which the latter said, "The volunteers are assembling this day at Mingo Bottom, all on horseback, with thirty days' provisions. . . . If their number exceeds three hundred I am of opinion they may succeed, as their march will be so rapid they will probably, in a great degree, effect a surprise."

⁵ "All were in high spirits. Everywhere around there was a pleasurable excitement. Jokes were bandied and sorrows at parting with loved ones at home quite forgotten, at least could outward appearances be relied upon. Nevertheless furtive glances up the western hillsides into the deep woods kept alive in the minds of some the dangerous purpose of all this lustre and activity."—*Butterfield's Historical Account of the Expedition against Sandusky under Col. William Crawford.*

⁶ Col. Marshal, of Washington County, in a letter addressed to Gen. Irvine, dated May 29, 1782, claimed that of the 480 men composing the forces of the expedition 320 were from his county, 26 from Ohio County, Va., and the remainder (or, as he said, about 130) from the county of Westmoreland, including the present territory of Fayette.

list (which is not claimed to be a complete one, but which certainly embraces the greater part of those who went from this county) is made up from various sources, but principally from the minutes of a "Court of Appeal" (a military tribunal) held at various times in the spring and summer of 1782 at Uniontown, before Alexander McClean, sub-lieutenant of the county, viz.:

James Collins.	John Smilie.
Abraham Plunket.	Michael Frank.
John Alton.	James Wood.
Moses Smith.	James Rankin.
Thomas Patton.	Edward Hall.
Reuben Kemp.	James Downard.
Barnabas Walters.	Zachariah Brashears.
John Patrick.	Henry Coxe.
Josiah Rich.	John Chadwick.
Michael Andrews.	John Hardin, Jr.
Peter Patrick.	George Robins.
Thomas Ross.	Dennis Callaghan.
Isaac Prickett.	Thomas Kendall.
William Ross.	Joseph Huston.
Jeremiah Cook.	Crisley Coffman.
James Waits.	Jacob Weatherholt.
Thomas Carr.	John Jones.
Joshua Reed.	John Walters.
Richard Clark.	Charles Hickman.
Silvanus Barnes.	Henry Hart.
George McCristy.	Caleb Winget.
Joseph Moore.	Webb Hayden.
John Collins.	William Joliff.
George Scott.	Benjamin Carter.
Edward Thomas.	John Orr.
Alexander McOwen.	Daniel Barton.
Obadiah Stillwell.	Providence Mounts.
Levi Bridgewater.	Philip Smith.
Jonas Same.	Aaron Longstreet.
Matthias Neiley.	William Case.
George Pearce.	Richard Hankins.
Abraham White.	John White.
James Clark.	James McCoy.
John Lucas.	George McCoy.
Jeremiah Gard.	— McCaddon.
Daniel Harbaugh.	Nicholas Dawson.
James Paull.	Daniel Canon.
John Rodgers.	Alexander Carson.
John Sherrard.	Richard Hale.
John Crawford.	Robert Miller.
Uriah Springer.	John Custard.
Christopher Beeler.	

It was in the afternoon of the 24th of May that the force was mustered and divided into eighteen companies, their average strength, of course, being about twenty-six men. They were made thus small on account of the peculiar nature of the service in which they were to engage,—skirmishing, firing from cover, and practicing the numberless artifices and strata-

gems belonging to Indian warfare. Another object gained in the formation of these unusually small companies was the gathering together of neighbors and acquaintances in the same command. For each company there were then elected, a captain, a lieutenant, and an ensign. One of the companies was commanded by Capt. John Beeson,¹ of Uniontown; another by Capt. John Hardin, with John Lucas as lieutenant; a third by Capt. Joseph Huston, of Tyrone, father of Joseph Huston, afterwards sheriff of Fayette County; and a fourth by Capt. John Biggs,² with Edward Stewart as lieutenant, and William Crawford, Jr. (nephew of Col. William Crawford), as ensign. One or two other companies were made up largely of men from the territory which now forms the counties of Fayette and Westmoreland, but of these the captains' names have not been ascertained. "Among those [captains] chosen," says Butterfield, in his narrative of the expedition, "were McGeehan, Hoagland, Beeson, Munn, Ross, Ogle, John Biggs, Craig Ritchie, John Miller, Joseph Bean, and Andrew Hood, . . . and James Paull remembered, fifty years after, that the lieutenant of his company was Edward Stewart."

After the several companies had been duly formed and organized, the line-officers and men proceeded to elect field-officers and a commandant of the expeditionary force. For the latter office there were two candidates. One of these was Col. David Williamson, who had previously led the expedition against the Moravian Indians on the Muskingum, and his chances of election seemed excellent, because he was a resident of Washington County, which had furnished two-thirds of the men composing the forces. His competitor for the command was Col. William Crawford, whose home was on the Youghiogheny River, near Braddock's Crossing, in what is now Fayette County. He was a regular army officer in the Continental establishment of the Virginia Line, well versed in Indian modes of fighting, and had already made an enviable military record; he enjoyed much personal popularity, and was also the one whom Gen. Irvine wished to see selected for the command.³

When the votes—four hundred and sixty-five in number—were counted, it was found that Williamson had received two hundred and thirty against two hundred and thirty-five cast for Col. Crawford, who thereupon became commandant of the forces of the expedition.⁴ Four majors were then elected, viz.:

¹ In the minutes of the military "Court of Appeal," before referred to, is this entry, under date of June 5, 1782: "Capt. John Beeson's Company—9th. No Return for Duty, being all out on the Expedition."

² It is not known that Capt. Biggs was of Fayette, but his lieutenant, ensign, and many of the men of his company were residents of this part of Westmoreland.

³ Gen. Irvine wrote to Gen. Washington on the 21st of May,—"I have taken some pains to get Col. Crawford appointed to command, and hope he will be."

⁴ Doddridge, in his "Notes" (page 265), says of Crawford that "when notified of his appointment it is said that he accepted it with apparent

David Williamson, of Washington County, Thomas Gaddis and John McClelland, of that part of Westmoreland which is now Fayette, and — Brinton, their rank and seniority being in the order as here named. Daniel Leet was elected brigade-major, John Slover, of Fayette County, and Jonathan Zane were designated as guides or pilots to the advancing column. Dr. John Knight,¹ post surgeon at Fort Pitt, had been detailed as surgeon to the expedition.

Instructions addressed "to the officer who will be appointed to command a detachment of volunteer militia on an expedition against the Indian town at or near Sandusky" had been forwarded by Gen. Irvine from Fort Pitt on the 21st of May. In these instructions the general expressed himself as follows:

"The object of your command is to destroy with fire and sword, if practicable, the Indian town and settlement at Sandusky, by which we hope to give ease and safety to the inhabitants of this country; but if impracticable, then you will doubtless perform such other services in your power as will in their consequences have a tendency to answer this great end.

"Previous to taking up your line of march it will be highly expedient that all matters respecting rank or command should be well understood, as far at least as first, second, and third.² This precaution, in case of accident or misfortune, may be of great importance. Indeed, I think whatever grade or rank may be fixed on to have command, their relative rank should be determined. And it is indispensably necessary that subordination and discipline should be kept up; the

reluctance." Concerning this, Butterfield, in his narrative of the expedition, says—

"It has been extensively circulated that Crawford accepted the office of commander of the expedition with apparent reluctance, but Rose (Maj. Rose, of Gen. Irvine's staff) settles that question. His reluctance was not in taking command of the troops after the election, but in joining the expedition. He felt his home with the full understanding that he was to lead the volunteers. Gen. Irvine, it is true, allowed the troops to choose their own commander, but he was not backward in letting it be known that he desired the election of Crawford."

Dr. John Knight was a resident of Bullskin township, in what was afterwards Fayette County. In 1776 he had enlisted in the West Augusta regiment, 12th Virginia as a private soldier. Soon after enlistment he was made sergeant by Col. Crawford, the commanding officer of the regiment. On the 9th of August, 1778, he was appointed surgeon's mate in the 9th Virginia. Afterwards he was promoted to surgeon of the 7th Virginia under command of Col. John G. Sim, and held that position in the same regiment at the time the Sandusky expedition was fitted out. He was then detached by order of Gen. Irvine, and at the request of Col. Crawford, to act as surgeon of that expedition. On the 21st of May he left Fort Pitt to join the expeditionary forces, and reached the rendezvous at Mingo Bottom on the 22d. After encountering all the dangers and hardships of the campaign, from which he miraculously escaped with his life, he returned to his regiment, and remained on duty as its surgeon at Fort Pitt till the close of the war, when he left military life. On the 14th of October, 1784, he married Polly, daughter of Col. Richard Stevenson, who was a half-brother of Col. Crawford. Subsequently Dr. Knight removed to Shelbyville, Ky., where he died March 12, 1838. His widow died July 31, 1829. They were the parents of ten children. One of their daughters married John, a son of Presley Carr Lane, a prominent public man of Fayette County. Dr. Knight was the recipient of a pension from government, under the act of May 15, 1828.

² These directions were observed, Maj. Williamson being designated as second, and Maj. Gaddis as third in command.

whole ought to understand that, notwithstanding they are volunteers, yet by this tour they are to get credit for it in their tours of military duty, and that for this and other good reasons they must, while out on this duty, consider themselves, to all intent, subject to the military laws and regulations for the government of the militia when in actual service.

"Your best chance of success will be, if possible, to effect a *surprise*, and though this will be difficult, yet by forced and rapid marches it may, in a great degree, be accomplished. I am clearly of opinion that you should regulate your last day's march so as to reach the town about dawn of day, or a little before, and that the march of this day should be as long as can well be performed.

"I need scarcely mention to so virtuous and disinterested a set of men as you will have the honor to command that though the main object at present is for the purpose above set forth, viz., the protection of this country, yet you are to consider yourselves as acting in behalf of and for the United States, that of course it will be incumbent on you especially who will have the command to act in every instance in such a manner as will reflect honor on, and add reputation to, the American arms, of nations or independent States.³

"Should any person, British, or in the service or pay of Britain or their allies, fall into your hands, if it should prove inconvenient for you to bring them off, you will, nevertheless, take special care to liberate them on parole, in such manner as to insure liberty for an equal number of people in their hands. There are individuals, however, who I think should be brought off at all events should the fortune of war throw them into your hands. I mean such as have

³ Yet the Moravian historians and their imitators have heaped unmeasured abuse on the brave men who composed this expedition. Heckewelder, in his "History of the Indian Nations" calls them a "gang of banditti," and Loskiel, writing rather some time in his "History of Indian Missions," said, "The same gang of murderers who had committed the massacre at the Munciegan did not give up their bloody design upon the remnant of the Indian congregation, though it was delayed for a season. They marched in May, 1782, to Sandusky, where they found nothing but empty huts." The Rev. Joseph Dobbidge, D.D., following the lead of these Moravian defamers, in his "Notes on the Settlement of Indian Wars of the Western Part of Virginia and Pennsylvania," page 264, says of Crawford's expedition, "This, in our point of view at least, is to be considered as a second Moravian campaign, as one of its objects was that of finishing the work of murder and plunder with the Christian Indians at their new establishment on the Sandusky. The next object was that of destroying the Wyandot towns on the same river. It was the resolution of all these engaged in this expedition not to spare the life of any Indians that might fall into their hands, whether friends or foes. . . . It would seem that the long continuance of the Indian war had deluged a considerable portion of our population in the savage state of our nation. Having lost so many relatives by the Indians and witnessed their horrid murders and other depredations on so extensive a scale, they became subjects of that indiscriminating thirst for revenge which is such a prominent feature in the savage character, and having had a taste of blood and plunder, without risk or loss on their part, they resolved to go on and kill every Indian they could find, whether friend or foe." Does not the tenor of Gen. Irvine's instructions to Col. Crawford completely deprave the allegations of Loskiel, Heckewelder, and Dobbidge?

deserted to the enemy since the Declaration of Independence."

The forces of Col. Crawford commenced their march from Mingo Bottom early in the morning of Saturday, the 25th of May. There was a path leading from the river into the wilderness, and known as "Williamson's trail," because it was the route over which Col. Williamson had previously marched on his way to the Moravian towns. This trail, as far as it extended, offered the easiest and most practicable route, but Col. Crawford did not adopt it,¹ because it was a principal feature in his plan of the campaign to avoid all traveled trails or routes on which they would be likely to be discovered by lurking Indians or parties of them, who would make haste to carry intelligence of the movement to the villages which it was his purpose to surprise and destroy. So the column, divided into four detachments, each under immediate command of one of the four field-majors, moved up from the river-bottom into the higher country, and struck into the trackless wilderness, taking a course nearly due west, piloted by the guides Slover and Zane. The advance was led by Capt. Biggs' company, in which were found young William Crawford (ensign), James Paull, John Rodgers, John Sherrard, Alexander Carson, and many other Fayette County volunteers.

Through the depths of the gloomy forest, along the north side of Cross Creek, the troops moved rapidly but warily, preceded by scouts, and observing every precaution known to border warfare, to guard against ambushade or surprise, though no sign of an enemy appeared in the unbroken solitude of the woods. No incident of note occurred on the march until the night of the 27th of May, when, at their third camping-place, a few of the horses strayed and were lost, and in the following morning the men who had thus been dismounted, being unable to proceed on foot without embarrassing the movements of the column, were ordered to return to Mingo Bottom, which they did, but with great reluctance.

On the fourth day they reached and crossed the Muskingum River, and then, marching up the western side of the stream, came to the ruins of the upper Moravian village, where they made their camp for the night, and found plenty of corn remaining in the ravaged fields of the Christian Indians. This encampment was only sixty miles from their starting-point on the Ohio, yet they had been four days in reaching it. During the latter part of their journey to this place they had taken a route more southerly than the one originally contemplated, for their horses had become jaded and worn out by climbing the hills and floundering through the swamps, and so the

commander found himself compelled to deflect his line of march so as to pass through a more open and level country; but he did this very unwillingly, for it led his army through a region in which they would be much more likely to be discovered by Indian scouts or hunting-parties.

Up to this time, however, no Indians had been seen; but while the force was encamped at the ruined village, on the evening of the 28th of May, Maj. Brinton and Capt. Bean went out to reconnoitre the vicinity, and while so engaged, at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the camp, they discovered two skulking savages and promptly fired on them. The shots did not take effect and the Indians fled, but the circumstance gave Col. Crawford great uneasiness, for, although he had previously supposed that his march had been undiscovered by the enemy, he now believed that these scouts had been hovering on their flanks, perhaps along the entire route from Mingo Bottom, and it was certain that the two savages who had been fired on would speedily carry intelligence of the hostile advance to the Indian towns on the Sandusky.

It was now necessary to press on with all practicable speed in order to give the enemy as little time as possible to prepare for defense. Early in the morning of the 29th the column resumed its march, moving rapidly, and with even greater caution than before. From the Muskingum the route was taken in a northwesterly course to the Killbuck, and thence up that stream to a point about ten miles south of the present town of Wooster, Ohio, where, in the evening of the 30th, the force encamped, and where one of the men died and was buried at a spot which was marked by the cutting of his name in the bark of the nearest tree.

From the lone grave in the forest they moved on in a westerly course, crossing an affluent of the Mohican, passing near the site of the present city of Mansfield, and arriving in the evening of the 1st of June at the place which is now known as Spring Mills Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. There by the side of a fine spring they bivouacked for the night. In the march of the 2d they struck the Sandusky River at about two o'clock P.M., and halted that night in the woods very near the eastern edge of the Plains, not more than twenty miles from the Indian town, their point of destination. They had seen no Indian since their departure from the night camp at the Moravian Indian village on the Muskingum, though they had in this day's march unknowingly passed very near the camp of the Delaware chief Wingenund.

On the morning of the 3d of June the horsemen entered the open country known as the Sandusky Plains, and moved rapidly on through waving grasses and bright flowers, between green belts of timber and island groves such as few of them had ever seen before. Such were the scenes which surrounded

¹ Dr. Doddridge, in his "Notes," says, "The army marched along Williamson's trail, as it was then called, until they arrived at the upper Moravian town." In this, as in many other parts of his narrative, Doddridge was entirely mistaken.

them during all of that day's march, and at night they made their fireless bivouac on or near the site of the present village of Wyandot, not more than ten miles from their objective point, where (as they believed) the deadly and decisive blow was to be struck.

Two hours after sunrise on the 4th the men were again in the saddle, and the four squadrons began their march, moving with greater caution than ever. A march of six miles brought them to the mouth of the Little Sandusky; thence, having crossed the stream, they proceeded in a direction a little west of north, past an Indian sugar-camp of the previous spring (which was all the sign that they had seen of Indian occupation), and passed rapidly on towards the Wyandot town,¹ the objective point of the expedition, which, as the guide Slover assured the commander, lay immediately before them within striking distance. Suddenly, at a little after noon, the site of the town came in full view through an opening in the timber, but to their utter amazement they found only a cluster of deserted huts without a single inhabitant! The village appeared to have been deserted for a considerable time, and the place was a perfect solitude. This was a dilemma which Col. Crawford had not foreseen nor anticipated, and he at once ordered a halt to rest the horses and give time for him to consider the strange situation of affairs, and to decide on a new plan of operations.

The guides, Slover and Zane, and some others in Crawford's command were well acquainted with the location of the Indian town. John Slover had previously been a prisoner with the Miamis, and during his captivity with that tribe had frequently visited the Wyandot village on the Sandusky. In guiding the expedition there he had, of course, expected to find the village as he had before seen it, and was, like the rest, astonished to find it deserted. The fact, as afterwards learned, was that some time before Crawford's coming, but how long before has never been definitely ascertained, the Indians, believing that their upper village was peculiarly exposed to danger from the incursions of the whites, had abandoned it and retired down the river about eight miles, where they gathered around the village of the Half-King, Pomoacan; and that was their location when the columns of Col. Crawford descended the Sandusky.

Contrary to the belief of the Pennsylvania and Virginia settlers that the mustering of their forces and the march of their expedition was unknown to the Indians, the latter had been apprised of it from the inception of the project. Prowling spies east of the Ohio had watched the volunteers as they left their homes in the Monongahela Valley and moved westward towards the rendezvous; they had seen the gathering of the borderers at Mingo Bottom, and had

shadowed the advancing column along all its line of march from the Ohio to the Sandusky. Swift runners had sped away to the northwest with every item of warlike news, and on its receipt, the chiefs and warriors at the threatened villages lost not a moment in making the most energetic preparations to repel the invasion. Messengers were dispatched to all the Wyandot, Delaware, and Shawanese bands, calling on them to send in all their braves to a general rendezvous near the Half-King's headquarters, and word was sent to De Peyster, the British commandant at Detroit, notifying him of the danger threatening his Indian allies, and begging that he would send them aid without delay. This request he at once acceded to, sending a considerable force of mounted men, with two or three small pieces of artillery. These, however, did not play a prominent part in the tragedy which followed.

The Indian scouts who had watched the little army of Crawford from the time it left Mingo Bottom sent forward reports of its progress day by day, and from these reports the chiefs at the lower towns on the Sandusky learned in the night of the 3d of June that the invading column was then in bivouac on the Plains, not more than eighteen miles distant. The war-parties of the Miamis and Shawanese had not come in to the Indian rendezvous, nor had the expected aid arrived from the British post at Detroit, but the chiefs resolved to take the war-path without them, to harass and hold the advancing enemy in check as much as possible until the savage forces should be augmented sufficiently to enable them to give battle with hope of success. Accordingly, in the morning of the 4th of June, at about the same time when Col. Crawford was leaving his camp-ground of the previous night to march on the deserted Indian town, the great Delaware chief, Capt. Pipe, set out from his town with about two hundred warriors, and marched to the rendezvous, where his force was joined by a larger party of Wyandots under their chief Ghaus-sho-toh. With them was the notorious white renegade, Simon Girty, mounted on a fine horse and decked out in full Indian costume. The combined Delaware and Wyandot forces numbered in all more than five hundred braves—a screeching mass of barbarians, hideous in their war-paint and wild with excitement. After an orgie of whooping, yelling, and dancing such as savages were wont to indulge in before taking the war-path the wild crowd relapsed into silence, filed out from the place of rendezvous, and glided away like a huge serpent across the grassy plain towards the cover of the distant belt of forest.

In the brief halt at the deserted village Col. Crawford consulted with his guides and some of the officer as to the most advisable course to be adopted under the strange circumstances in which he found himself placed. John Slover was firm in the opinion that the inhabitants of the village had removed to a town situ-

¹ The location of the old Wyandot town was three miles southeast of the present town of Upper Sandusky, or five miles below by the course of the river, and on its opposite bank.

ated a few miles below. He also believed that other villages would be found not far away from the one which had been abandoned, and that they might be surprised by a rapid forward movement. Zane, the other guide, was less confident, and not disposed to advise, though he did not strongly oppose a farther advance into the Indian country. The commander, after an hour's consideration of the embarrassing question, ordered the column to move forward towards the lower towns. Crawford's army and the combined Indian forces under Pipe and Ghaus-sho-toh were now rapidly approaching each other.

Crossing the river just below the abandoned village, the Pennsylvania horsemen pressed rapidly on in a northerly direction to the place which afterwards became the site of Upper Sandusky. There was no indication of the presence of the foe, but the very silence and solitude seemed ominous, and the faces of officers and men grew grave, as if the shadow of approaching disaster had begun to close around them. A mile farther on, a halt was ordered, for the gloom had deepened over the spirits of the volunteers, until, for the first time, it found expression in a demand from some of them that the advance should be abandoned and their faces turned back towards the Ohio River. At this juncture Col. Crawford called a council of war. It was composed of the commander, his aide-de-camp, Rose, the surgeon, Dr. Knight, the four majors, the captains of the companies, and the guides, Slover and Zane. The last named now gave his opinion promptly and decidedly against any farther advance, and in favor of an immediate return; for to his mind the entire absence of all signs of Indians was almost a sure indication that they were concentrating in overwhelming numbers at some point not far off. His opinion had great weight, and the council decided that the march should be continued until evening, and if no enemy should then have been discovered, the column should retire over the route by which it came.

During the halt Capt. Biggs' company, deployed as scouts, had been thrown out a considerable distance to the front for purposes of observation. Hardly had the council reached its decision when one of the scouts came in at headlong speed with the thrilling intelligence that a large body of Indians had been discovered on the plain, less than two miles away. Then, "in hot haste," the volunteers mounted, formed, and moved forward rapidly and in the best of spirits, the retiring scouts falling in with the main body of horsemen as they advanced. They had proceeded nearly a mile from the place where the council was held when the Indians were discovered directly in their front. It was the war-party of Delawares, under their chief, Capt. Pipe,—the Wyandots being farther to the rear and not yet in sight.

When the Americans appeared in full view of the Delawares, the latter made a swift movement to occupy an adjacent wood, so as to fight from cover, but

Col. Crawford, observing the movement, instantly dismounted his men and ordered them to charge into the grove, firing as they advanced. Before this vigorous assault the Delawares gave way and retreated to the open plain, while Crawford's men held the woods. The Indians then attempted to gain cover in another grove farther to the east, but were repulsed by Maj. Lect's men, who formed Crawford's right wing. At this time the Wyandot force came up to reinforce the Delawares, and with them was Capt. Matthew Elliott, of the British army, dressed in the full uniform of an officer in the royal service. He had come from Detroit, and arrived at the Indian rendezvous a little in advance of the British force, but after Pipe and Ghaus-sho-toh had set out with their braves to meet Crawford. He now came up to the scene of conflict, and at once took command of both Indian parties. On his arrival he immediately ordered the Delaware chief to flank the Americans by passing to their left. The movement was successfully executed, and they held the position, much to the discomfort of the frontiersmen, who, however, could not be dislodged from their cover. But they had no great advantage of position, for the Indians were scarcely less sheltered by the tall grass of the plains, which almost hid them from view when dismounted, and afforded a considerable protection against the deadly fire of the Pennsylvania marksmen.¹

The fight commenced at about four o'clock, and was continued with unabated vigor, but with varying success, through the long hours of that sultry June afternoon. Through it all, the villanous Simon Girty was present with the Delawares, and was frequently seen by Crawford's men (for he was well known by many of them), riding on a white horse, giving orders and encouraging the savages, but never within range of the white men's rifles. The combined forces of the Wyandots and Delawares considerably outnumbered the command of Col. Crawford, but the latter held their own, and could not be dislodged by all the artifices and fury of their savage assailants. When the shadows of twilight began to deepen over grove and glade, the savage hordes ceased hostilities and retired to more distant points on the plains.

The losses in Col. Crawford's command during the afternoon were five killed and twenty-three wounded, as reported by the aide-de-camp, Rose, to Gen. Irvine. One of the killed was Capt. Ogle, and among the officers wounded were Maj. Brinton, Capt. Ross, Capt. Munn, Lieut. Ashley, and Ensign Mc Masters. Philip Smith, a volunteer from Georges Creek, Fayette County, received a severe wound in his elbow, which

¹ "Some of the borderers climbed trees, and from their bushy tops took deadly aim at the heads of the enemy as they arose above the grass. Daniel Canon [of Fayette County] was conspicuous in this novel mode of warfare. He was one of the dead shots of the army, and from his lofty hiding-place the reports of his snorting rifle gave unmistakable evidence of the killing of savages. 'I do not know how many Indians I killed,' said he, afterwards, 'but I never saw the same head again above the grass after I shot at it.'"—*Bottle-field*.

protruded slightly from behind the tree which he had taken as a cover while firing.¹

The losses of the Indians were never ascertained. Though doubtless greater than those of the whites, they were probably not very heavy, because the savage combatants were to a great extent hidden from view by the tall grass which grew everywhere in the openings. A number of Indian scalps were taken by Crawford's men, but no prisoners were captured on either side.

At the close of the conflict of the 4th of June the advantage seemed to be with the white men, for the foe had retired from their front, and they still kept possession of the grove,² from which the red demons had tried persistently but in vain for nearly four hours to dislodge them. The officers and men of Col. Crawford's command were in good spirits, and the commander himself felt confident of ultimate victory, for his volunteers had behaved admirably, exhibiting remarkable steadiness and bravery during the trying scenes of the afternoon. But the Indians were by no means dispirited, for they had suffered no actual defeat, and they knew that their numbers would soon be augmented by the Shawanese and other war-parties who were already on their way to join them, as was also the British detachment which had been sent from Detroit.³ The night bivouac of the Wyandots was made on the plains to the north of the battle-field, and that of the Delawares at about the same distance south. Far to the front of the Indian camps, lines of fires were kept burning through the night to prevent a surprise, and the same precautionary measure was taken by Col. Crawford. Outlying scouts from both forces watched each other with sleepless vigilance through the hours of darkness, and frontiersmen and savages slept on their arms.

¹ Buttrick, in his account of the expedition, mentions the following members of the battle, as narrated by Smith himself: "About a hundred feet off an Indian was hid in the tall grass, firing at me. I felt the bark of a tree where I stood fly in my face several times. Having discovered the position of this savage, I fired several shots, and at the seventh one, at his right of his body, I brought him down. No more balls came from that quarter. After waiting a reasonable time I crawled along to find his body, but it had been dragged away. I could plainly see the trail of blood it made."

² "The battle of Sandusky was fought in and around the grove since well known as 'Battle Island,' in what is now Crane township, Wyandot Co., three miles north and half a mile east of the court house in Upper Sandusky. The spot has always been readily identified by reason of the scars upon the trunks of the trees, made by the bullets of the Indians in getting out the bullets after their death. But the island may now be said to have disappeared. Cultivated fields mark the site where the contest took place. Occasionally an interesting relic is turned up by the plowshare, to be preserved by the curious as a memento of the battle." *Buttrick, op. cit.*

³ "The British force from Detroit, consisting of Butler's Rangers, had arrived on the evening of the 14th at a point only six miles north of the battle-ground, and there encamped for the night. The Indians knew at this time, and as they had also begun to receive reinforcements by small parties of Shawanese, they knew that they had only to hold Crawford's force at bay until all their succors should arrive, when victory would be certain. Col. Crawford was entirely ignorant of the proximity of any such enemies, though he had no doubt that Indian reinforcements were on their way. Had he known all the facts his feeling of confidence must have been changed to the most gloomy forebodings of disaster."

It was the wish of Col. Crawford to make a vigorous attack on the Indians at daylight on the morning of the 5th, but he was prevented from doing so by the fact that the care of his sick⁴ and wounded was very embarrassing, requiring the services of a number of men, and so reducing the strength of his fighting force. It was determined, however, to make the best preparations possible under the circumstances, and to attack with every available man in the following night. The Indians had commenced firing early in the morning, and their fire was answered by the whites; but it was merely a skirmish at long range, and in no sense a battle. It was kept up during the greater part of the day, but little harm was done, only four of Crawford's men being wounded, and none killed. Col. Crawford, as we have seen, was not prepared for a close conflict, but he, as well as his officers and men, felt confident of their ability to defeat the enemy when the proper time should come, attributing the apparent unwillingness of the Indians to come to close quarters to their having been badly crippled in the fight of the 4th. But the fact was that the savages were content with making a show of fight sufficient to hold their white enemies at bay while waiting for the arrival of their reinforcements, which they knew were approaching and near at hand.

The day wore on. The red warriors kept up their desultory firing, and the white skirmishers replied, while their comrades were busily and confidently making preparations for the intended night assault; but it was a delusive and fatal confidence. Suddenly, at a little past noon, an excited scout brought word to Col. Crawford that a body of white horsemen were approaching from the north. This was most alarming intelligence, but it was true. The British detachment from Detroit—Butler's Rangers—had arrived, and were then forming a junction with the Wyandot forces. But this was not all. Almost simultaneously with the arrival of the British horsemen, a large body of Shawanese warriors appeared in the south, in full view from Col. Crawford's position, and joined the line of the Delawares.

In this state of affairs the idea of an attack on the Indian camps could no longer be entertained. The commandant at once called a council of war of his officers to determine on the course to be pursued in this dire emergency. Their deliberations were very short, and the decision unanimously rendered was to retreat towards the Ohio. In pursuance of this decision, preparations for the movement were at once commenced. The dead had already been buried, and fires were now built over them to prevent their dis-

⁴ "A considerable number of his men had been made sick by the great fatigue and excessive heat of the previous day, and by the very bad water which they had been compelled to drink, the only water which could be found in the vicinity of the battle-ground being a stagnant pool which had formed under the roots of a tree which had been blown over. Maj. Rose, in his report to Gen. Irvine, said, 'We were so much embarrassed with our wounded and sick that the whole day was spent in their care and in preparing for a general attack the next night.'"

covery and desecration by the savages. Most of the wounded were able to ride, but for the few who were not, stretchers were prepared. These and other necessary preparations were completed before dark, and the volunteers were ready to move at the word of command. Meanwhile, war-parties had been hourly arriving to reinforce the Indian forces, which had now become so overwhelming in numbers that any offensive attempt against them would have been madness.

As soon as the late twilight of June had deepened into darkness, all scouts and outposts were called in, the column was formed in four divisions, each under command of one of the field-majors, as on the outward march,¹ and the retreat was commenced, the command of Maj. John McClelland leading, and Col. Crawford riding at the head of all. Usually in a retreat the post of honor, as of danger, is that of the rear-guard, but in this case the head of the column was as much or more exposed than the rear, as the line of march lay between the positions held by the Delawares and Shawanese. That the advance was here considered to be the post of danger is shown by the fact that orders were given to carry the badly wounded in the rear.

The Indians had discovered the movement almost as soon as the preparations for it commenced, and hardly had the head of the column begun to move when it was fiercely attacked by the Delawares and Shawanese. The volunteers pushed on, fighting as they went, but they suffered severely, and soon after, Maj. McClelland was wounded, and, falling from his horse, was left behind to the tender mercies of the savages.² The division, however, fought its way clear of the Indians, who did not then follow up the pursuit, probably for the reason that they felt doubtful as to the actual intent of the movement, thinking it might prove to be but a feint, covering the real design of a general assault; so, fearful of some unknown stratagem or trap, they remained within supporting distance of the Wyandots and Rangers, and by failing to pursue probably lost the opportunity of routing, perhaps annihilating, the head division.

When the advance-guard received the attack of the Delawares and Shawanese, the other three divisions, which, although not wholly demoralized, were undoubtedly to some extent panic-stricken, most unaccountably abandoned McClelland's command, and in disregard of the orders to follow the advance in a solid column, moved rapidly off on a line diverging to the right from the prescribed route. They had not proceeded far, however, before some of the companies became entangled in the mazes of a swamp, in which several of the horses were lost. During the delay

caused by this mishap, the rear battalion was attacked by the Indians, and a few of the men were wounded, but the enemy did not push his advantage, and the divisions pushed on as rapidly as possible, and deflecting to the left beyond the swamp, and striking the trail by which they came on the outward march, came about daybreak to the deserted Indian village on the Sandusky, where they found the men of McClelland's division, who had reached there an hour or two earlier, disorganized, panic-stricken, and leaderless, for Maj. McClelland had been left for dead on the field, as before narrated; and during the hurried march, or more properly the flight, from the scene of the fight to the abandoned village, the commander, Col. Crawford, had disappeared, and no one was able to give any information concerning him, whether he had been wounded, killed, captured, or lost in the woods. John Slover, the guide, and Dr. Knight, the surgeon, were also missing. These facts, when known by the men, greatly increased their uneasiness and demoralization.

At this point (the deserted Wyandot village), Maj. Williamson, as Col. Crawford's second in command, assumed the leadership of the forces, and after a brief halt the entire command, now numbering something more than three hundred and fifty men, continued the retreat over the route by which they had come on the outward march. The new commander, never doubting that the Indians would pursue him in force, hurried on his men with all possible speed, keeping out the most wary and trusty scouts on his rear and flanks. The command passed the mouth of the Little Sandusky without seeing any signs of an enemy, but while passing through the Plains, at about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the scouts discovered far in their rear a pursuing party, apparently composed of both Indians and white men. They were afterwards found to be Wyandots and British Rangers, all mounted. It was now the purpose of Maj. Williamson to cross the Plain country and reach the shelter of the timber before being overtaken by the pursuers; and the latter were equally determined, if possible, to possess themselves of the woods in advance of the Americans. The race was an eager and exciting one on both sides, but at last Maj. Williamson found that the Indians were gaining on him so rapidly that he would be compelled to stand for battle before reaching the timber. Maj. Rose, in his report of these operations to Gen. Irvine, said, "Though it was our business studiously to avoid engaging in the Plains, on account of the enemy's superiority in light cavalry, yet they pressed our rear so hard that we concluded on a general and vigorous attack, whilst our light-horse³ secured the entrance of the woods."

The place where Maj. Williamson found himself compelled to stand at bay before the pursuing horde

¹ Excepting that of Maj. Brinton, who was wounded. His division was now commanded by Brigade-Major Daniel Leet.

² It was believed at the time by his officers and men that Maj. McClelland was killed outright, and this was doubtless the reason why no effort was made to save him from capture. The belief was erroneous, as will hereafter be shown.

³ Referring to one of the companies, which Col. Crawford had selected and equipped for special duty as skirmishers and scouts.

of Wyandots and British Rangers, in the early afternoon of the 6th of June, was near the creek called Olentangy,¹ a tributary of the Scioto, near the eastern edge of the Plains, where the column of Col. Crawford had first debouched from the shades of the forest into the open country on the morning of the 3d, when moving towards the Wyandot town, which they found deserted. But the aspect of affairs was materially changed since that time. Then they were advancing in high spirits and confident of victory over the savages, now, in headlong flight before the same barbarous foe, they were turning in sheer desperation to fight for their lives.

The battle-line of the Pennsylvanians faced to the west, and in its rear, holding the edge of the woods, and ready to act as a reserve corps in case of emergency, was the company of light-horsemen. The pursuing force, close upon them, attacked unhesitatingly and with fierce energy, first striking the front, then quickly extending their battle-line around the left flank to the rear of Williamson's force, which was thus compelled to meet the savage assault in three directions. But the panic and demoralization of the volunteers had entirely disappeared,² and they met each successive onslaught with such cool bravery and steadiness, and fought with such desperation, that at the end of an hour from the commencement of the battle the enemy withdrew, discomfited, and apparently with heavy loss. Perhaps the sudden cessation of their firing was in some degree due to the fact that just then a furious thunder-storm, which had for some time been threatening, burst upon the combatants. The men were drenched and chilled to the bone, while much of their ammunition was rendered useless by the rain. This, however, operated quite as unfavorably to the Indians as to the whites.

As soon as the savages and Rangers withdrew, Maj. Williamson, without a moment's delay, caused the dead to be buried and the wounded³ cared for, and then the retreat was resumed. Capt. Biggs' company, which seems to have always held the post of danger, leading the advance in the outward march, now formed the rear-guard, though its ranks were reduced to nine men and all its officers were missing. It was

afterwards relieved, however, and from that time each of the companies in turn took position to guard the rear of the retreating column.

When Williamson commenced his retreat from the battle-field, the enemy, who had in the mean time scattered over the Plains, soon concentrated and renewed the pursuit, firing rapidly but at long range. Soon, however, they began to press the rear more closely, throwing the volunteers into some disorder, which must have grown into a panic but for the coolness and intrepidity of the commander and Maj. Rose. These officers were unceasing in their efforts, constantly moving along the line, entreating the volunteers to keep solidly together and preserve unbroken the order of march, and warning them that if any should leave the column and attempt to escape singly or in squads they would certainly lose their scalps. Finally they became steady, and the order of march was preserved unbroken during the remainder of the day. The Indians kept up the pursuit, and occasionally attacked with much vigor, though, as Williamson's force was now moving through the timbered country, the savages no longer held the relative advantage which they had possessed in fighting on the Plains.

The volunteers bivouacked that night (June 6th) on the Sandusky River, about six miles from the battle-field of the afternoon; the enemy's force camped about a mile farther to the rear. Unusual precautions were taken by Maj. Williamson to guard against a surprise during the night, and at the first streakings of dawn on the 7th the men fell in to resume the march; but hardly had the column been formed when the Indians came up and opened fire upon the rear. A lively skirmish followed, in which two of the men fell into the hands of the savages, but no disorder ensued. The retreat was continued steadily and in good order, and, much to Maj. Williamson's surprise, the Indians suddenly abandoned the pursuit. The last shot from the savages was fired at a point near the present town of Crestline. From there the column moved rapidly on in good order and without molestation to the Ohio, which it crossed on the 13th of June. On their arrival on the Virginia side of the river, the men not being compelled to wait for a formal discharge, dispersed to their homes.

Having seen how Maj. Williamson with the main body of the troops reached and crossed the Ohio River, let us return to trace the adventures and misfortunes of the brave Col. Crawford, his faithful friend Dr. Knight, and others who had become separated from the column and were struggling on through the wilderness, with dangers surrounding them on every side, in their endeavors to escape from the savages.

When the volunteers commenced their retreat from the battle-field of the 4th and 5th of June, at about

¹ This battle of Olentangy was fought on a plain about five miles southeast of Bucyrus, Ohio.

² Before the fight Maj. Williamson addressed his men, telling them that the only possible chance they had of escaping death and probably torture was to stand solidly together and fight with the determination never to yield; that if they should break and endeavor to save themselves by flight there would be but faint hope that any of them would ever again see their homes. Then, looking up, Maj. Rose, riding along the line, cheering the men by his own coolness and apparent confidence, "Stand to your ranks," he cried, in clear, ringing tones, and with his slightly foreign accent; "take steady aim, fire low, and waste not a single shot." "Steady, steady, for our lives depend upon it!" These admonitions from their officers, and the evident hopelessness of escape by flight, caused them to stand firm, resolved to fight to the last, with no thought of surrender.

³ The loss of the volunteers in this fight was three killed and eight wounded; that of the enemy was not known, but must have been much greater.

nine o'clock in the evening of the last-mentioned day, Col. Crawford rode at the head of the leading division (McClelland's). A very short time afterwards they were attacked by the Delawares and Shawanese, and (as has already been mentioned) the rear divisions left their position in the line of march and moved away to the right, leaving the front division to extricate itself from its perilous situation. They left in such haste that no little disorder ensued, in which some of the sick and wounded were left behind, though it is believed that all but two were finally saved from the enemy. While the Indian attack on the advance division was in progress, Col. Crawford became anxious concerning his son John, his nephew, William Crawford, and his son-in-law, William Harrison, and rode back to find them or assure himself of their safety, but in this he was unsuccessful. While engaged in the search he was joined by the *surgeon*, Dr. Knight, whom he requested to remain with and assist him. With this request the doctor readily complied. He thought the missing men were in the front, but as the colonel assured him they were not, the two remained behind a considerable time after the last of the troops had passed on, the commander in the meanwhile expressing himself in terms of indignation at the conduct of the three battalions in disobeying his orders by leaving the line of march and pressing on in their semi-panic, forgetting the care of the sick and wounded, and regardless of everything but their own safety.

After the last of the troops had passed on, and when Crawford and the surgeon found it useless to remain longer, they followed as nearly as they could in the track of the larger column, which, however, by this time was a considerable distance away and lost to view in the darkness. Proceeding rather slowly on (for the colonel's horse had become jaded and nearly worn out by the fatigues of the day), they were soon after overtaken by two stragglers who came up from the rear, one of them being an old man and the other a stripling. Neither of these had seen or knew anything about the two young Crawfords and Harrison.

The colonel and his three companions had not proceeded far when the sound of fire-arms was heard in front of them and not very far away. It was from the attack which the savages made on the rear of the retreating column at the time when a part of it became entangled in the swamp, as has been mentioned. The noise of the firing before them caused Crawford's party to turn their course in a more northerly direction, on which they continued for two or three miles, when, believing that they were clear of the enemy, they turned at nearly a right angle, now facing nearly east, and moving in single file, Indian fashion. At about midnight they reached and crossed the Sandusky River. Near that stream they lost the old man, who had lagged behind, and was probably killed by Indians.

From the Sandusky they continued in an easterly direction, but when morning came, they turned more southerly. Early in the day the horses ridden by Col. Crawford and the boy gave out entirely and were left behind. Early in the afternoon they were joined by Capt. Biggs and Lieut. Ashley, the latter mounted on Biggs' horse, and suffering severely from the wound received in the battle of the 4th. The captain had bravely and generously stood by the wounded lieutenant, and was now marching on foot by his side, resolved to save him if possible, even at the risk of his own life. And a fearful and fatal risk it proved to be.

At almost precisely the time when Biggs and Ashley were found by Col. Crawford's party (about two o'clock P.M. on the 6th of June), the main body of volunteers, under Williamson, were facing to the rear, forming line of battle to meet the attack of the pursuing Indians, as has already been noticed. The distance from the field where the battle was raging to the place where the party of fugitives were at that time was about six miles in a northwest direction. After being joined by Biggs and Ashley, the colonel and his companions moved on slowly (being encumbered by the care of the wounded officer) for about an hour, when their flight was interrupted by the same thunderstorm that burst over the battle-field of Olentangy at the close of the conflict. Being now drenched with the rain, and wearied by their eighteen hours' flight, the commander thought it best to halt, and accordingly they made their night bivouac here,¹ amid the most cheerless surroundings, wet, shivering, and in constant dread of being discovered by prowling savages.

Early in the morning of the 7th the party pushed on in nearly the same southeasterly direction, recrossing the Sandusky River. An hour or two after their start they came to a place where a deer had been killed. The best parts of the carcass had been cut off and wrapped in the skin of the animal, as if the owner had intended to return and carry it away. This they took possession of and carried with them, as also a tomahawk which lay on the ground near by. A mile or so farther on they saw smoke rising through the trees. Leaving the wounded officer behind, in charge of the boy, the others advanced cautiously towards the fire. They found no person there, but they judged, from the indications, that some of the volunteers had been there, and had left the place only a short time before. Lieut. Ashley was then brought up, and they proceeded to roast the venison which they had captured. As they were about finishing their meal a white man was seen near by, who, on being called to, came up very cautiously, and was recognized by Col. Crawford as one of his own men. He said he was the slayer of the deer, and that he had been frightened away from the carcass by the approach of the colonel

¹ The place where they encamped that night is about two miles north of Bucyrus, Ohio.

and his companions. Food was given him, and after eating he moved on with the party.

About the middle of the afternoon they struck the route of the army's outward march, at a bend in the Sandusky, less than two miles distant from the place where Williamson's force had bivouacked the night before, and where, in the morning of the same day, the pursuing Indians had made their last attack on the retreating column. They were still nearer to the camping-place occupied by the Indians during the previous night, and it is difficult to understand how the practiced eye of Col. Crawford could have failed to discover the proximity of Indians, but it is certain that such was the case, for when Dr. Knight and Capt. Biggs advised him to avoid following the trail, for fear of encountering the enemy, he replied with confidence that there was little danger of it, for the savages would not follow the retreating column after it reached the timbered country, but would abandon the pursuit as soon as they reached the eastern verge of the Plains.

From the point where they struck the trail at the bend of the river, then, they moved on over the route which had been passed by the troops in their outward march. Col. Crawford and Dr. Knight, both on foot, led the way; Capt. Biggs (now riding the doctor's horse) followed some fifteen or twenty rods behind, and in the rear marched the boy and the killer of the deer, both dismounted. In this manner they proceeded along the south side of the river until they came very near the place where Williamson had made his camp of the previous evening. It does not appear that they had yet detected the proximity of an enemy, or that they were using more than ordinary precaution as they traveled. Suddenly, directly in front of Crawford and Knight, and not more than fifty feet from them, three Indians started up in full view. Crawford stood his ground, not attempting to gain cover, but the surgeon instantly took to a tree and raised his piece to fire, but desisted from doing so at the peremptory command of the colonel. Immediately afterwards, however, Capt. Biggs saw the savages and fired, but without effect. One of the Indians came up to Crawford and took him by the hand, while another in like manner advanced and took the hand of the surgeon, at the same time calling him "doctor," for they had previously been acquainted with each other at Fort Pitt.

The Indians told Crawford to order Biggs and Ashley, with the two other men in the rear, to come up and surrender, otherwise they would go and kill them. The colonel complied, calling out to them to advance, but this was disregarded, and all four of them escaped, though Biggs and Ashley were afterwards taken and killed by the savages.

It was a party of the Delawares who captured Col. Crawford and Dr. Knight, and they immediately took their captives to the camp of their chief, Wing-

nund. The time this occurred was in the afternoon of the 7th of June (Friday), only five days after the army had passed by the same place in its outward march in the highest spirits, and with the brave Crawford riding at its head, happily unconscious of the awful doom which awaited him.

Crawford and Knight remained at the camp of the Delawares for three days. During their stay there (in the evening of Sunday, the 9th) a party of outlying scouts came in, bringing the scalps of Lieut. Ashley and Capt. Biggs, as also the horses which had been ridden by those unfortunate officers. Besides Crawford and Knight, there were nine other white prisoners at the Delaware camp, all half-starved and guarded with the utmost vigilance by the seventeen warriors who composed the war-party at the camp. Several of these savages were personally known to Crawford and Knight.

On the morning of the 10th the camp was broken up, and the warriors set out with their prisoners for the Sandusky towns. All of them except Crawford were taken to the old town at Upper Sandusky; but the colonel was taken by a different route to the headquarters of Pomoacan, the great sachem of the Wyandots. There were two reasons for his being sent to that village, one of them being to have him guide his captors over the route by which he and Knight had come, so that they might possibly find the horses which had been left behind, and the other reason being to allow the colonel to see Simon Girty, who was known to be at the Half-King's town. Girty was an old acquaintance of Crawford's, as has been seen, and the latter had a faint hope that by a personal interview with the renegade he might be induced to use his influence with the Indians to save the prisoner's life, or at least to save him from the torture by fire. The hope was a vain and delusive one, as the event proved, but the doomed man in his extremity clung to it as drowning men catch at straws. His savage custodians well knew that he would gain nothing by the interview with Girty, but they granted his request, apparently for the demoniac satisfaction of witnessing the despair and agony of his certain disappointment.

The prisoners bound for the old town arrived there the same evening. Later in the night Crawford and his guards reached Pomoacan's village, where he had the desired interview with Girty, during which he offered the wretch one thousand dollars to interfere and save his life. Girty promised to do what he could, though he had not the slightest intention of keeping his word. He also told the colonel that his nephew, William Crawford, and his son-in-law, William Harrison, had been captured by Shawanese scouts, but that the chiefs of that tribe had decided to spare their lives, the latter portion of his statement being false, as he well knew. But the story, with the promise to intercede in his behalf, had the effect to allay for the time the colonel's worst fears.

On the following morning (June 11th) Crawford was informed that he must go to the old town, to join the other prisoners, so that all could be marched in a body to the village of the Half-King. Under this order he was taken to the upper village, where he arrived about the middle of the forenoon, and there found the main body of the white prisoners, including Dr. Knight, and the Delaware chiefs, Pipe and Wirgenund, who had come there at an earlier hour in the morning. Here the hopes which had been raised in Crawford's mind by the promise of Girty were suddenly extinguished when Wingenund approached him and painted his face black. The hypocritical chief,¹ while he was performing the ominous operation, professed to be extremely glad to see the colonel, and assured him that he was to be adopted as an Indian; but Crawford was not deceived by this dissimulation, for he well knew that when the Indians painted the face of a prisoner black it meant but one thing,—that the person so marked had been doomed to death. All the other prisoners, including Dr. Knight, had previously been painted black by the implacable Delaware, Capt. Pipe.

A little later in the day the whole party of prisoners, under their Indian guards, moved out from the old town and took the trail down the river. Col. Crawford and Dr. Knight (who were regarded by the Indians as their principal prizes) were marched some distance in the rear of the others, and were kept in charge by no less personages than the chiefs Wingenund and Pipe. They had not proceeded far from the village before they passed the corpse of one of the prisoners who preceded them. A little farther on they saw another, then another and another, four in all, killed by their guards only a few minutes before, and all bearing the bloody marks made by the scalping-knife.

They had supposed that their destination was the town of the Wyandot sachem, Pomoacan, but their hearts sank within them² when, at the Big Springs, on the present site of Upper Sandusky, the Indians

left the trail leading to the Wyandot headquarters and took that leading to the villages of the Delawares. On this trail they proceeded in a northwesterly course until they reached Little Tymochtee Creek, where Crawford and Knight, with their guards, overtook the other surviving prisoners, only five in number. Here several squaws and young Indians were met, and all the prisoners were halted and made to sit on the ground. The object of this movement became apparent when, a few minutes later, the five prisoners were set upon by the squaws and boys, who tomahawked and scalped them all. Some of the boys took the warm and bloody scalps and repeatedly dashed them into the faces of Crawford and Knight, who had also been seated on the ground a short distance away from but in full view of the butchery.

Of the prisoners who had set out from the old town only Crawford and Knight now remained. The march was resumed on the trail to Pipe's town, the two prisoners being now separated and made to walk a hundred yards or more apart. On their way they were met by Simon Girty on horseback and accompanied by several Indians. Girty spoke to Crawford and also to Knight, heaping upon the latter the vilest epithets and abuse. As the party moved on they were met by many Indians, all of whom maltreated the prisoners, striking them with clubs and beating them with their fists. About the middle of the afternoon the party with their dejected captives arrived at a piece of bottom-land on the east bank of Tymochtee Creek, where a halt was made, and it became at once apparent that with this halt the journeying of one at least of the prisoners was ended. Crawford and Knight were still separated, and were not again allowed to hold any conversation together. Knight was in charge of a peculiarly villanous-looking Indian named Tutelu, who had been made his special guard, and who was to take him on the following day to the Shawanese towns, which had been decided on as the place where he was to be put to death.

The spot where the party halted on the banks of the Tymochtee was the place³ where Col. Crawford was to die. It had been fully and finally decided by the chiefs that he should suffer death by the torture of fire, and as all the barbarous preparations had been made there was but little delay before the commencement of the infernal orgie. The fatal stake had already been set, and fires of hickory sticks were burning in a circle around it. About forty Indian men and twice that number of squaws and young Indians were waiting to take part in the torturing of the unfortunate prisoner.

Immediately on his arrival the colonel was stripped naked and made to sit on the ground, with his hands firmly bound together and tied behind him. Then the yelling, screeching crowd fell upon him and beat

¹ The treacherous Wingenund was well acquainted with Col. Crawford, had always professed great friendship for him, and had more than once been entertained by the colonel at his house on the Youngbloods. Capt. Pipe was also acquainted with Crawford.

² The Wyandots had advanced much farther on the road towards civilization than had the Delawares or Shawanese, and not only had they, long before that time, wholly abandoned the practice of burning their prisoners, but they discountenanced the horrid custom among the other tribes. The prisoners, knowing this, had consequently regarded it as a sign in their favor that they were to be taken to the home of the Wyandot sachem, but when they found that they had been deceived, and that their real destination was the town of the cruel Delawares, they knew too well that mercy was not to be expected. The fact was that Pipe and Wingenund, being fully determined to inflict the fire torture on Crawford and Knight, had recourse to stratagem and deceit to obtain from the Half-King, Pomoacan, his consent to the commission of the barbarity, for, as the Wyandots were more powerful than they, and in fact masters of that section of the Indian country, they dared not do the dreadful deed without the consent of the Wyandot sagamore, and that consent they knew could never be obtained if their request was accompanied by a straightforward statement of their real intentions.

³ The spot where Col. Crawford met his horrible death is on a piece of slightly rising ground in the creek bottom, as above mentioned, a short distance northeast of the village of Crawfordsville, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

him without mercy until he was exhausted and covered with blood. When they had tired of this the victim was dragged to the centre of the fiery circle preparatory to the last act in the hellish drama. A rope had previously been tied around the stake near its foot, and now the other end of it was made fast to the cord with which his wrists were bound together. The rope was some six or eight feet in length, allowing him to pass two or three times around the stake. He could also sit or lie down at will.

The infamous Simon Girty was present, and remained there during all the dreadful proceedings which followed. When Crawford was led to the stake he called out to the renegade (who stood among the foremost in the ring of savage spectators), asking him if they had determined to burn him to death, and upon Girty's unfeeling reply in the affirmative he replied that if so he would try to endure it with patience and die like a soldier and Christian. Then the vindictive Capt. Pipe addressed the savages with violent gesticulations, and at the close of his speech the assembled barbarians applauded with wild delight, whilst some of the crowd rushed in upon the prisoner and cut off both his ears.¹

As a prelude to the still more terrible tortures that were to follow, the Indians closed in on the miserable man and fired charges of powder into his unprotected body. More than fifty times was this repeated, and the pain thus inflicted could scarcely have been less than that produced by the flames. After this satanic procedure was concluded the fires (which up to this time had been burning but slowly) were replenished with fresh fuel, and as the heat grew more intense, and the sufferings of the victim became more and more excruciating, the joy and shouting of the red devils rose higher and higher.

Burning at the stake is universally regarded as among the most terrible tortures that human cruelty can inflict. But the Delaware chiefs had prepared for the brave Crawford an agony more intense and protracted than that of the licking flames,—they roasted him alive! The fires were placed at a distance of some fifteen feet from the stake, and within that dreadful circle for three and a half hours he suffered an almost inconceivable physical torment, which death would have terminated in one-tenth part the time if the fagots had been piled close around him.

As the fires burned down the Indians seized burning brands and threw them at the victim, until all the space which his tether allowed him was thickly strewn with coals and burning embers, on which his naked feet must tread as he constantly moved around the stake and back in the delirium of his pain. To in-

tensify and prolong the torture the savages applied every means that their infernal ingenuity could suggest, and which to describe or even to think of fills the mind with sickening horror.

To Simon Girty, who was in prominent view among the savage throng,² Crawford called out in the extremity of his agony, begging the wretch to end his misery by sending a ball through his heart. To this appeal Girty replied, sneeringly, that he had no gun, at the same time uttering a brutal laugh of derision and pleasure at the hideous spectacle. If, as tradition has it, he had once been repelled in his attempted addresses to the colonel's beautiful daughter, Sally Crawford, he was now enjoying the satisfaction of a terrible revenge on her miserable father for the indignity.

Through it all the brave man bore up with as much fortitude as is possible to weak human nature, frequently praying to his Heavenly Father for the mercy which was denied him on earth. Towards the last, being evidently exhausted, he ceased to move around the stake and lay down, face downwards, upon the ground. The fires being now well burned down the savages rushed in on him, beat him with the glowing brands, heaped coals upon his body, and scalped him. Once more he arose, bloody, blinded, and crisped, and tottered once or twice around the stake, then fell to rise no more. Again the barbarians applied burning brands, and heaped live coals on his scalped head, but he was fast becoming insensible to pain, his end was near, and after a few more vain attempts by the savages to inflict further torments death came to the rescue and the spirit of William Crawford was free.

It was on the 11th of June, at about four o'clock in the afternoon, that the torture commenced. The end came just as the sun was sinking³ behind the tops of the trees that bordered the bottom-lands of the Tymochtee. Then the savages heaped the brands together on the charred and swollen body and burned it to a cinder, dancing around the spot for hours, yelling and whooping in a wild frenzy of demoniac exultation.

It will be recollected that Dr. Knight was brought from the Indian old town to the place of torture on the Tymochtee with Col. Crawford, though the two were kept apart and not allowed to converse together. The doctor remained a horrified spectator of the burning of his superior officer until near the time of his death. On his arrival at the place, Knight was fallen upon by the Indians and cruelly beaten. While Crawford was in the midst of his greatest suffering Simon Girty came to where Knight was sitting

¹ This statement is made in the narrative of Dr. Knight, who, after witnessing the dreadful scenes of Col. Crawford's murder, made his escape, as well as the mentioned in succeeding pages, and I wrote an account of the events of the expedition. That narrative and the report of Mr. Ross, the Indian camp, furnish the basis on which these and other reliable accounts of Crawford's campaign are based.

² It has been stated in some accounts of the death of Col. Crawford that the British captain, Matthew Elliott, was also present during the dreadful scenes of the torture. It may have been so, but the statement has never been fully substantiated, and there are serious doubts of its authenticity.

³ "It was a tradition long after repeated by the Delawares and Wyandots that Crawford breathed his last just at the going down of the sun."
—*Letter to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1824.*

and told him that he too must prepare for the same ordeal, and he need have no hope of escaping death by torture, though he would not suffer at the same place, but would be removed to the Shawanese towns to be burned. Soon after an Indian came to him and struck him repeatedly in the face with the bloody scalp which had just been torn from Crawford's head. Towards the end of the diabolical scene, but while Crawford was yet living, Knight was taken away and marched to Capt. Pipe's house, some three-fourths of a mile distant, where he remained during the night, securely bound, and closely guarded by the Indian Tutelu, who had him in his especial charge.

In the morning (June 12th) his guard unbound him, and having again painted him with black, started out on horseback, driving Knight before him on foot, bound for the Shawanese towns, where the doctor was to suffer the torture. Passing by the spot where Crawford had suffered on the previous day, they saw all that remained of the colonel, a few burned bones, when the Indian told his horrified prisoner that this was his "big captain." They moved on towards the southwest, on the trail to the Shawanese town of Wapatomica, nearly forty miles away.

Knight had not wholly abandoned the hope of escaping the torture, though his case looked wellnigh hopeless. He carried as cheerful a countenance as he could, concealed from his guard his knowledge of the import of the black paint on his face, and conversed with him as well as he could, pretending that he expected to be adopted into the Shawanese tribe on arrival at their destination. Tutelu asked him if he knew how to build a wigwam, and Knight assured him that he was excellent at that business. All this pleased the Indian, and to some extent threw him off his guard. The journey of the first day was about twenty-five miles. At the night-camp Tutelu again bound his captive, and watched him closely through the night, so that the doctor, although he tried hard to free himself, did not succeed.

At daybreak Tutelu rose, stretched his limbs, unbound his captive, and renewed the fire, but did not immediately prepare to resume the journey. They had been greatly tormented by gnats during the night, and the doctor asked him if he should make a smudge in their rear to drive the pests away. Tutelu told him to do so, whereupon Knight took two sticks (one of them about a foot and a half in length, which was the largest he could find), and holding a coal between them carried it behind the Indian as if to start the smudge, but as soon as he had got the right position suddenly turned and dealt the savage a blow over the head with all his strength, partially stunning him and knocking him forward head first into the fire. His hands were badly burned, but he immediately recovered himself, rose, and ran away, uttering a hideous yell.¹ The doctor seized the Indian's gun

and followed him, determined to kill him; but in his eagerness he broke or disarranged the lock of the piece, so that he could not fire. This being the case he followed only a short distance, and then returned to the place where they had passed the night.

Here the surgeon lost no time in making preparations for a desperate attempt to effect his escape from the Indian country. He possessed himself of Tutelu's ammunition, his blanket, and an extra pair of moccasins, and without delay commenced his long journey, taking a course about east by north. All day he traveled without molestation or notable incident, and at night had emerged from the timbered country and entered the Plains, where he made his lonely bivouac. But he was too uneasy and anxious to remain long, and so after two or three hours' rest resumed his way, and traveling all night, guided by the stars, had crossed the open country and entered the forest to the east before daylight appeared. During this day (June 14th) he struck the track of the troops on their outward march, but having already received a severe lesson on the danger of following this he avoided it and took a north course, which he kept during the rest of the day. That night he camped in the forest and slept on undisturbed.

The next morning he shaped his course due east, and moved on with greatly lightened spirits but exceedingly weak from lack of food. He could shoot no game, for his utmost endeavors failed to put the lock of his gun into working condition, and finding at last that it was useless to make further attempts, and that the piece could be only an encumbrance to him, he threw it away. He caught a small turtle, and occasionally succeeded in taking young birds, all of which he ate raw. In this way, and by making use of nourishing roots and herbs, he succeeded in sustaining life through all the weary days of his journey to civilization. As he traveled eastward he found heavier timber, and saw everywhere great quantities of game, which was very tantalizing, as he could not kill or catch any, although nearly famished.

For twenty days from the time of his escape from his guard Tutelu, Dr. Knight traveled on through the wilderness, unmolested by savages, but suffering terribly of hunger and cold,—for he had not the means of making a fire,—and on the evening of July 3d struck the Ohio River about five miles below the mouth of Beaver. On the 5th he arrived safely at Fort Pitt,² where he remained as surgeon of the

parted the lass of his prisoner, with whom he said he had a head battle, and had given the doctor fearful and probable fatal knife-wounds in the back and stomach, although (as he said) Knight was a man of immense proportions and physical power. Slover told the Delaware that this was false, and that the doctor was a weak, puny man, whereas the Indians killed Tutelu without mercy.

² In a letter from Gen. Irvine to President Moore, dated Fort Pitt, July 5, 1782, he says, "This moment Doctor Knight has arrived, the surgeon I sent with the volunteers to Sandusky; he was several days in the hands of the Indians, but fortunately made his escape from his keeper, who was conducting him to another settlement to be killed [burned]. He brings the disagreeable account that Col. Crawford and

¹ Tutelu fled to the village of the Delaware, and was seen on his arrival by John Slover, who was then a captive there. He (Tutelu) re-

Seventh Virginia Regiment until after the declaration of peace.

James Paull was but a private soldier in the forces of Col. Crawford, but as he afterwards became an officer of some distinction, and was for many years a very prominent citizen of Fayette County, it is proper to make special mention of his adventures, escape, and return from the disastrous expedition.

When, on the evening of the 5th of June, the forces of Col. Crawford commenced their retreat from Battle Island, and the combined Delawares and Shawanese attacked the advance battalion under Maj. McClelland, it will be recollected that the three other divisions precipitately abandoned the line of march and moved away on a route diverging to the west, and that soon afterwards the head of the column marched by mistake into a bog or swamp, where a number of the volunteers lost their horses by reason of their becoming mired in the soft muddy soil. Among those who were thus dismounted were James Paull¹ and the guide, John Slover, who was also a Fayette County man (or rather a resident of that part of Westmoreland which afterwards became Fayette). Of course they could not keep up with the mounted men of the column, and as the Indians were then attacking the rear, their situation was a very critical one.

Under these circumstances instant flight was necessary, and accordingly Paull and Slover, with five other dismounted men, struck into the woods in a northerly direction, thinking it most prudent to keep at a distance from the route of the column. They continued on their course till the latter part of the night, when they suddenly found themselves floundering in the mud of a bog, and were then compelled to remain stationary until daylight enabled them to move with more certainty and safety. They then changed their course towards the west, but as they progressed gradually were round more to the south, skirting the edge of the Plains, until they found themselves headed nearly southeast. During the day two or three small parties of Indians were seen to pass them, but by hiding in the long grass the party remained undiscovered. At about three o'clock they were overtaken by the furious rain-storm which (as before noticed) came down just at the close of Wil-

liamson's battle with the Indians and Rangers. Paull and his companions, being drenched and chilled through, made a halt, and remained stationary until evening. Then they again moved on to the eastern edge of the Plains, and thence into the forest. Their route since the morning had been the arc of a circle, heading successively west, southwest, south, southeast, east, and northeast, the latter being the direction of their course when they entered the woods. A few miles farther on they turned nearly due east, thinking that they were far enough north of Williamson's track to be comparatively free from danger of the pursuing savages. They had made rather slow progress, for one of the men was suffering from rheumatism in one of his knees, and one of Paull's feet was quite as much disabled by his accidentally stepping on a hot spade which some of the men were using (in the afternoon of the 5th) for baking bread in preparation for the retreat of that evening.

On the following day (June 7th) the party continued on the same course, crossed the waters of the tributaries of the Muskingum about noon, and at their camp of the same night cooking the flesh of a fawn which they had been fortunate enough to catch during the day, this being the second meal that they had eaten since leaving Battle Island. On their march of this day the man afflicted with rheumatism had fallen out, and the party now numbered but six.

Danger was now before them. They started on their way at daybreak in the morning of the 8th, and had made some nine or ten miles' progress, when, at about nine o'clock in the forenoon, they fell into an ambuscade of Shawanese Indians, who had followed their trail from the Plains. The savages fired on them and two of the men fell. Paull ran for his life and made his escape, notwithstanding his burned foot, but Slover and the other two men were taken prisoners and conducted back to the Shawanese towns.

Paull in his flight was followed by two Indians, but he felt that his life was at stake, and strained his limbs to their utmost speed, regardless of the pain to his disabled foot. His pursuers found that he was gaining on them and fired after him, but their shots passed harmlessly by. He soon came to the bluff bank of a small stream, and unhesitatingly leaped down. The savages came up to the bank, but there gave up the pursuit. He soon discovered that he was no longer followed, but he was still very cautious in his movements, using every precaution to cover his trail. That night he slept in the hollow trunk of a fallen tree.

From this time he pursued his way unmolested. Passing down Sugar Creek, a tributary of the Muskingum, he came to the main stream at a place where it was too deep to ford, which compelled him to change his course up the river to a shallow place, where he crossed in safety and with ease. Near by this crossing was an old Indian camp, "where there were a large number of empty kegs and barrels

all the rest of it twelve, to the doctor's knowledge, who fell into his girth, hands were burned to death in a most shocking manner; the unfortunate colonel and in particular was upwards of four hours burning. The reason they assign for this unhuman barbarity is retaliation for the Moravian affair. The doctor adds that he understood those people had laid aside their religious principles and have gone to war; that he saw two of them bring in scalps who he formerly knew."—*Benjamin Lenoir*, 1781-83, p. 576.

¹ John Sherrard, whose home was with the widowed mother of James Paull, and who was his particular friend, said that when the forces commenced moving on the retreat he found young Paull fast asleep, and shook him, telling him that the troops were in danger, and that he was in danger of being left behind. Upon that Paull started to his feet, but disappeared at once in the darkness, and he Sherrard, then lost sight of him, and saw him no more during the retreat.

lying scattered around. It was now nearly dark; so he built a fire—the first he had ventured to kindle since his escape from the ambuscade—and cooked some of his venison (he had shot a deer in this day's journey, it being the first time he had dared to discharge his gun, for fear it might bring Indians upon him); the smoke, as he lay down to rest for the night, protecting him from the gnats and mosquitoes, which were very troublesome."

Two days after he made this night-camp on the Muskingum, James Paull reached the west bank of the Ohio River at a point a short distance above the present site of Bridgeport. A little higher up the river he found a favorable place for crossing, and building a rude raft he ferried himself to the Virginia side without much difficulty, and for the first time since the evening of the disastrous 5th of June felt himself absolutely secure against capture.

Near the place where he landed on Virginia soil he found a number of horses running loose. Improvising a halter of twisted strips of elm bark, he commenced operations, having for their object the catching of one of the animals. For a long time his efforts were unavailing, but necessity compelled him to persevere, and at last he succeeded in placing his rude halter-bridle on the head of a rather debilitated old mare, on whose back he then mounted and started on his homeward journey. At Short Creek he procured another horse and proceeded to Catfish (now Washington, Pa.), where he stopped for some time on account of his foot being badly inflamed and very painful. This soon became better under proper treatment, and he returned home to his overjoyed mother, who had been apprised of his arrival at Catfish, but who had previously almost abandoned all hope of ever again seeing her son.

John Slover and the two other men who had been made prisoners by the Shawanese party at the time when Paull made his escape from them were taken by their captors back to the Indian main body on the Plains, and thence to the Shawanese towns on Mad River, which they reached on the 11th of June. On their arrival they were received by an Indian crowd such as always collected on such an occasion, and were made to "run the gauntlet" between two files of squaws and boys for a distance of some three hundred yards to the council-house. One of the men had been painted black (though why the Indians had thus discriminated against this man does not appear), and he was made a special target for the abuse and blows of the barbarous gang. He reached the door of the council-house barely alive, but was then pulled back and beaten and mangled to death, his body cut in pieces, and these stuck on poles about the village.

Slover and the other man ran the gauntlet without fatal or very serious injury, but the latter was sent away the same evening to another village, and no more was heard of him. As to Slover, he was kept

at the village for two weeks, during which time councils were held daily and war-dances every night, to all of which he was invited and most of which he attended.¹ The Indians also assigned to him a squaw as a companion, with whom he lived in comparative freedom during his stay at the village.² Finally, a council was held, at which it was decided that he should be put to death by torture.

The next day "about forty warriors, accompanied by George Girty, an adopted Delaware, a brother of Simon and James Girty," came early in the morning round the house where Slover was. He was sitting before the door. The squaw gave him up. They put a rope around his neck, tied his arms behind his back, stripped him naked, and blacked him in the usual manner. Girty, as soon as he was tied, cursed him, telling him he would get what he had many years deserved. Slover was led to a town about five miles away, to which a messenger had been dispatched to desire them to prepare to receive him. Arriving at the town, he was beaten with clubs and the pipe-ends of their tomahawks, and was kept for some time tied to a tree before a house-door. In the mean time the inhabitants set out for another town about two miles distant, where Slover was to be burnt, and where he arrived about three o'clock in the afternoon. They were now at Mac-a-chack, not far from the present site of West Liberty, in Logan County. Here there was a council-house also, as at Wapatomica,³ but only a part of it was covered. In the part without a roof was a post about sixteen feet in height. Around this, at a distance of about four feet, were three piles of wood about three feet high. Slover was brought to the post, his arms again tied behind him, and the thong or cord with which they were bound was fastened to it. A rope was also put about his neck and tied to the post about four feet above his head. While they were tying him the wood was kindled and began to flame. Just then the wind began to blow, and in a very short time the rain fell violently. The fire, which by this time had begun to blaze considerably, was instantly extinguished. The rain lasted about a quarter of an hour."⁴

The savages were amazed at this result, and perhaps regarded it as an interposition of the Great Spirit on behalf of the prisoner. They finally decided to allow him to remain alive until morning,

¹ Having previously lived much among the Indians, Slover was well acquainted with their language, and spoke it, particularly the Miami and Shawanese dialects, with great fluency.

² "There was one council at which Slover was not present. The warriors had sent for him as usual, but the squaw with whom he lived would not suffer him to go, but in him under a large quantity of skins. It may have been done that Slover might not hear the determination she feared would be arrived at,—to burn him."—*Butterfield's Expedition against Sandusky*.

³ James and George Girty, as well as Capt. Matthew Elliott, of the British service, were present at the Shawanese town, and took part in the Indian councils before mentioned.

⁴ The Indian village to which he had first been taken.

⁵ Butterfield's "Expedition against Sandusky."

when, as they said, they would recommence the torture, and devote the whole day to it. He was then unbound and made to sit on the ground, where he was beaten, kicked, and otherwise maltreated by the Indians, who continued dancing round him and yelling till nearly midnight. Three guards were then detailed to watch him during the rest of the night; he was again bound and taken to a house, where a rope was fastened about his neck and tied to a beam of the house. His guards kept awake taunting him about the torture he was to endure until towards morning, when two of them fell asleep, and not long afterwards the other followed their example. Soon they were all asleep, and when he was entirely sure that they were so Slover commenced attempts to unbind himself. He had comparatively little difficulty in slipping the cords from one of his wrists, which left him at liberty to work at the rope around his neck. This he found much more securely tied, and he began to despair of loosening it, as the daylight had begun to appear and the Indians would soon be on the alert. At last, however, he succeeded in untying the knots, and rose from his painful position, free, but still in the greatest danger of discovery.

Stepping softly over the sleeping warriors, he quickly left the house, and ran through the village into a corn-field. Near by he saw several Indian horses grazing, and having with no little difficulty caught one of these, using the rope with which he had been bound as a halter, he mounted and rode away, first slowly, then more rapidly, and finally with all the speed of which the animal was capable. No alarm had been given in the village, and he had therefore reason to believe that the Indians were still ignorant of his escape.

Slover forced the horse to his utmost speed for a long time, but gradually his pace slackened and grew slower and slower until about two o'clock in the afternoon, when, finding it impossible to urge him beyond a walking gait, he dismounted, left the animal, and pushed on on foot. He had heard the distant hallooing of Indians behind him, showing him that he was pursued, but he kept on, using every precaution to cover his trail as he proceeded. No Indians appeared, and he traveled on without a moment's stop until ten o'clock at night, when, being very sick and vomiting, he halted to rest for two hours. At midnight the moon rose, and he proceeded on, striking a trail, which he kept till daylight, and then, as a measure of precaution, left it, and struck through the woods along a ridge at a right angle from his previous course. This he continued for about fifteen miles, and then changed to what he judged to be his true course. From this point he met with no specially notable adventure. On the third day he reached the Muskingum, on the next he reached and crossed the Stillwater, and in the evening of the fifth day of his flight he camped within five miles of Wheeling. Up to this time he had not closed his eyes in sleep since he left his cabin and squaw companion at Wapatomica.

Early on the following morning he came to the Ohio River opposite the island at Wheeling, and seeing a man on the other side, called to him, and finally induced him to come across and take him over in his canoe, though at first he was very suspicious and unwilling to cross to the west shore. On the 10th of July Slover reached Fort Pitt.

Col. Crawford's nephew, William Crawford,¹ the colonel's son-in-law, William Harrison,² and John McClelland, of Fayette County, the third major of the expeditionary force, all lost their lives at the hands of the Indian barbarians. It has already been noticed that when the unfortunate colonel was at Pomoacan's headquarters, on the night before he suffered the torture, he was told by Simon Girty that his nephew and son-in-law had been taken prisoners but pardoned by the chiefs. This false story of their escape from death reached the settlements by some means, and the hearts of their relatives and friends were thus cheered by hopes of their ultimate return.

No particulars of the time or manner of the deaths of Harrison, McClelland, or young Crawford are known, except that McClelland was shot from his horse in the first attack by the Delawares and Shawanese on the night of the 5th, but the fact of their killing by the savages was established by John Slover, who, on coming to the upper Shawanese town on the evening of the 11th of June, saw there the mangled bodies of three men bloody, powder-burned, and mutilated, who, the Indians assured him, had been killed just before his arrival; and two of these he at once recognized as the bodies of Harrison and young Crawford. The other he was not entirely sure of, but had no doubt that it was the corpse of Maj. McClelland. At the same time the Indians pointed out two horses, and asked him if he recognized them, to which he answered that he did, and that they were the ones which had been ridden by Harrison and Crawford, to which the Indians replied that he was correct.

John Crawford, the colonel's son, kept with William's forces on their retreat to the Ohio, and reached his home on the Youghiogheny in safety. He afterwards removed to Kentucky, and died in that State soon after his settlement there.

Philip Smith³ was, as we have seen, an active participant in the battle of June 4th, in which he received a wound in the elbow. When the retreat commenced on the night of the 5th, he and a companion named

¹ Son of Valentine Crawford, of Fayette County.

² Husband of the beautiful Sarah Crawford, the colonel's daughter.

At the time when he volunteered for Crawford's expedition, Philip Smith was a resident of that part of Westmoreland County which soon after became Fayette, his home being on a small tributary of George Creek. Soon after returning from the expedition in 1784 he removed to Ohio, and remained in that State during the remainder of his life. He was born in Frederick County, Md., in 1761, and died in East Union township, Wayne Co., Ohio, March 27, 1848. Several of his children are yet living in Ohio and Indiana.

Rankin became separated from their company, and found themselves under the necessity of shifting for themselves. Both had lost their horses, and they were without provisions, but had their guns and ammunition. They struck off from the track of the troops, and for two days were successful in evading the savages. Most of their traveling was done by night. They suffered greatly for food, for, though there was plenty of game, they were afraid to shoot it, for fear that the noise of their pieces would bring Indians upon them. They ate berries and roots, and once or twice were fortunate enough to catch young birds. Afterwards they found an Indian pony, which (not daring to shoot) Smith killed with his tomahawk after repeated ineffectual strokes at it. The liver of the animal was then taken out and broiled, and it made what seemed to them a delicious meal.

On the night of the 7th, as they were moving along, they were overtaken by two other fugitives, mounted. The four now traveled on together for a time, when, on a sudden, as they had stopped at a stream, a party of Indians fired on them from the high bank, and the two mounted men tumbled from their horses, dead. Smith had just stooped to drink at the stream, and a ball whizzed over his head; but he was unhurt, and seizing the gun of one of the dead horsemen, he leaped up the opposite bank and fled, but soon threw away his gun. His companion, Rankin, had also escaped injury from the fire of the savages, and was running for life ahead of Smith. As the latter pressed on towards him, Rankin, thinking that it was an enemy who was pursuing, turned to shoot him, but Smith saved himself by taking to a tree. This was repeated three times, but finally Rankin discovered that he was being pursued, not by an enemy, but by his companion, Smith. The latter then joined him, and the two ran on together and made their escape, traveling all night, and making no halt until the middle of the next forenoon, when they suddenly came upon an Indian camp, which appeared to have been very recently left by the party who had occupied it, as the fires were still burning, and a kettle of hominy was on one of them cooking. The fugitives were half famished, but dared not eat the inviting mess, fearing that it might have been poisoned. But there was another object lying near the fire which sent the blood curdling to their hearts. It was the still warm dead body of a man who had been murdered by the Indians and scalped, evidently while alive, as the marks showed that he had drawn his hand across the scalp-wound several times and smeared his face with blood from it. It was a sickening spectacle, and they were glad to fly from it and from the dangerous proximity of the camp-fire, where they were liable at any moment to be surprised by the return of the savages.

They moved on in haste, and from that time saw no Indians, nor any sign of any, though during the succeeding night they heard whoopings, apparently a

long distance from them. At this warning they put out their fire and moved away, traveling the rest of the night. During the remainder of their flight no incident of an exciting nature occurred, and on the ninth day of their journey they reached the left bank of the Ohio, foot-sore, famished, and emaciated, but safe beyond reach of their savage enemies.

Nicholas Dawson (whose home was in what is now North Union township, Fayette Co.) was one of the volunteers under Crawford. In the disorder of the night of the 5th of June he became separated from his command and wandered away, with nothing to guide him in the right direction. While attempting thus to make his way alone he was met by James Workman and another straggler, who saw that he was heading towards Sandusky, and consequently running directly into danger instead of escaping from it. They tried to convince him that he was wrong, but he obstinately insisted that he was not. Finding it impossible to persuade him to change his course, they at last told him that as he would certainly be taken by the Indians if he kept on, and as it was better for him to die by the hands of white men than to be tortured by savages, they were determined to shoot him then and there unless he consented to turn his course and go with them. This was an unanswerable argument, and Dawson finally yielded to it, though with a very bad grace. He changed his route, joined company with the two men, and so succeeded in making his escape, and arrived in safety at his home beyond the Monongahela.

John Sherrard, a private in the Sandusky expedition, was a man well and favorably known among the early residents of Fayette County, and as he was also one of Col. Crawford's most valuable men, it is not improper to make special mention of his services and adventures in the campaign. He does not come into particular notice until the afternoon of June 4th, when the northern and western borders of the grove known as Battle Island were fringed with the fire of the Pennsylvanians' rifles. In that conflict he held his own with the best among the volunteers, until in the excitement of the fight he drove a ball into the barrel of his rifle without any powder behind it, and by this means disarmed himself by rendering his piece useless.

From this time he employed himself in bringing water to his comrades in the grove from a stagnant pool which he discovered beneath the roots of an up-turned tree. This employment lacked the pleasurable excitement which was with the marksmen on the battle-line, but it was quite as dangerous, for the balls whistled past him continually as he passed to and fro; and it was also a service which could not be dispensed with, for the battle-ground was entirely without water (the river being more than a mile away), and the terrible heat of the afternoon brought

extreme thirst to the brave men who held the flaming line on the edge of the timber. Sherrard performed this service well, and was uninjured by the bullets which flew so thickly about him.

Again, on the 5th (his rifle being still unserviceable for the reason before noticed), he was employed as a water-carrier to the skirmishers. Years afterwards he spoke of his experience on that day as follows: "After searching the grove around I was fortunate enough to find another supply, and again busied myself relieving the men of my company. At length, overcome with heat and fatigue, I sat down at the foot of a large oak-tree, and in a short time fell asleep. How long I slept I cannot say. I was aroused by some bark falling upon my head from above, which had been knocked off the tree by the enemy. I then resumed my task of carrying water."

In the disorder of the retreat on the night of the 5th, Sherrard, like many others, became separated from his command, and being left in the extreme rear, followed as well as he was able the trail of the three divisions which took the route to the southwest of the prescribed line of march. With him was Daniel Harbaugh, also from Fayette County, and together these two moved on in the darkness, expecting every moment to be confronted by Indians, but in some unaccountable way they escaped discovery by the savages during the night. Early in the following morning, as they were riding through the woods, an Indian was seen skulking in the undergrowth to their left. Sherrard, who was first to see the savage, instantly dismounted and took cover behind a tree, at the same time warning Harbaugh to take a like precaution. The latter not seeing the Indian and misapprehending the direction of the danger took the wrong side of his tree, and being thus fully exposed was immediately shot, receiving the fatal bullet in his right breast. He sunk to the earth, moaning, "Lord have mercy on me! I am a dead man," and died in a few moments. Sherrard, with his gun at his shoulder, watched closely for the Indian, intending to send a bullet through him, but the smoke of the savage's rifle hid him for a few seconds, and when this cleared away Sherrard saw him running for his life and beyond the range of his piece.

Sherrard examined the body of his fallen companion and found that life was extinct. The ghastly features of the dead man and the suddenness of the event horrified and almost unmanned him, but, collecting his thoughts, in a moment he took the saddle and bridle from the riderless horse and turned him loose. Then he took from his own horse the rude and uncomfortable saddle on which he had been riding, and substituting for it the good one which he had taken from Harbaugh's horse, he mounted and rode on. He had not gone far, however, before he recollected that in his excitement he had left behind his blanket and provisions strapped to the abandoned saddle. In his present situation he could not think of losing

these, so he returned to secure them. On reaching the spot he found that the savage had returned, stripped the scalp from Harbaugh's head, and captured the dead man's horse, bridle, and gun. But he had not discovered the abandoned saddle, and Sherrard found it with the blanket and provisions undisturbed. These he at once secured, and having done so left the spot and rode swiftly away. No more Indians were encountered by him, and two or three hours later he had the good fortune to come up with the retreating force under Maj. Williamson. Soon after he rejoined his company, the battle of the 6th of June (at Olentangy Creek) occurred, as has been related.

From this place Sherrard marched with the column on its retreat to Mingo Bottom, and arrived in safety at his home, which at that time was at the house of Mrs. Paull, the mother of James. To her he brought the sad intelligence that her son was missing, and had not been seen nor heard of since the night of the 5th, when the troops left Battle Island. This ominous report nearly crushed the widowed mother, but she was afterwards made happy by the return of her son in safety, as we have seen.

Some of the stragglers from the retreating column under Williamson had reached the Ohio considerably in advance of the main body. These stragglers immediately returned to their homes, and spread through the frontier settlements the most alarming and exaggerated reports¹ of the disaster which had befallen the expedition. These reports not only caused great grief and extreme anxiety for the fate of relatives and friends who were with the forces of Col. Crawford, but the wildest consternation also, for it was feared and believed that the victorious savages—red and white—would soon be across the Ohio, and would carry devastation and butchery to the valleys of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny. When the grief and anxiety of the people was to a great extent allayed by the return of the volunteers, and the consequent discovery that the disaster was by no means as overwhelming as had at first been reported, the dread of Indian invasion still remained, and the bold frontiersmen, discarding the idea of waiting for the coming of the foe and then merely standing on the defensive, began at once to urge the forming of a new expedition to carry the war into the heart of the Indian country, and to prosecute it to the point of extermination, or at least to the destruction of the Wyandot, Delaware, and Shawanese towns, for they believed that in no other way could security be had for the settlements along the border. It was the wish of the lead-

¹ The earliest reports which obtained currency were to the effect that the army of Crawford was almost annihilated, and that the Indians were pursuing them to the Ohio, and would doubtless cross the river and carry rapine and desolation through the border settlements. The fact was that, including all those killed in battle, those who afterwards died of wounds, those who suffered death at the hands of their savage captors and those who were missing and never heard from, the total loss sustained by Crawford's forces was less than seventy-five men.

ing spirits—such men as Maj. Gaddis, Williamson, Marshal, and Edward Cook—that the proposed expedition should be made as strong, numerically, as possible, that it should include, besides volunteers from the militia of Westmoreland and Washington Counties and the Pan Handle of Virginia, as many regular Continental troops as could be spared from Fort Pitt, and that it should be commanded by Gen. Irvine in person.

Cpts. Robert Beall and Thomas Moore, of the Westmoreland County militia, wrote from near Stewart's Crossings, under date of June 23d, to Gen. Irvine, informing of the sentiment of the people in favor of a new expedition. "The unfortunate miscarriage of the late expedition," they said, "the common interest of our country, and the loss of our friends induce us to be thus forward in proposing another. . . . We do not wish to be understood as giving our own private sentiments, but of those of the people generally in our quarter; for which purpose we are authorized to address you, and from accounts well authenticated we assure you it is the wish of the people on this side the Monongahela River without a dissenting voice." From the west side of the Monongahela, John Evans, lieutenant of Monongalia County, Va., wrote Irvine a week later (June 30th), informing him that Indians had made their appearance in that quarter, and that great alarm was felt in consequence, adding, "Without your assistance I much fear our settlements will break. The defeat of Col. Crawford occasions much read."

In his reply to Beall and Moore (dated June 26th) Gen. Irvine said, "Inclination as well as duty is a continual spur to me, not only to acquiesce in, but to encourage every measure adopted for the public good. Your proposals on this occasion are so truly patriotic and spirited that I should look on myself unpardonable were I to pass them unnoticed." In a letter of the same date, addressed to Col. Edward Cook, lieutenant of Westmoreland County,¹ Irvine said, "Your people seem so much in earnest that I am led to think, if other parts of the country are so spirited and patriotic, something may probably be done, but as it will take some time to come to a proper knowledge of this matter, and that must be accurately done, there can be no harm in making the experiment. . . . I have no intimation of any plan being on foot in Washington County for this purpose, though it is said the people wish another expedition."

The project of raising another force for the invasion of the Indian country seems to have originated with the people of that part of Westmoreland which is now Fayette County. The manner in which it was proposed to form it and carry it through to a successful issue is indicated in a letter written by Gen. Irvine to the Secretary of War, Gen. Lincoln, on the 1st of

July, from which the following extracts are made: "The disaster has not abated the ardor or desire for revenge (as they term it) of these people. A number of the most respectable are urging me strenuously to take command of them, and add as many Continental officers and soldiers as can be spared, particularly officers, as they attribute the defeat to the want of experience in their officers. They cannot nor will not rest under any plan on the defensive, however well executed, and think their only safety depends on the total destruction of all the Indian settlements within two hundred miles; this, it is true, they are taught by dear-bought experience.

"They propose to raise by subscription six or seven hundred men, provisions for them for forty days, and horses to carry it, clear of expense to the public, unless government at its own time shall think proper to reimburse them. The 1st of August they talk of assembling, if I think proper to encourage them. I am by no means fond of such commands, nor am I sanguine in my expectations, but rather doubtful of the consequences; and yet absolutely to refuse having anything to do with them, when their proposals are so generous and seemingly spirited, I conceive would not do well either, especially as people too generally, particularly in this quarter, are subject to be clamorous and to charge Continental officers with want of zeal, activity, and inclination of doing the needful for their protection. I have declined giving them an immediate, direct answer, and have informed them that my going depends on circumstances, and in the mean time I have called for returns of the men who may be depended on to go, and the subscriptions of provisions and horses. The distance to headquarters is so great that it is uncertain whether an express could return in time with the commander-in-chief's instructions.

"As you must know whether any movements will take place in this quarter, or if you are of the opinion it would on any account be improper for me to leave the post, I request you would please to write me by express. But if no answer arrives before or about the 1st of August, I shall take for granted you have no objections, and that I may act discretionally. Should it be judged expedient for me to go the greatest number of troops fit to march will not exceed one hundred. The militia are pressing that I shall take all the Continentals along, and leave the defense of the fort to them; but this I shall by no means do. If circumstances should seem to require it, I shall throw in a few militia with those regulars left, but under Continental officers."

There were good grounds for the alarm felt by the people between the Ohio and the mountains, for a few days after the return of Williamson's forces the Indians appeared in large numbers along the west bank of the Ohio, their main force being concentrated at Mingo Bottom, with smaller parties at various points on both sides of the river, and these were closely and constantly watched by several detachments

¹ Residing on the Monongahela, at the place now Fayette City, in Fayette County.

of the militia of Washington County. The settlers west of the Monongahela were almost in a state of panic. Col. Marshal, of Washington County, wrote Gen. Irvine on the 4th of July, informing him that the people of that section were determined to abandon their settlements if a force was not sent to protect them. A great number of the inhabitants moved from their homes to the shelter of the forts and block-houses. Nearly as much consternation prevailed in the settlements east of the Monongahela, and the general alarm was greatly increased by the sudden appearance of the enemy in Westmoreland County, where, on the 11th of July, they killed and scalped three sons of Mr. Chambers, and two days later, attacked and burned the old county seat of Westmoreland, Hannastown. This event was narrated in a letter¹ written by Ephraim Douglass to Gen. James Irvine, dated July 26, 1782, as follows:

"My last contained some account of the destruction of Hanna's Town, but it was an imperfect one; the damage was greater than we then knew, and attended with circumstances different from my representation of them. There were nine killed and twelve carried off prisoners, and instead of some of the houses *without* the fort being defended by our people, they all retired within the miserable stockade, and the enemy possessed themselves of the forsaken houses, from whence they kept up a continual fire upon the fort from about twelve o'clock till night without doing any other damage than wounding one little girl within the walls. They carried away a great number of horses and everything of value in the deserted houses, destroyed all the cattle, hogs, and poultry within their reach, and burned all the houses in the village except two; these they also set fire to, but fortunately it did not extend itself so far as to consume them; several houses round the country were destroyed in the same manner, and a number of unhappy families either murdered or carried off captives; some have since suffered a similar fate in different parts; hardly a day but they have been discovered in some quarter of the country, and the poor inhabitants struck with terror through the whole extent of our frontier. Where this party set out from is not certainly known; several circumstances induce the belief of their coming from the head of the Allegheny, or towards Niagara, rather than from Sandusky or the neighborhood of Lake Erie. The great number of whites, known by their language to have been in the party, the direction of their retreat when they left the country, which was towards the Kittanning, and no appearance of their tracks either coming or going having been discovered by the officer and party which the general² ordered on that service beyond the river, all conspire to support this belief, and I think it is

sincerely to be wished, on account of the unfortunate captives who have fallen into their hands, that it may be true, for the enraged Delawares renounce the idea of taking any prisoners but for cruel purposes of torture."

Intelligence of the attack on and destruction of Hannastown did not reach Gen. Irvine, at Fort Pitt, until three days after the occurrence, and of course it was then too late for the commandant to send a force in pursuit of the savages with any hope of success. The Indians who made the foray were from the north, mostly Mingo. The surviving prisoners captured at Hannastown and Miller's were taken to Niagara and delivered to the British military authorities there. At the close of the war they were delivered up and returned to their homes.

Before the events above narrated, Gen. Irvine wrote (July 11th) to Gen. Washington, saying that the people were constantly growing more determined in their efforts to raise a new force to operate against the Sandusky towns, that solicitations to him to assist in it and to assume the command were increasing daily, and that the militia officers had actually commenced preparations for the expedition. The news of the descent of the savages on Hannastown caused these preparations to be urged with greater energy by the bolder and more determined men, while it increased the general alarm and apprehension in a great degree. Gen. Irvine, in a letter written to President Moore, of the Executive Council, on the 16th of July, said, in reference to the probable results of this affair, "I fear this stroke will intimidate the inhabitants so much that it will not be possible to rally them or persuade them to make a stand. Nothing in my power shall be left undone to countenance and encourage them."

Notwithstanding Gen. Irvine's fears to the contrary, the raising of the new expedition was strenuously urged, and pushed forward with all possible vigor by the principal officers of the militia in this region. The commanding officers of companies at that time in what is now Fayette County were:

Capt. John Beeson.	Capt. Moses Sutton.
" Theophilus Phillips.	" Michael Catts.
" Ichabod Ashcraft.	" John Hardin.
" James Dougherty.	" John Powers.
" Armstrong Porter.	" Daniel Canon.
" Cornelius Lynch.	" Robert Beall.
" William Hayney.	" — McFarlin.
" — Nichols.	" — Ryan.

Capt. Thos. Moore.

Every person liable to do military duty was required to report to the commanding officer of the company in which he was enrolled. Other than clearly established physical disability, or having served in the then recent campaign under Col. Crawford, very few pleas for exemption from service were deemed valid. Men were required to perform regular tours of duty at the several "stations" in anticipation of Indian at-

¹ Now in existence, with the "Irvine Papers," in possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

² Gen. Irvine.

tack, but were excused from this duty if disposed to volunteer for the new expedition.¹

¹ Many of these facts are obtained from the old manuscript book which is still in existence in the court-house at Uniontown, and contains the minutes of the several military "Courts of Appeal" held in the spring and summer of 1782, as before mentioned. Some extracts from these minutes are here given, viz.:

"At a Court of Appeal held at Beeson's Tavern the 5th day of August, 1782.

"Present

Alexander McClean } Members (Lieut. Robert Richey, Esq.
Sub. Lieut. for West^d County) (Ensign William McCoy.

"Captain Ichabod Ashcraft's Return.

"John Griffith.—Excused on Oath of inability of Body.

"Alexander Buchanan.—Adam McCafferty appears a Substitute for the Station, but chooses rather to go on the Expedition. He is therefore excused for that purpose.

"Joshua Robinson.—Substitute, Daniel Barton, for the Station.

"Thomas Bowel.—Excused on the Credit of his brother, Bazil Bowel, who is Enrolled under Capt. Ashcraft for the Expedition.

"Capt. Daniel Cannon's Return—7th Class.

"Matthew Willey.—Clerk to the Company, to turn out on duty with the Capt.

"James Robeson.—His son a Volunteer for the Expedition—Enrolled.

"Burditt Clifton.—Rendezvoused agreeable to order the 30th July at Robt Rogers.

"James Burns.—A Volunteer for the Expedition.

"James Finley, Junior.—Excused on acct of a Tour on the Relief of Tuscarawas, provid. by Mr. John Kidd.

"Abraham McDonald.—Fined.

"Michael Daley.—Excused on Oath of present inability of Body.

"Phillip Records.—Excused on acct of Services perform^d on Mackintosh's Campaign by Alexander McClean.

"Captain Sutton's Return—5th Class.

"James Donaldson.—Excused on account of Services performed on Mackintosh's Campaign, not before credited for.

"Obadiah Stillwell.—Levi Bridgewater excuses him by a tour on the Sandusky.

"John Hawthorn.—David Brooks, a Substitute, appears for the Station.

"Webb Hayden.—Appears for Station; excused by William Jelliff, on Expedition.

"John Scott.—Bitten by a Snake, & not able to perform the next Tour.

"Capt. Beeson's Return—6th Class.

"Thomas Brownfield.—To be determined by the Court of Common Pleas.

"Samuel Rich.—John Beeson answers a Tour of Duty by the Relief of Tuscarawas

"Christian Countryman.—Excused on Condition He perform the next Tour of Duty yet to be Ordered.

"Ben. Carter.—John Orr, of Capt. Sutton's Company, answers a Tour on Sandusky Ex^a.

"John Stitt.—Produced a Certificate of his having produced a Substitute during the War.

"Samuel Boyd.—Excused on account of Two Tours of duty allowed by Capt. Anderson for bringing in prisoners from Carolina taken by Col^d Morgan.

"John McClean, Jun^r.—Performed on the Line [meaning a tour of duty as one of the guards to the surveyors running the line between Pennsylvania and Virginia].

"At a Court of Appeal held at Union Town the 13th day of August, 1782.

"Alexander McClean, Sub. Lt. Esq^r } Present.
Daniel Culp.

"Return of Capt. Beall.

"James Stephenson.—At the Station.

"John Love.—An apprentice to Mr. Craftcourt, & was at his father's when Hannals Town was destroyed, and continued there to assist his father.

"Moses White.—At the Station.

"Thomas Stacey.—Enrolled for the Expedition.

The destruction of Hannastown was quickly followed by other Indian forays at various points along the border, and as the continual alarms caused by these attacks rendered it necessary to keep large numbers of the militiamen constantly on duty at the stations, it soon became apparent that the requisite number of volunteers could not be raised and equipped for the new expedition by the time originally designated, which was the 1st of August.² "The incursions of the Indians on the frontier of this country," said Gen. Irvine, in a letter written on the 25th of July to the Secretary of War, "will unavoidably prevent the militia from assembling as soon as the 1st of August. Indeed, I begin to entertain doubts of their being able to raise and equip the proposed number this season." Under these circumstances the general thought it proper to extend the time of preparation for the expedition, and accordingly he directed that the forces should assemble on September 20th (instead of August 1st), at Fort McIntosh, as a general rendezvous, and march thence to the invasion of the Indian country.³

In the mean time the Indians continued to grow bolder and more aggressive in their attacks along the border. On the night of the 11th of September an Indian force of two hundred and sixty warriors, under the renegade George Girty (brother of the infamous Simon), accompanied by a detachment of about forty British Rangers from Detroit, under Capt. Pratt, of the royal service, attacked the fort at Wheeling,⁴ but were repulsed. Other attempts were made by them during the day and night of the 12th, but with no better success. In the morning of the 13th the besiegers withdrew from Wheeling, but proceeded to attack Rice's fort, some fourteen miles distant. There also they were repulsed, their loss being four warriors killed. These and other attacks at various points on the frontier materially dampened the ardor of the people

The book contains a great number of entries similar to those given above. It closes with minutes of business done "At a Court of Appeal held at Riffles Fort, the third day of September, 1782.

"Present.—Alexander McClean, Sub. Lieut. Pres^d.

Andrew Rabb, Esq^r } Members."
John P. Duvall.

² The volunteers for the expedition in that part of Westmoreland County which is now Fayette were ordered to rendezvous at Beeson's Town (Uniontown) on the 20th of July, to proceed thence to the general rendezvous at the mouth of Beaver.

³ Both the State and general government had approved the plan of the expedition, and Gen. Irvine had been appointed to the command of it.

⁴ John Slaver, the guide in Crawford's expedition, who made his escape from the Indians after having been tied to the stake for torture, as before narrated, had given warning that the savages were meditating an extended series of operations against the frontier settlements, and that among these projected operations was an attack in force on the post at Wheeling. This information he said he gained by being present at their councils for several days while in captivity, and fully understanding every word that was uttered by the chiefs on those occasions, as he was entirely familiar with the Delaware, Wyandot, and Shawanese languages. The tale which he brought of these intended expeditions by the Indians against the white settlements was not believed by Cook, Marshal, Gaddis, and Gen. Irvine, but the result proved that Slaver had neither misunderstood nor falsified the intentions of the savages as expressed by their chiefs in council.

with regard to the expedition, though the government had ordered that a considerable body of regular Continental troops should accompany it, in accordance with the requests of Col. Cook, Col. Marshal, and several of the more prominent among the officers of the militia between the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers. The minutes of the "Courts of Appeal," before referred to, indicate that in what is now Fayette County the men liable to military duty were, after the 1st of August, 1782, much less disposed than before to volunteer for the expedition in preference to doing duty on the stations in the vicinity of their homes.

On the 18th of September, two days before the time which he had appointed for the rendezvous at Fort McIntosh, Gen. Irvine addressed communications to Col. Edward Cook (of Cookstown, now Fayette City) and Col. Marshal, respectively county lieutenants of Westmoreland and Washington, saying, "I have this moment received dispatches from the Secretary of War informing me that some regular troops are ordered from below to assist us in our intended expedition. I am therefore to beg you will immediately countermand the march of the volunteers and others of your counties until further orders. As soon as I am positively assured of the time the troops will be here I shall give you the earliest notice." But the notification was never given, for the war between England and the United States was virtually closed, and with the approach of peace the Secretary of War countermanded the order for the regulars to join in the expedition.

A letter from Gen. Lincoln to Gen. Irvine, dated September 27th, notified the latter that information had been received from Gen. Washington to the effect that "the Indians are all called in" (by the British government). It is evident that on the receipt of this communication, a few days later, Irvine abandoned all idea of prosecuting the expedition, and on the 18th of October, in a letter to Col. Cook, he said, "I received your letter by Sergt. Porter, and one last night from Col. Marshal, which is full of despondency. Indeed, by all accounts I can collect, it would be vain to insist on bringing the few willing people to the general rendezvous, as there is not the most distant prospect that half sufficient would assemble. Under the circumstances I think it will be most advisable to give up the matter at once, and direct the provisions and other articles be restored to the owners."

About two weeks after Gen. Irvine wrote this letter he received official notification from the Secretary of War (dated October 30th) that the Indian expedition had been abandoned, and thereupon the fact was officially communicated to the lieutenants of Westmoreland and Washington Counties. This ended all thoughts of raising a force to invade the Indian country, and it also closed the military history of this section of country for the period of the war of

the Revolution. After the official proclamation of peace, however, and as late as the end of the spring of 1783, Indian depredations were continued to some extent along the Western Pennsylvania and Virginia border, though none of these are found reported as having been committed within the territory which now forms the county of Fayette.

CHAPTER XII.

PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA TERRITORIAL CONTROVERSY — ESTABLISHMENT OF BOUNDARIES — SLAVERY AND SERVITUDE.

THROUGH a period of about thirty years from the time when the first white settlements were made between the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers there existed a controversy (which more than once threatened to break out into open hostility) between Pennsylvania and Virginia as to the ownership of the country lying to the westward of the Laurel Hill, both governments at the same time vigorously asserting their respective rights to jurisdiction over the territory in question. This dispute was partly in regard to the location of the east-and-west line forming the boundary between the two provinces (afterwards States), but chiefly in reference to the establishment of the western boundary of Pennsylvania, which would also be the eastern boundary of Virginia in that latitude.

The royal grant of Pennsylvania to the first proprietary authorized the extension of its western limits a distance of five degrees of longitude west from the Delaware River, and the question of where the end of those five degrees would fall was the principal one at issue in the long and bitter controversy which followed. By the government and partisans of Virginia it was confidently believed that under that grant Pennsylvania's western boundary must be as far east as the Laurel Hill, which would give to their province (or State) all the territory between that mountain range and the Ohio River; while, on the contrary, Pennsylvania insisted that the measurement of the five degrees would extend her limits to a point several miles west of the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers. And it was the realization of the prospective importance of that point, the site of the present city of Pittsburgh, which first opened the contest between the rival claimants of the coveted territory, which embraced this "key to the Ohio Valley," and to the inviting regions of the West.

In the formation, plans, and brief operations of the Ohio Company, which have already been noticed, it is evident that the persons composing that company (most of whom were Virginians) believed that the country about the "forks of the Ohio," and, in fact, all to the westward of the Laurel Hill, was within the

jurisdiction of Virginia, or at least beyond that of Pennsylvania. The first attempt to build a fort where Pittsburgh now stands was made by a company of Virginians, under the Virginian captain, Trent. It was the Virginia Governor, Dinwiddie, who sent Washington on his mission in 1753 to the French posts on the Allegheny, and who sent him again in 1754 to endeavor to take and keep possession of this region by military force; and Virginians, more largely than troops of any of the other provinces, marched with Braddock in 1755 in the unsuccessful attempt to wrest this territory from the power of the French. Thus the Virginians, believing that the trans-Allegheny country belonged to their province, had been forward in all the measures taken for its occupation and defense, while Pennsylvania had, up to that time, done little or nothing in that direction.

But as early as the beginning of the year 1754, Pennsylvania, though making no active effort to hold and defend the bordering country Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, began to see the value and importance of the point at the head of the Ohio, where Capt. Trent had commenced the erection of a fort for the Ohio Company (afterwards Fort Du Quesne, and later Fort Pitt). The first entry which has been found in the official records of Pennsylvania concerning the matter is as follows: "March 12, 1754, evidence sent to the House that Venango and Logstown, where the French forts are built, are in the province of Pennsylvania." And a little later came Virginia's rejoinder, in a letter written by Governor Dinwiddie to Governor Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, dated March 21, 1754, in which the former said, "I am much misled by our surveyors if the forks of the Monongahela be within the bounds of the province of Pennsylvania." This may be regarded as the beginning of the controversy, but the defeat of Washington and Braddock, which followed soon after, caused the matter to be held in abeyance for a number of years; for neither Pennsylvania nor Virginia thought it worth while to quarrel over their respective claims to a country which was in the full and absolute possession of the French.

After the expulsion of the French power by the military forces under Forbes in 1758, and the consequent occupation of the country by the English, the rival claims of Pennsylvania and Virginia were again revived; but no collisions occurred nor was any very general dissatisfaction apparent until after the formation of the Pennsylvania county of Bedford, to extend across the mountains to the western limit of the province, covering the disputed territory west of Laurel Hill, claimed by Virginia to be within her county of Augusta, which had been laid out thirty-three years earlier. Upon the erection of Bedford (March 9, 1771), the officers of that county were directed to collect taxes from the inhabitants west of the mountains for the establishment of courts and the erection of county buildings at Bedford; and this created a

wide-spread feeling of dissatisfaction, and a determination to resist the collection, which state of affairs is noticed in a letter written by Robert Lettis Hooper, Jr., to his Excellency Governor William Franklin, of New Jersey. The following is an extract from the letter in question, viz.:—

"FORT PITT, Sept. 15, 1772.

"SIR,—A few Days ago I was at Redstone, when I had an opportunity of knowing the sentiments of the People of that Part of the Country with Respect to the Western Boundary of Pennsylvania, and find a great Number of them are determined to pay no respect to the Institution of the Court at Bedford. They believe the Western Boundary of Pennsylvania will not extend so far as Redstone Settlement, and say it is an imposition to oblige them to pay taxes for Building Court Houses, &c., in Bedford County when there is the greatest probability of their being out of Pennsylvania, and that they shall be obliged to contribute to publick Uses in the New Colony. These sentiments do not proceed from Licentiousness in the People, nor from a desire to screen themselves from Law as some would represent, but from believing themselves out of Pennsylvania and being burthened with exorbitant Taxes and *Mileage*, which they are unwilling to pay till it is absolutely determined whether they are in Pennsylvania or not.

"The Sheriff of Bedford County told me he had Governor Penn's orders to execute his office as far as the Settlements did extend on the Ohio, and even to the Kenhaways, which the Governor must know is far below the Western Boundary of Pennsylvania; and though he dare not attempt it, yet I think it my Duty to inform your Excellency that the settling of this Country is much hindered by these Disputes, and that many respectable and substantial settlers are prevented from coming into it by these Disputes, and to the great injury of the Gentlemen who have obtained a Grant on the Ohio. . . ."

After the erection of Westmoreland County from the western part of Bedford in 1773, the popular dissatisfaction was less, but by no means wholly allayed; and a considerable portion of the people still remained favorable to the claims of Virginia.

About the beginning of the year 1774, Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, developed his determination to use strong measures for the assertion of the claims of his province to jurisdiction over the disputed territory. To this, it was said, he was incited by Col. George Croghan and his nephew, Dr. John Connolly, an intriguing and ambitious partisan residing at Fort Pitt. Connolly had visited the Governor at Williamsburg, and now returned with a captain's commission, and power and directions from the Governor to take possession of the Monongahela country and the region around Fort Pitt, in the name of the king. Upon this he issued his proclamation to the people in the vicinity of Redstone and Fort Pitt to

meet on the 25th of January in the year named, to be embodied as Virginia militia. Many assembled in accordance with the proclamation; but in the mean time Connolly was arrested by Capt. Arthur St. Clair, as an officer of Westmoreland County, and the militia were for the time dispersed; but after Connolly's release he, with the aid of the militia, took possession of Fort Pitt, which he pretended to name, in honor of his patron, Fort Dunmore. Some of the means which he took to enforce the authority are set forth in the letter addressed to Governor Penn by William Crawford, who was then presiding justice of the courts of Westmoreland, and a resident in that part of the county which afterwards became Fayette. It is proper to state here that he soon afterwards turned against the Pennsylvania interest, and became one of the most active partisans of Virginia, and a civil officer under that government. The letter in question was as follows:

"WESTMORELAND COUNTY, April 18, 1774.

"SIR,—As some very extraordinary occurrences have lately happened in this county, it is necessary to write an account of them to you. That which I now give is at the request and with the approbation of the magistrates that are at present attending the court. A few weeks ago Mr. Connolly went to Staunton [Va.], and was sworn in as a Justice of the peace for Augusta County, in which it is pretended that the country around Pittsburgh is included. He had before this brought from Williamsburg commissions of the peace for several gentlemen in this part of the province, but none of them, I believe, have been accepted of. A number of new militia officers have been lately appointed by Lord Dunmore. Several musters of the militia have been held, and much confusion has been occasioned by them. I am informed that the militia is composed of men without character and without fortune, and who would be equally averse to the regular administration of justice under the colony of Virginia as they are to that under the province of Pennsylvania. The disturbances which they have produced at Pittsburgh have been particularly alarming to the inhabitants. Mr. Connolly is constantly surrounded with a body of armed men. He boasts of the countenance of the Governor of Virginia, and forcibly obstructs the execution of legal process, whether from the court or single magistrates. A deputy sheriff has come from Augusta County, and I am told he has writs in his hands against Capt. St. Clair¹ and the sheriff for the arrest and confinement of Mr. Connolly. The sheriff was last week arrested at Pittsburgh for serving a writ on one of the inhabitants there, but was, after some time, discharged. On Monday last one of Connolly's people grossly insulted Mr. Mackay, and was confined by him, in order to be sent to jail. The rest of the party hearing it, immediately came to

Mr. Mackay's house and proceeded to the most violent outrages. Mrs. Mackay was wounded in the arm with a cutlass. The magistrates and those who came to their assistance were treated with much abuse, and the prisoner was rescued.

"Some days before the meeting of the court a report was spread that the militia officers, at the head of their several companies, would come to Mr. Hanna's, use the court ill, and interrupt the administration of justice. On Wednesday, while the court was adjourned, they came to the court-house [at Hannastown, Westmoreland County] and paraded before it. Sentinels were placed at the door, and Mr. Connolly went into the house. One of the magistrates was hindered by the militia from going into it till permission was first obtained from their commander. Mr. Connolly sent a message to the magistrates informing them that he wanted to communicate something to them, and would wait on them for that purpose. They received him in a private room. He read to them the inclosed paper,² together with a copy of a letter to you, which Lord Dunmore had transmitted to him, inclosed in a letter to himself, which was written in the same angry and undignified style. The magistrates gave the inclosed answer to what he read, and he soon afterwards departed with his men. Their number was about one hundred and eighty or two hundred. On their return to Pittsburgh some of them seized Mr. Elliott, of the Bullock Pens, and threatened to put him in the stocks for something which they deemed an affront offered to their commander. Since their return a certain Edward Thompson and a young man who keeps store for Mr. Spear have been arrested by them, and Mr. Connolly, who in person seized the young man, would not allow him time even to lock up the store. In other parts of the country, particularly those adjoining the river Monongahela, the magistrates have been frequently insulted in the most indecent and violent manner, and are apprehensive that unless they are speedily and vigorously supported by government it will become both fruitless and dangerous for them to proceed to the execution of their offices. They presume not to point out the measures proper for settling the present disturbances, but beg leave to recommend the fixing of a temporary line with the utmost expedition as one step which in all probability will contribute very much towards producing that effect. For further particulars concerning the situation of the country I refer you to Colonel Wilson, who is kind enough to go on the present occasion to Philadelphia. I am, sir, your very humble servant,

"W. CRAWFORD.

"TO THE HONORABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE."

While at Fort Dunmore (Pitt), in the following September, the Governor of Virginia issued and caused to be published the following:

¹ Afterwards Major Gen. Arthur St. Clair. ² Revolutionary Era.

² An address by Dr. Connolly to the magistrates of Westmoreland County.

"By his Excellency John, Earl of Dunmore, Lieutenant and Governor-General in and over his Majesty's Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, the rapid settlement made on the west side of the Allegheny Mountains by his Majesty's subjects within the course of these few years has become an object of real concern to his Majesty's interest in this quarter; And whereas the Province of Pennsylvania have unduly laid claim to a very valuable and extensive quantity of his Majesty's territory, and the executive part of that government, in consequence thereof, has most arbitrarily and unwarrantably proceeded to abuse the laudable advancements in this part of his Majesty's dominions by many oppressive and illegal methods in the discharge of this imaginary authority; And whereas the ancient claim laid to this country by the colony of Virginia, founded in reason, upon pre-occupancy and the general acquiescence of all persons, together with the instructions I have lately received from his Majesty's servants, ordering me to take this country under my administration, and as the evident injustice manifestly offered to his Majesty by the immediate strides taken by the proprietors of Pennsylvania in prosecution of their wild claim to this country demand an immediate remedy, I do hereby in his Majesty's name require and command all his Majesty's subjects west of the Laurel Hill to pay a due respect to this my proclamation, strictly prohibiting the execution of any act of authority on behalf of the province of Pennsylvania at their peril in this country; but, on the contrary, that a due regard and strict obedience to the laws of his Majesty's colony of Virginia under my administration be observed, to the end that regularity may ensue, and a just regard to the interest of his Majesty in this quarter, as well as to the subjects in general, may be the consequence. Given under my hand and seal at Fort Dunmore, Sept. 17, 1774.

"DUNMORE.

"By his Excellency's command,

"God save the King."

The publication of this proclamation by Dunmore brought out the following from the Governor of Pennsylvania, viz.:

"By the Honorable John Penn, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the province of Pennsylvania and counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, I have received information that his Excellency, the Earl of Dunmore, governor general in and over his Majesty's colony of Virginia, hath lately issued a very extraordinary proclamation, setting forth [here is recited the substance of Governor Dunmore's proclamation of the 17th of September]; and whereas, although the western limits of the province of Pennsylvania have not been settled by any authority from the Crown, yet it has been sufficiently demonstrated by lines accurately run by the most skillful artists that not only a great tract of country west of the Laurel Hill, but Fort Pitt also are comprehended within the charter bounds of this province, a great part of which country has been actually settled, and is now held under grants from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and the jurisdiction of this government has been peaceably exercised in that quarter of the country till the late strange claim set up by the Earl of Dunmore in behalf of his Majesty's colony of Virginia, founded, as his Lordship is above pleased to say, in reason, pre-occupancy, and the general acquiescence of all persons; . . . In justice, therefore, to the proprietaries of the province of Pennsylvania, who are only desirous to secure their

own undoubted property from the encroachment of others, I have thought fit, with the advice of the council, to issue this, my proclamation, hereby requiring all persons west of Laurel Hill to retain their settlements as aforesaid made under this province, and to pay due obedience to the laws of this government; and all magistrates and other officers who hold commissions or offices under this government to proceed as usual in the administration of justice, without paying the least regard to the said recited proclamation, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known in the premises, at the same time strictly charging and enjoining the said inhabitants and magistrates to use their utmost endeavors to preserve peace and good order. Given under my hand and the great seal of the said province, at Philadelphia, the twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, and in the fourteenth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, and so forth.

"By his Honor's command.

"JOHN PENN.

"EDWARD SHIPPEN, JR., Secretary.

"God save the King."

When Lord Dunmore had finished his campaign against the Indians in 1774, he returned to Virginia by way of Redstone, and made a short stay at Fort Burd (Brownsville). While he was there (November 24th) Connolly sent an officer with a summons to Thomas Scott (who then lived on Dunlap's Creek) to appear before the Governor to answer for several offenses alleged to have been committed while acting under authority from Pennsylvania. Mr. Scott refused to pay any attention to the summons, and on the same day a number of armed men appeared at his house and forcibly carried him to Fort Burd, where he was required either to give bail with two sureties to appear at the next court to be held for the county of Augusta, at Pittsburgh, December 20th next following, or at any future day when the court should be held there, or to be committed to prison. He chose the former and entered into a recognizance for his appearance. The records of the Augusta court,¹ under date of May 18, 1775, show that Mr. Scott, "being bound over to this court for his acting and doing business as a justice under Pennsylvania, in Contempt of the Earl of Dunmore's late Proclamation," was on hearing adjudged guilty, and committed to prison in default of £500 bail. There is nothing found showing how long he remained incarcerated, but Judge Veech says "he was not released until accumulated resentment and the beginning of the war for liberty had burst his prison bonds and set many of Connolly's captives

¹ In the records of the same court under date of Sept. 20, 1775, is found this entry: "George Wilson, gent., being bound over to this court for being confederate with, aiding, advising, and abetting certain disorderly persons, who on the morning of the 23d of June last violently seized and carried away Maj. John Connolly from this place, and also advising others to not aid officers of justice when called upon to apprehend the aforesaid disturbers of the peace, being called, and not appearing, it is ordered that he be presented on his recognizance." This has reference to Col. George Wilson, who lived near New Genoa, Fayette Co., and who died in New Jersey, while in the Continental service, in the spring of 1777.

free." In December following Connolly issued a proclamation, with the object of preventing the collection of taxes by Westmoreland County officers, as follows:

"Whereas I am informed that certain persons, by written instructions directed to different people through this country, under the denomination of collectors, are apparently authorized to break open doors, cupboards, etc., and to commit summary acts of violence in order to extort money from the inhabitants under the appellation of taxes, these are therefore to acquaint all his Majesty's subjects that as there can be no authority legally vested in any persons for any such acts at this juncture, that such attempts to abuse public liberty are unwarrantable, and that all persons have an undoubted natural as well as lawful right to repel such violence; and all his Majesty's subjects are hereby required to apprehend any person whatever who may attempt a seizure of their effects in consequence of such imaginary authority, to be dealt with as the law directs. Given under my hand at Fort Dunmore, this 30th day of December, 1774.

"JOHN CONNOLLY."

A copy of this "proclamation" was laid before the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania by Capt. Arthur St. Clair on the 25th of January, 1775, and in the minutes of the proceedings of the Council on the same day appears the following: "Captain St. Clair appearing at the Board, and representing that William Crawford, Esquire, President of the Court in Westmoreland County, hath lately joined with the government of Virginia in opposing the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania in that county, the board advised the Governor to supersede him in his office as Justice of the Peace and Common Pleas. A supersedeas was accordingly issued." And Edward Cook was appointed his successor.

That Crawford became a pronounced and aggressive partisan of Virginia immediately after his superseding as presiding justice is shown by the record of the Council on February 25th next following. At the meeting of the Council on that day the Governor laid before them several letters he had received by express from the magistrates of Westmoreland County, complaining of violence committed there in the "breaking open of the jail of that county and discharging the prisoners, and other outrages lately committed by the militia and people of Virginia," and inclosing sundry depositions supporting these complaints. The outrages, as it appeared, had been committed by a party under the leadership of Benjamin Harrison (a resident of that part of Westmoreland which became Fayette), who acted, as he said, under authority of Capt. William Crawford, president of the court. Among the depositions mentioned was that of Charles Foreman, which details the circumstances of the outrage, and is as follows:

"Westmoreland County, ss.:

"Personally appeared before us the subscribers, three of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county aforesaid, Charles Foreman, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose and say that this morning, between twilight, being the 7th day of February, he heard noise at the jail, and getting out of his bed he saw a number of armed men breaking the door, and charging the prisoners then in jail to go about their business; and he heard John Carnaghan, Esquire, high sheriff of the county aforesaid, ask one Benjamin Harrison, who appeared to be their head man, whether they had any orders for their so doing, upon which he read a paper, and said it was Capt. William Crawford's orders so to do; and the said Charles Foreman further saith that he saw one Samuel Wilson make a push at one Robert Hanna, Esquire, with a gun, and told him not to be so saucy, and a great deal of ill tongue; and further this deponent saith not.

"CHARLES FOREMAN.

"Sworn and subscribed before us this 7th day of February, 1775.

"ROBERT HANNA,

"WILLIAM LOCHRY,

"WILLIAM BRACKEN."

The opening of the Revolution soon after the event last mentioned drove Dunmore from power in Virginia, and this of course overthrew his friend Connolly who fled from the scene of his exploits and took refuge with the British. Virginia, however, did not relinquish her claims in the disputed territory, but, on the contrary, erected new counties upon it, established courts, built court-houses, appointed civil and military officers, and kept up a show of jurisdiction for many years.

The Virginia county of Augusta was erected in November, 1733, to embrace all the western and northwestern parts of that colony, including (as was then supposed by her legislators) an immense territory that is now in Pennsylvania west of the meridian of the western boundary of Maryland. According to the Virginia claim, then, the jurisdiction of Augusta County for about thirty-eight years after its formation extended over all the present county of Fayette except a strip on its eastern side, and over all the territory between the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers.

In October, 1776, the General Assembly of Virginia enacted that a certain part of the territory of Augusta County, viz.: "Beginning on the Allegheny Mountain, between the heads of Potomack, Cheat and Greenbrier Rivers; thence along the ridge mountains which divides the waters of Cheat River from those of Greenbrier, and that branch of the M

Monongahela River called the Tyger's [Tygart's] Valley River to Monongahela River; thence up the said river and the West Fork thereof to Bingerman's Creek, on the northwest side of said fork; thence up the said creek to the head thereof; thence in a direct line to the head of Middle Island Creek; a branch of the Ohio, and thence to the Ohio, including all the waters of said creek in the aforesaid district of West Augusta, all that territory lying to the northward of said boundary, and to the westward of the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, shall be deemed, and is hereby declared to be, within the district of West Augusta."

The district so defined was divided into three counties by the same act, which declared "That all that part of said district lying within the following lines, to wit: beginning at the mouth of Cross Creek, thence up the same to the head thereof, thence eastwardly to the nearest part of the ridge which divides the waters of the Ohio from those of the Monongahela, thence along the said ridge to the line which divides the county of Augusta from the said district, thence with the said boundary to the Ohio, thence up the same to the beginning, shall be one district county, and be called and known by the name of Ohio; and all that part of the said district lying to the northward of the following lines, viz.: beginning at the mouth of Cross Creek, and running up its several courses to the head thereof, thence southeasterly to the nearest part of the aforesaid dividing ridge between the waters of the Monongahela and the Ohio, thence along the said ridge to the head of Ten-Mile Creek, thence east to the road leading from Catfish Camp to Redstone Old Fort, thence along the said road to the Monongahela River, thence, crossing the said river, to the said fort, thence along Dunlap's old road to Braddock's road, and with the same to the meridian¹ of the head fountain of the Potowmack, shall be one other distinct county, and be called and known by the name of Yohogania County; and all that part of the said district lying to the northward of the county of Augusta, to the westward of the meridian of the head fountain of the Potowmack, to the southward of the county of Yohogania, and to the eastward of the county of Ohio, shall be one other distinct county, and shall be called and known by the name of the county of Monongalia."

From the description of the boundaries of the new counties, as recited in the act, it will be seen that Monongalia County embraced the southern and southwestern portion of the present county of Fayette; that the northern and northeastern part was covered by Yohogania County, and that the division line between these two was marked by Braddock's road from the eastern limit as far northwest as the Big Rock on the summit of Laurel Hill, and thence

by "Dunlap's path," or road, passing a little south of Uniontown, to the mouth of Dunlap's Creek. From there the boundary between Yohogania and Monongalia continued westward, nearly along the line of the later National road, about two-thirds the distance across the present county of Washington, to the east boundary of Ohio County. This county extended from the said eastern limits westward to the Ohio River.

Prior to the erection of the new counties, courts had been held at Fort Dunmore for the old county of Augusta, and the records of those courts are still in existence. The first record is of a court held at the place named on the 21st of February, 1775, and the last Nov. 20, 1776. In the mean time a primitive court-house had been built for Augusta County at "Augusta Town," a prospective village about two miles west of the site of the present town of Washington, Pa.

Upon the formation of the three new counties courts were immediately established for them. Of the three Virginia counties, only one—Monongalia—held its courts within the present limits of Fayette. Its court-house was located on land of Theophilus Phillips, near New Geneva. How long the courts were held there is not known, as no records of them can now be found. The court-house of Ohio County was at Black's Cabin, near West Liberty. The records of Yohogania County have been preserved, and are now in possession of a gentleman of Washington, Pa. They show that the first court of that county was held at Fort Dunmore (Pitt) Dec. 23, 1776,² and that the courts continued to be held there until Aug. 25, 1777. They were then held at the house of Andrew Heath for about two months, and after that (until 1781) at the new court-house "on the plantation of Andrew Heath." This was on the west side of the Monongahela, a short distance above, and in

² The following-named "gentlemen justices" were sworn in by the court on their commissions, viz.:

Joseph Beeler, Joseph Becket, John Campbell, John Canon, Isaac Cox, William Crawford, Zachariah Connell, John Decamp, Thomas Freeman, Benjamin Frye, John Gibson, William Goe, William Harrison, Benjamin Kerkendall, John McDowell, John McDonald, George McCormick, Oliver Miller, Samuel Newell, Dorsey Pentecost, Matthew Ritchie, James Rogers, Thomas Smallman, Andrew Swearingen, John Stevenson, George Vallandigham, Edward Ward, Joshua Wright, and Richard Yeates. The following named held commissions but were not sworn in: Thomas Brown, James Blackiston, John Carmichael, Benjamin Harrison, Jacob Haymaker, Isaac Leet, St. James McLean, Isaac Meason, John Neville, Philip Ross, and Joseph Vance.

And the following-named persons were also sworn in as civil and military officers of the county:

Clerk, Dorsey Pentecost; deputy, R. dph. Bowker.
Sheriffs, William Harrison (deputy, Isaac Leet), George McCormick (deputies, Hugh Sterling, Joseph Beeler, Benjamin Vannmeter, and John Lemon), Matthew Ritchie (deputy, John Sutherland).
County Lieutenant, Dorsey Pentecost.
Colonels, John Canon, Isaac Cox, John Stephenson.
Lieutenant-Colonels, Isaac Cox, Joseph Beeler, George Vallandigham.
Majors, Gabriel Cox, Henry Taylor, William Harrison.
Attorneys, George Brent, William Harrison, Samuel Irvin, Philip Pennington.
Legislators, John Campbell, William Harrison, Matthew Ritchie.

¹ Meaning the western boundary of the State of Maryland.

sight of, the present town of Elizabeth. The statement has frequently been made that the Yohogania court was at one time held at Redstone Old Fort, but this is a mistake, doubtless growing out of the fact that a board of Virginia commissioners sat at that place in the winter of 1779-80 for the purpose of deciding on land claims and issuing certificates to settlers.

Finally, when the long controversy between the two States was settled by the assignment of the disputed territory to Pennsylvania, the counties of Monongalia and Ohio, though greatly reduced in area, still retained their names as counties of Virginia (as they are of West Virginia at the present time); but Yohogania, whose limits were wholly within the territory yielded to Pennsylvania, ceased to exist, and was thenceforward mentioned as Virginia's "lost county."

ESTABLISHMENT OF BOUNDARIES.

In the royal grant to William Penn, in 1681, the territory embraced in it was described as "all that tract or part of land in America, with all the islands therein contained, as the same is bounded on the east by Delaware River, from twelve miles northward of New Castletown unto the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, if the said river doth extend so far northwards; but if the said river shall not extend so far northwards, then by the said river so far as it does extend; and from the head of said river the eastern bounds are to be determined by a meridian line to be drawn from the head of said river unto the said three and fortieth degree; the said lands to extend westward five degrees in longitude, to be computed from the said eastern bounds; and the said land to be bounded north by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, and then by a straight line westward to the limits of longitude above mentioned." On the south the boundary was to be by the circular line from the river, twelve miles distant from New Castle, "unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of north latitude," and then by a due west line to the extent of five degrees of longitude from the river Delaware.

It was found to be a very difficult task to establish the southern line of Penn's grant against Maryland, which latter province had been granted to Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, in 1632. A series of bitter disputes and collisions ensued, which during a period of fifty years brought about no progress towards the desired settlement. In 1732 the successors of Penn and Calvert entered into articles of agreement for fixing the boundary, and under this agreement a temporary line was run in 1739 as far west as "the most western of the Kittochtinny Hills" (on the south line of the present county of Franklin, Pa.), and there the matter rested until 1760, when a new agreement was made, and seven commissioners appointed for each proprietary to establish the line.

These commissioners chose four surveyors to execute the work, viz.: John Lukens and Archibald McClean for Pennsylvania, and John F. A. Priggs and John Hall for Maryland. They immediately commenced operations, but by reason of the great natural difficulties to be overcome and the imperfection of their instruments and appliances, their progress was so slow that in 1763 the proprietaries residing in London became impatient, and in August of that year employed Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, "London astronomers and surveyors," to complete the work.

These surveyors came to America at once and commenced operations, but it was nearly two years before they had finished the preliminary work at the eastern end and fairly started on the due east-and-west line which has been since known by their names, Mason and Dixon's line. By the end of that year they had advanced as far west as the end of the temporary line of 1739. In the spring of 1766 they again commenced work, and on the 4th of June had reached the top of Little Allegheny Mountain, but dared not proceed farther for fear of the Indians.

After that no progress was made until June, 1767, when the surveying-party again took up the work, being then escorted by a party of warriors of the Six Nations to hold the threatening Shawanese and Delawares in check. The point where Braddock's road crosses from Maryland into Somerset County, Pa., was reached on the 24th of August, and there the Iroquois escort left them; but they pushed on, crossing the Youghiogheny and Monongahela Rivers, and in October came to the Indian trail known as the Warrior Branch, near the second crossing of Dunkard Creek. The Delawares and Shawanese had been growing more and more threatening since the departure of the Six Nations warriors, and they now positively forbade any advance by the surveyors west of the crossing of the trail. The party could not proceed in defiance of this prohibition, and consequently the line stopped at this point, beyond which it was not extended until about fifteen years later.

The running of Mason and Dixon's line was the final establishment of the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland, but it established nothing with regard to the line between the former State and Virginia. The latitude of Mason and Dixon's line is $39^{\circ} 43' 26''$ north, and neither contestant was willing to accept it as the correct boundary. The proprietaries of Pennsylvania claimed under the royal grant a territory three degrees of latitude in width,—that is, from "the beginning of the fortieth degree of north latitude" to "the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of north latitude." They contended that the beginning of the first degree of north latitude is the equator, and the beginning of the second degree is at the end of the first degree, or latitude 1° north, therefore that the "beginning of the fortieth degree is at the ending of the thirty-ninth

degree, or latitude 39° north. They therefore claimed as their boundary against Virginia the parallel of 39° north, which would have given to Pennsylvania a strip $43' 26''$ in width south of Mason and Dixon's line, in that part west of the western boundary of Maryland. But, on the contrary, Virginia claimed (as will hereafter be more fully mentioned) that the boundary between the two States should be the parallel of 40° north latitude. This would have given to Virginia a strip $16' 34''$ wide north of the present State boundary, along the southern borders of Greene and Fayette Counties, as far east as the west line of Maryland.

But it was the establishment of the west line of Pennsylvania that was regarded by each party as of the greatest importance, for each was anxious to secure Pittsburgh and the Monongahela country. On the 21st of April, 1774, the Pennsylvania Council appointed James Tilghman and Andrew Allen commissioners to confer with the Governor of Virginia with a view to promote a settlement of the boundary. The Governor asked them to submit a proposition in writing, which they did, viz., that surveyors be appointed by the two States, and that they proceed to survey the courses of the Delaware from the intersection of Mason and Dixon's line northward "to that part of the river that lies in the latitude of Fort Pitt, and as much farther as may be needful for the present purpose;" then that Mason and Dixon's line be extended to five degrees of longitude from the Delaware, and that from the termination of the said five degrees a line or lines corresponding to the courses of the Delaware be run to the Ohio, "as nearly as may be at the distance of five degrees from said river in every part," and that the lines so run be the boundary and line of jurisdiction until he boundary could be run by royal authority. Dunmore objected to so inconvenient a line for the west (east) boundary, and he recommended a meridian line to be run from Mason and Dixon's at the distance of five degrees of longitude, but he said that unless the commissioners would agree to a plan as favorable to Virginia as to Pennsylvania there could be nothing agreed on prior to the king's decision. The commissioners replied that for the purpose of producing harmony and peace "we shall be willing to recede from our charter bounds so far as to make the river Monongahela from the line of Mason and Dixon the western boundary of jurisdiction, which would at once settle our present dispute without the great trouble and expense of running lines, or the inconvenience of keeping the jurisdiction in suspense." But Dunmore made final reply that under no circumstances would he consent to yield Fort Pitt; and this the commissioners regarded as a close of the negotiations.

The plan submitted by the commissioners at the above-mentioned conference was based on a proposition contained in a letter previously written by Governor Penn to Dunmore, viz.: that from the north-

western extremity of Maryland the boundary of Pennsylvania should run due south to the 39th parallel (this being "the beginning of the 40th degree of northern latitude"), and from there run due west along that parallel to the end of five degrees of longitude from the Delaware, and that from that point the western boundary should be run north in a serpentine course, corresponding with the meanders of the Delaware, and so as to be five degrees of longitude distant from that river at every point.

Dunmore, in reply, ridiculed the idea of the serpentine line, but proposed that the west line of Pennsylvania should be run due south from the north boundary of Penn's grant, at a point five degrees of longitude west from the Delaware on that parallel, and he gave a rather plausible reason for the proposition, viz.: "Because the grant directs that the survey shall begin at a point on the south part of the boundary and proceed northward; . . . it being usual always in like cases to *proceed* and extend the five degrees of longitude, and not to *return* to the south point, and draw it from thence." He thought this would be much more favorable for Virginia, for he said, "If my construction be the true one, then Fort Pitt (by reason of the Delaware River running very much eastwardly towards your northern bounds) will probably be at least fifty miles without your limits." His idea (which was not very clearly expressed) was that the Delaware River is many miles farther east at the forty-third than at the fortieth degree of latitude, and that a corresponding gain to Virginia would be made by extending the five degrees of longitude from the former latitude instead of from the latter.

The propositions above mentioned were about the last of the negotiations between Penn and Dunmore, for both were soon after driven from power by the Revolution. The next proposition for a settlement of the boundary is found in certain resolutions passed by the Virginia Legislature on the 18th of December, 1776, one of which authorized the Virginia delegates in the Continental Congress to propose the following plan:

"That the meridian line drawn from the head of the Potomac to the northwest angle of Maryland be extended due north until it intersects the latitude of forty degrees, and from thence the southern boundary shall be extended on the said fortieth degree of latitude until the distance of five degrees of longitude from the Delaware shall be accomplished thereon, and from the said point five degrees, either in every point, according to the meanderings of the Delaware, or (which is perhaps easier and better for both) from proper points or angles on the Delaware, with intermediate straight lines." This was identical with the plan before mentioned, by which Pennsylvania would lose a strip of considerable width north of Mason and Dixon's line, along the southern borders of the present counties of Greene and Fayette, and it embraced

also nearly the same proposition as that which had been made by Governor Penn for a serpentine line, corresponding to the courses of the Delaware, as a western boundary.

The first practical official action towards a definite and final settlement was taken in 1779 by the appointment of George Bryan, John Ewing, and David Rittenhouse, on the part of Pennsylvania, and Dr. James Madison and Robert Andrews, on the part of Virginia, as commissioners to meet in conference and determine the boundary. These commissioners met Aug. 31, 1779, at Baltimore, Md., where they made and subscribed to the following agreement:

"We, [naming the commissioners] do hereby mutually, in behalf of our respective States, ratify and confirm the following agreement, viz.: To extend Mason and Dixon's line due west five degrees of longitude, to be computed from the river Delaware, for the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, and that a meridian drawn from the western extremity thereof to the northern limit of said State be the western boundary of said State forever."

This agreement of the commissioners was confirmed (upon certain conditions as to land titles) by the Virginia Legislature June 23, 1780, and by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania on the 23d of September in the same year. This ended the long controversy so far as agreement on the location of the boundary was concerned, but the work of running the line still remained, and this was found to be a task much more difficult and troublesome than had been expected.

In running their line Mason and Dixon had computed a degree of longitude on that parallel to be 53 miles $167\frac{1}{10}$ perches, and consequently that the line, from where it was left at the Warrior Branch trail, would have to be extended about twenty-three miles westward to complete the five degrees of longitude from the Delaware. But as some doubts had arisen as to the accuracy of this computation, it was determined to establish the western limit by astronomical observations, and, as considerable preparation was necessary for the execution of the work by this method, it was thought necessary in the mean time to run a temporary line, and in the spring of 1781 the President and Council of Pennsylvania, under authority from the Assembly, appointed Alexander McClean (the renowned surveyor, who lived in Fayette County for many years) to meet one to be appointed by Virginia and execute the work. Reference to this matter is found in a letter dated July 23, 1781, addressed by President Reed to Col. James Marshal, lieutenant of Washington County, from which the following is an extract:

"... It was much our Wish and equally our Intention to run the Line this Spring, but the State of

Virginia being invaded and the Affairs of the Government in great Confusion there has not been the time or Opp'y for that Purpose which was necessary. Besides that, upon Inquiry we found the Season was too far advanced for those astronomical Observations which were necessary to run the Line with Exactness. We have therefore postponed the grand Operation to next Spring. But, as we know it was highly necessary to have a Partition of Territory and Jurisdiction, we proposed to Virginia to run a temporary Line, beginning at the End of Masons & Dixons, and measuring 23 miles, what is by Computation the five Degrees of Longitude called for in the Charter of King Charles the 2d. This has been agreed to, & the State of Virginia has sent Orders to the Surveyor of Yeoghagany County to join with one to be appointed by us to that Service. We have appointed Alexander McClean, Esq., & this Express carries up his Commission and Instructions for this Purpose. Should he have Occasion for a Guard, or any other Assistance from you, we make no Doubt he will receive it. As soon as they have run the Line & reported their Proceedings we shall send up Proclamations calling upon all those who shall fall into this State to conform to its Laws and Government, and hope you will soon be relieved from the Anarchy and Confusion which has reigned so long in your Country from this unhappy Dispute."

On the 27th of August President Reed addressed Thomas Scott on the same subject, as follows:

"... We regret as much as any of the inhabitants of the County can do the Delay of running the Line, but the season was too far advanced before we got the Answer from Virginia to admit of the astronomical Observations which are necessary for an exact & accurate Performance of this important Post. The Month of May is agreed by our Men of Science to be the only proper Period, and there are divers Instruments necessary which it will take some Time to prepare. However, being sensible of the Importance & Necessity of some Boundary, as soon as we found it impracticable to execute the Business this Spring we proposed to the State of Virginia a temporary Line, extending Mason & Dixon's to the Ohio, or 23 miles. They accepted the latter, & about a Month ago we sent off a Commission to Alex^r McClean, Esq', appointing him our Agent for this Purpose. We hope that by this Time he has engaged in the Service, as we learn from Col. Marshal that the Gov. of Virginia had appointed their Agent. I have been thus particular as well to obviate any Mistakes on this Subject as to show you how anxious we have been to run the Line, and that the Delays have been unavoidable."

In a letter dated Sept. 13, 1781, addressed to President Reed by Alexander McClean, he mentions that Mr. Madison (the commissioner appointed by Virginia to act with him in running the temporary line)

had only arrived on the last of August from the Kanawha, and proceeds:

"I have since conferred with him, and he appears outwardly willingly to Co-operate with me in the performance of the trust, yet appears warmly attached to the other State. Inasmuch as I am yet doubtful whether the matter will be ended this Season. However it may be, I am determined this day to wrisk it, this being the day appointed for Rendezvous. We have been much distressed in our preparations by reason of sudden Excursions of the Enemy; Washington County being more immediately invested with the external as well as Internal Enemies of this State. Your Excellency's Instructions Requiring the Lieutenants of that County to furnish the Guard prevented me from making application elsewhere, which has occasioned at least a disappointment of ten days, as I have attended the appointments already twice, & the Guard or Madison not in Readiness."

So many delays occurred (intentional as was believed on the part of Virginia) that nothing was accomplished in 1781 towards running the temporary line. On the 2d of March, 1782, Council received and adopted the following report from a committee appointed to consider the question of running the line, viz.:

"That Council and your Committee are unanimous in Opinion, from the great expences necessarily attending the completing the Line between this State and Virginia, it would be most prudent to defer it for the present, and that a temporary Line during the continuance of the present War, or till times are more settled on the Frontiers, may be made and agreed on at a small expence, which will answer every purpose expected, and to effect which Council will take the necessary measures."

The work was ordered to proceed, and the first part of June set for the commencement. At the time named Col. McClean repaired to the rendezvous, but neither Commissioner Madison nor the Virginia surveyor, Joseph Neville, appeared, and an armed party of Virginians who had collected there prevented him from proceeding with the work. The circumstances attending this occurrence, with some other matters pertaining to the boundary, are set forth in the following letter¹ from McClean to President Moore, of the Council, viz.:

"COLL' COOK'S, ON MY WAY FROM PITTSBURGH, 27th June, 1782.

"SIR,—To my great Mortification, I am lead to inform you that after every effort which prudence might dictate, I am again prevented from Running the Line. The Circumstances I presume you will be anxious to know,—they are as follows, Viz.: Shortly after my Return from Philadelphia, an expedition was formed against Sandusky by the Volunteers of both Counties, which drew off a great Number of the Militia and Arms. The Situation of Washington

County was very distressing to appearance. I thought it not prudent to call any part of the Guard from thence altho' Impowered so to do. The Lieut. of the County of Westmoreland furnished me with a guard of one hundred and upward, but had not Arms sufficient to supply them; about Seventy were armed. We proceeded to the Mouth of Dunkard Creek, where our Stores were laid in, on the tenth day of June, and were preparing to Cross the River that Night, when a party of about thirty horsemen, Armed, appeared on the opposite side of the River, Darning us to come over, and threatening us to a great Degree; and several more were seen by our Bullock Guard, which we had sent over the river, one of which asked them if they would Surrender to be taken as prisoners, with other Language of menacing; and hearing of a great Number more who were on their way to their assistance, We held a Council, the Result of which was to appoint a Committee to confer with them on the Causes of their opposition; the result of said Conference you will see enclosed. This Mob or Banditti of Villains are greatly increased since the supply Bill has been published amongst them. . . . In short the Cry against Taxes in Specie is general, and in any Mode, by a Number of those who formerly adhered to Virginia, and they think the Running of the Line will be a prelude to and increase the power of Collecting them; Together with the Idea of a New State, which is artfully and industriously conveyed (under Coverture) by some of the Friends of that State, as the only expedient to prevent the Running of the Line. I have also to inform you that I have the most finished assurance that they have not the least Desire to Settle the Line in any equitable manner, for the Instructions of their Commissioners (if they have appointed any) will doubtless direct them to begin at the end of Maryland, which is not yet ascertained, neither can it be without the concurrence of that State, which I am fully persuaded was thrown in as a barrier to keep the Evil day the further off, as I fell into Company with a person of great Consequence in that State on my Way from Philadelphia, who was big with the propriety of it, and Quoted a Gentleman of this Country as the Author of it. Yet it would be out of Character to say that the Executive of Virginia, who are so tender of Duplicity on any occasion, should Wrap their Councils in Darkened Language. I think it would be much to their honour and the Interest of this State, as well as those United, if their Actions could be brought to Correspond with their Declarations.

"Coll' Hayes, who was present on Committee, was Zealous to proceed against all opposition, but all to no purpose, other than to enrage the Mob Still more; they proceeded to dare us to trial of their Resolution and intention. I have just now been with General Irwin, who is well disposed to render every Service in his power, but as a Continental Officer he cannot interfere without instructions for that purpose. In

¹ Pa. Arch., ix. 564.

short, every measure has been taken that might be thought prudent, but to no purpose; their obstinacy is such that they will not Submit until destruction overtakes them.

"I have therefore to request you will devise some mode that it may be accomplished speedily, as the Enemies of this State are daily increasing, and I find it is out of my power, unless a Commissioner from Virginia should appear, to proceed without open War, which, if you are determined upon, you'll please to give me instructions agreeably, together with the Necessary Powers. I am just now informed that a meeting of some of the former Subjects of Virginia has been lately Requested to choose Officers to Resume the Government in this place, the Result of which I am not able to inform you."

With the above letter was transmitted to President Moore the following minutes¹ of a conference between the boundary commissioners of Pennsylvania and a committee appointed for the purpose by the partisans of Virginia, viz.:

"MOUTH OF DUNBAR CREEK, JUNE 10th, 1782.

"At a meeting of the Commissioners on the Part of Pennsylvania, the 10th Day of June, one Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Two.

"Present Alexander McClean, Esq^r } Commissioners
& Samuel McClean Assist Surveyor } for Running the Line.

"With the Several Drafts of the Militia of the 3^d & 4th Battalions of Westmoreland County, under the Command of Col. Benjamin Davis, &c.

"When a number of the Inhabitants of Washington County, holding themselves yet under the Jurisdiction of the State of Virginia, appeared in Opposition to us, under Arms. And as the meeting of Parties in such cases Inraged with Passion are frequently attended [with?] Evil Consequences, it was thought Proper to appoint a Committee to Confer on the Causes or Reasons of said Opposition; on which Henry Vanmeter, Jesse Pigman, and George Newland, of the Opposite Partie, were appointed a Committee to Confer with us; and Christopher Hayes, Henry Beason, and Alexander McClean a Committee on behalf of Pennsylvania: After Producing the Several Papers and Instructions, Together with Corresponding Letters of the Council of Virginia, The said Committee on the Part of Virginia Refuse to Concur with the Committee of Pennsylvania in the Measure, until finally Determined or Proclaimed to be agreeable to the State of Virginia, other than through forcible or Dangerous Measures, Which might be attended with Consequences truly Evil.

"In Witness that it is the full Intention of the Party we represent, We, as a Committee, do Sign our Names for them the Day and year abovesaid.

"HENRY VANMETER,

"JESSE PIGMAN,

"GEORGE NEWLAND,

"True Copy.

"E. COOK."

In the mean time, however, the Legislature of Virginia had given its formal assent to the running of the line, and thereupon President Moore sent to Col. McClean his instructions to proceed, viz.:

"IN COUNCIL, PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 1782.

"Enclosed you have a copy of a resolution of the Legislature of Virginia respecting the line between that State and ours, dated June 1, and copy of Governor Harrison's letter accompanying it, dated June 29, and also the order of Council of the 19th inst., directing you to attend at the west end of Mason and Dixon's line on Monday, the 4th of November next. You are then, in conjunction with the Surveyor to be appointed on the part of Virginia, to proceed in running the line agreeable to your former direction. It will be advisable to call out the militia for guards from among those who live at some distance from the line, and we hope Virginia will take the same precautions, to prevent heats and needless controversy. . . . Colonel Hayes will continue his assistance under the former instructions."

Under this arrangement and these instructions, Col. McClean, with Joseph Neville on the part of Virginia, ran the temporary line in the fall of 1782. The boundary thus run was an extension of Mason and Dixon's line from the point where it was left in 1767 twenty-three miles, and from that point (which was afterwards proved to be about one and a half miles too far west) due north to the Ohio River. On the 23d of February, 1783, McClean reported the completion of the work to the Council of Pennsylvania.

The permanent boundary line was run and established from the Maryland line westward to the southwest corner of the State of Pennsylvania in 1784, under the direction of James Madison, Robert Andrews, John Page, Andrew Ellicott, John Ewing, David Rittenhouse, Thomas Hutchins, and John Lukens; the first four of whom were appointed by Virginia, and the others by Pennsylvania, commissioners "to determine by astronomical observations the extent of five degrees of longitude west from the river Delaware, in the latitude of Mason and Dixon's line, and to run and mark the boundaries which are common to both States, according to an agreement entered into by commissioners from the said two States at Baltimore in 1779, and afterwards ratified by their respective Assemblies." About the beginning of June Commissioners Ewing and Hutchins set out for the southwest corner of the State, as marked by the temporary line of 1782, where they met Madison and Ellicott. Rittenhouse and Lukens proceeded to Wilmington, Del., where they were afterwards joined by Page and Andrews. At each of these points an observatory was erected, where the respective parties, by many weeks of careful astronomical observations, carefully adjusted their chronometers to the true time.

"The astronomical observations being completed, on the 20th of September the Eastern Astronomers set out to meet the other commissioners in the west in order to compare them together. Messrs. Rittenhouse and Andrews carried with them the observations made at Wilmington, while Messrs. Lukens and Page returned home, not being able to endure the fatigues of so long a journey, nor the subsequent labor of running and marking the Boundary line.

¹ Pa. Arch., vol. ix. p. 506.

Mr. Madison continued with the Western Astronomers till the arrival of Messrs. Rittenhouse and Andrews, when the affairs of his family and public station obliged him to relinquish the business at this stage and return home, after concurring with the other commissioners as to the principles on which the matter was finally determined."¹

The difference in time between points five degrees of longitude distant from each other is twenty minutes, but on comparing chronometers it was found that the two observatories were twenty minutes one and one-eighth seconds apart. The observatory at Wilmington was also 114 chains 13 links west of the intersection of Mason and Dixon's line with the Delaware River. This showed that the western observatory was 134 chains 9 links west of the end of the five degrees of longitude. That distance was thereupon measured back eastward on the line, the line corrected, and the permanent southwest corner of the State marked by a substantial post. In the joint report of the commissioners, dated Nov. 18, 1784, they say, "The underwritten commissioners have continued Mason and Dixon's line to the termination of the said five degrees of longitude, by which work the southern boundary of Pennsylvania is completed. The continuation we have marked by opening vistas over the most remarkable heights which lie in its course, and by planting on many of these heights, in the parallel of latitude, the true boundary, posts marked with the letters P and V, each letter facing the State of which it is the initial. At the extremity of this line, which is the southwest corner of Pennsylvania, we have planted a squared, unlettered white-oak post, around whose base we have raised a pile of stones. The corner is in the last vista we cut, on the east side of an hill, one hundred and thirty-four chains and nine links east of the meridian of the Western Observatory, and two chains and fifty-four links west of a deep narrow valley through which the said last vista is cut. . . . The advanced season of the year and the inclemency of the weather have obliged us to suspend our operations, but we have agreed to meet again at the southwest corner of Pennsylvania on the 16th day of next May to complete the object of our commission." In accordance with this agreement they met in the following year, ran and established the west line of Pennsylvania due north from the southwest corner of the Ohio River, and made a report of the same on the 23d of August. In 1786, Col. Alexander McClean and Col. Porter ran and completed the State line northward from the Ohio River to the lake.

SLAVERY AND SERVITUDE.

Of the people who emigrated from the east to settle west of the Laurel Hill prior to 1780, a large proportion were from Virginia and Maryland, and

many of them who had held slaves east of the mountains brought those slaves with them to their new homes in the West, for at that time the laws of Pennsylvania recognized and tolerated the "peculiar institution" as fully as did those of Virginia. Among these were the Crawford, Stevensons, Harrisons, McCormicks, Vance, Wilson, and others. A most distinguished (though non-resident) holder of bondmen in Fayette County was George Washington, whose improvements on his large tract of land in the present township of Perry were made principally by their labor. Frequent allusions to these "servants" are found in letters addressed to Col. Washington in 1774 and 1775 by Valentine Crawford, who resided on Jacob's Creek, and acted as general agent in charge of Washington's lands and affairs of improvement in this region. A few extracts from those letters are given below, viz.:

"JACOB'S CREEK, May 7, 1774.

" . . . Your servants are all in very good health, and if you should incline selling them, I believe I could sell them for cash out here to different people. My brother, William Crawford, wants two of them, and I would take two myself. . . ."

"Gales, May 13, 1774.

"I write to let you know that all your servants are well, and that none have run away."² . . ."

"JACOB'S CREEK, June 8, 1774.

" . . . I will go to Simpson's [Washington's estate in the present township of Perry] to-morrow morning and consult him farther on the affair, and do everything in my power for your interest. The thoughts of selling your servants alarmed them very much, for they do not want to be sold. The whole of them have had some short spells of sickness, and some of them cut themselves with an axe, causing them to lay by for some time. One of the best of Stephens' [Washington's millwright] men cut himself with an adze the worst I ever saw anybody cut in my life. He has not been able to do one stroke for near a month. This happened in digging out the canoes. . . ."

"JACOB'S CREEK, July 27, 1774.

"DEAR COLONEL,—On Sunday evening or Monday morning, William Orr, one of the most orderly men I thought I had, ran away, and has taken a horse and other things. I have sent you an advertisement³ of

² At the time when these letters were written there was a general panic among the servants as well as the settlers on account of the commencement of the Indian hostilities known as "Dunmore's war." This panic caused a suspension of work on Washington's improvements on his tracts in the neighborhood of the present village of Perryopolis, and this, together with the fact that the servants through dread of Indian incursions and massacre were inclined to run away, was the cause of the proposition to sell them.

³ Following is a copy of the advertisement referred to.

"FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

"Run away from the subscriber, living on Jacob's Creek, near Stewart's Crossing, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on Sunday night, the 24th instant, a convict servant man named William Orr, the property of Col. George Washington. He is a well-made man, about five feet

¹ Report of the Pennsylvania Commissioners.

him. I am convinced he will make for some ship in Potomac River. I have sent two men after him, and furnished them with horses and money. I have also written to my brother, Richard Stevenson [a half-brother of Crawford's], in Berkeley, and James McCormick to escort the men I sent, and to forward this letter and advertisement to you. . . . I have sold all the men but two, and I believe I should have sold them but the man who is run away had a very sore foot, which was cut with an axe and was not long well, and John Smith was not well of the old disorder he had when he left your house. I sold Peter Miller and John Wood to one Mr. Edward Cook for £45, the money to be applied to the use of building your mill. I sold Thomas McPherson and his wife and James Lowe to Maj. John McCulloch and Jones Ennis for £65, payable in six months from the date of sale. To my brother I sold William Luke, Thomas White, and the boy, John Knight. He is either to pay you for them or he loses them in case you can prosecute your designs down the river [the opening of a plantation on the Virginia side of the Ohio, between Wheeling and the Little Kanawha]. I took John Smith and William Orr on the same terms; so that, in justice, I am accountable to you for the man if he is never got. I should have sold the whole of the servants, agreeable to your letter, if I could have got cash or good pay, but the confusion of the times put it out of my power. . . . I only went down to Fort Pitt a day or two, and two of my own servants and two militiamen ran away. I followed them and caught them all down at Bedford, and brought them back. While I was gone two of your men, John Wood and Peter Miller, stole a quantity of bacon and bread, and were to have started that very night I got home, but a man of mine discovered their design. I sold them immediately, and would have sold the whole if I could, or delivered them to Mr. Simpson, but he would not be concerned with them at any rate."

ten inches high, and about twenty-four years of age. He was born in Scotland, and speaks that dialect pretty much. He is of a red complexion and very full-faced, with short, sandy-colored hair, and very remarkable thumbs, they both being crooked. He had on and took with him a red coat lined with black binding, one white waistcoat and jacket with black horn buttons, one old brown jacket, one pair of multi-colored breeches, one pair of trousers made in sailor's fashion, and they are made of sand-bark, and have not been washed, a pair of red leggings and shoes tied with strings, two osenaberg shirts and one Holland shirt marked "V. C." when he stole, and a handker.

"He stole likewise a black horse, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock "R. W.", and shod before. He had neither bridle nor saddle that we know of. I expect he will make to some sharp turn, as he has been much used to the same. We can take good servant and secure him, so that he and horse may be had again, shall receive the above reward, or three pounds for the man alone and reasonable charges if brought home part by me.

"VAL CRAWFORD,

"FOR COL. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"JULY 25, 1774.

"N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid taking him out of the country on their port.

"V. C."

"JACOB'S CHURCH, June 21, 1775.

"I am very sorry to inform you I received a letter from Mr. Cleveland of the 7th June, wherein he seems to be in a good deal of distress. Five of the servants have run away and plagued him much. They got to the Indian towns, but by the exertions of one Mr. Duncan, a trader, he has got them again. He has sent three of them up by a man he had hired with a letter to my brother William or myself to sell them for you, but the man sold them himself somewhere about Wheeling on his way up, and never brought them to us. He got £20 Pennsylvania currency for them, and gave one year's credit. This was very low, and he did not receive one shilling. This was contrary to Cleveland's orders, as the latter wanted to raise some cash by the sale to purchase provisions."

It is noticeable that Crawford, in the correspondence above quoted, never uses the word "slave," but always "servant." Among the people employed on Washington's improvements in Fayette County there were a few African slaves (some of whom lived until within the memory of people now living), but they were principally white bondmen, such as, until the opening of the Revolution, were continually sent to America from Great Britain for crime or other causes and sold into servitude on their arrival by the masters of the vessels which brought them over. The following advertisement of such a sale is from the *Virginia Gazette* of March 3, 1768:

"Just arrived, The *Nepaul*, Capt. Aybuckle, with one hundred and ten healthy servants, men, women, and boys; among whom are many valuable tradesmen, viz.: tailors, weavers, barbers, blacksmiths, carpenters and joiners, shoemakers, a stay-maker, cooper, cabinet-maker, baker, silversmiths, a gold and silver refiner, and many others. The sale will commence at Leesdown, on the Rappahannock, on Wednesday, the 9th of this March. A reasonable credit will be allowed on giving approved security to

"THOMAS HODGE."

On the 1st of March, 1780, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed "An Act for the gradual Abolition of Slavery," which provided and declared "That all persons, as well Negroes and Mulattoes as others, who shall be born within this State from and after the passing of this act shall not be deemed and considered as servants for life or slaves; and that all servitude for life or slavery of children in consequence of the slavery of their mothers, in the case of all children born within this state from and after the passing of this act as aforesaid, shall be and hereby is utterly taken away, extinguished, and forever abolished. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That every Negro and Mulatto child born within this State after the passing of this act as aforesaid (who would in case this act had not been made have been born a servant for years, or life, or a slave) shall be deemed to be, and shall be by virtue of this act, the servant of such person, or his or her assigns, who would in such case have been entitled to the service

of such child, until such child shall attain unto the age of twenty-eight years, in the manner and on the conditions whereon servants bound by indenture for four years are or may be retained and holden. . . ."

The law required that, in order to distinguish slaves from all other persons, each and every owner of slaves at the passage of the act should, on or before the 1st of November, 1780, register in the office of the court of the county his or her name and surname and occupation or profession, with the name, age, and sex of his or her slaves or "servants for life or till the age of thirty-one years;" and it further enacted, "That no man or woman of any nation or colour, except the Negroes or Mulattoes who shall be registered as aforesaid, shall at any time hereafter be deemed adjudged or holden within the territories of this commonwealth as slaves or servants for life, but as free men and free women," except in the cases of slaves attending on delegates in Congress from other States, foreign ministers and consuls, or non-resident travelers in or through this State, and also in the cases of slaves employed as seamen on vessels owned by persons not residents in this State. In October, 1781, was passed "An Act to give relief to certain persons taking refuge in this State with respect to their slaves," which provided that such refugees might hold their slaves notwithstanding the act of March 1, 1780, but the operation of the law of 1781 was to cease at the end of six months after the termination of the war of the Revolution.

On the 13th of April, 1782, the General Assembly passed "An Act to redress certain Grievances within the counties of Westmoreland and Washington." This act was designed for the relief of certain persons living within the so-called counties of Yohogania, Monongalia, and Ohio, who had taken the oath of allegiance to Virginia, and had, at the time of the passage of the act for the gradual abolition of slavery in this State, and for a considerable time thereafter, supposed that their places of residence were outside the limits of the State of Pennsylvania, and had on that account neglected or been prevented from registering their slaves within the time required by the provisions of the act. All such persons, inhabitants of the counties of Westmoreland and Washington, who could produce proof of their having taken the oath of allegiance to Virginia before the establishment of the boundary line between the two States was agreed to, and whose names should be found in the records of the above-mentioned Virginia counties, were, by the act of 1782, "declared to be to all intents and purposes free citizens of this State;" and it was further enacted,—

"That it shall and may be lawful for all such inhabitants of the said counties who were on the 23d day of September, 1780, possessed of negro or mulatto slaves or servants until the age of thirty-one years to register such slaves or servants, agreeable to the directions of the act aforesaid for the gradual abolition

of slavery, on or before the 1st day of January next, and the said master or masters, owner or owners of such slaves or servants shall be entitled to his or their service as by the said act is directed, and the said slaves and servants shall be entitled to all benefits and immunities in the said act contained and expressed." And the clerks of the Orphans' Courts, registers of the probate of wills, and recorders of deeds for Westmoreland and Washington Counties were empowered to call on the late clerks of the Virginia counties of Yohogania, Monongalia, and Ohio for the papers and records in their custody relating to the taking of oaths of allegiance, probates of wills, granting of letters of administration, and recording of deeds; and the said ex-clerks of the Virginia counties were required to deliver up such records and documents *entire and undefaced*, under penalty of a fine of five hundred pounds for refusal or neglect to do so, and such records and documents were then to become a part of the records of Westmoreland and Washington Counties.

The passage of the law for the gradual abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania was very offensive to most of those who had come into this region with their servants from the other side of Mason and Dixon's line. It has been said (but with how much of truth is not known) that Gen. Washington was greatly displeased by the enactment, and the story even goes so far as to assert that he regarded it as a personal affront, and that this was the cause of his disposing of his real and personal property in Fayette County. However this may have been, it is certain that a large proportion of the Virginians and Marylanders who had settled with their slaves west of the Laurel Hill became so incensed at the adoption of this measure, and the establishment at about the same time of the boundary line, by which, to their surprise, they found themselves in Pennsylvania and not within the bounds of Virginia, as they had supposed, that they sold out their possessions in the Monongahela country and removed with their slaves to the Southwest. This was one of the principal causes for the commencement of the very extensive emigration from this section of country to Kentucky,¹ which set in about 1780, and

¹ Judge Veech says, concerning this matter, "The passage of this law and its becoming a 'fixed fact' about the same time that this was [found to be] Pennsylvania territory combined to induce many of our early settlers to sell out and migrate to Kentucky, which about this date had opened her charms to adventure, settlement, and slavery. Fayette gave to that glorious State many of her best pioneer settlers, among whom were her Papes, her Rowans, her Metcalfes, her Hardins, and others. The flight to Kentucky started from the mouth of *Redbank*, in Kentucky boats, which landed at Limestone (Maysville). The current was kept up during the decade of 1780-90, and to some extent afterwards, but now it began to blend with another current which ran into the cheap and tempting plains of Ohio. . . . These early removals to Kentucky brought to our county overpopulating numbers of settlers from Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, who availed themselves of the opportunity to buy out the improvements of the settlers upon easy terms. Of this class of new settlers were the Friends, who settled about Browns-

continued during a succeeding period of ten or fifteen years.

Among the number of residents of Fayette County who registered slaves under the requirement of the law of 1780 are found the following-named persons:

Edward Cook, registered Oct. 12, 1780, seven slaves, viz.: James, aged 45; Sall, 35; Davy, 24; Joshua, 22; Esther, 17; Nelly, 16; and Sue, 1 year.

Zachariah Connell, Oct. 28, 1780, two slaves, viz.: Tom, aged 32, and Luce, 40.

Thomas Brown, Dec. 27, 1782, six slaves.

William McCormick, Dec. 30, 1782, five slaves.

James Finley, 1781 and 1782, eight slaves.

Van Swearingen, 1780, nine slaves, and in 1781 four more.

William Goe, 1782, ten slaves.

Robert Beall, 18 slaves; Walter Brisco, 9; Margaret Hutton, 9; Isaac Meason, 8; James Cross, 8; Andrew Linn, 7; Sarah Hardin, 7; Nancy Brashears, 12; Richard Noble, 7; Benjamin Stevens, 6; James Dearth, 6; John Stevenson, 5; Samuel Kincaid, 5; Peter Laughlin, 5; John McKibben, 5; Edmund Freeman, 4; James Blackiston, 4; Isaac Pierce, 4; Augustine Moore, 4; Hugh Laughlin, 4; Benjamin Davis, 4; James Hammond, 4. Each of the following-named registered three slaves, viz.: Providence Mounts, John Minter, Margaret Vance, William Harrison, Dennis Springer, Thomas Moore, Joseph Grable, Robert Harrison, Isaac Newman, John Wells. Among those registering two slaves each were Richard Stevenson, John Hardin, Mark Hardin, Robert Ross, Philip Shute, John Mason, John Laughlin, Otho Brashears, Jonathan Arnold, and Rezin Virgin.

An act supplementary and amendatory to the act for the gradual abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania was passed on the 29th of March, 1788. Among the several provisions of this act was one declaring that all persons owners of children born after March 1, 1780, who would, under the act of that date, be liable to serve till twenty-eight years of age, must, in order to hold such children to servitude, cause them to be registered on or before April 1, 1789, or within six months after their birth.

In addition to the owners of slaves already mentioned, there are found the following names of persons registering slaves in Fayette County in and prior to the year 1803, viz.:

Monmouth Township.

John Moore, wheelwright. Sarah Brown, single woman.
Ann Brown, widow.
Bazil Brown, farmer. Nancy Workman, widow.

ville, and the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians generally."—*Memorials of Old*

Col. Israel Shreve, the purchaser of Gen. Washington's lands in Perry township, Fayette Co., in a letter dated Dec. 20, 1789, and addressed to his brother in New Jersey, said:—

"Land does not rise much in this place, owing to the great emigration down the river. It seems as if people were crazy to get off on the Ohio. Many leave very good fixings, set out for they know not where, but too late to find their mistake."

Bullskin Township.

Betsey Beall, widow. William Boyd, Esq.
Elizabeth Stephenson, single woman. Presley Carr Lane, Esq.

Spring Hill Township.

Mary Moore, widow. Thomas Tobin, farmer.
John Wilson, farmer. Thomas Clare, "
Catharine Swearingen. Joshua Brown, "
John McFarland, major militia.

Georges Township.

George Tobin, farmer. Hugh Cunningham, farmer.

Brownsville.

John McCluer Hazlip, William Crawford, merchant.
Joseph Thornton, merchant.

German Township.

John Huston, hatter and merchant. Andrew Rabb, miller.
Ephraim Walter, farmer. Thomas Graham, merchant, Geneva.
Robert McLean, "

Dunbar Township.

John Canon, farmer. John Rogers, farmer and inn-keeper.
James Paull, " Jacob Murphy, farmer.
Joseph Torrance, farmer.

Washington Township.

Hezekiah McGruder, farmer. John Patterson, Esq.
Daniel Canon, farmer. James Lynch, farmer.
Samuel Burns, farmer. Heirs of Samuel Culbertson.
John Goe, farmer.

Franklin Township.

Benjamin Stephens, farmer. James Paull, Esq.
Hannah Crawford, widow. John Patterson, farmer.
John McClelland, farmer. Samuel Work, farmer.
Benoni Dawson, farmer. Agnes Canon, widow.
John Byers, farmer.

Union Township.

Ephraim Douglass, Esq. John Wood, saddler and merchant.
Alexander McClean, surveyor. Joseph Huston, iron-master.
John Jackson, miller.
Ann Murphy, widow.

Luzerne Township.

Nathaniel Breading, Esq. James Hammond, farmer.
Andrew Frazer, farmer. John Hyatt, farmer.

Tyrone Township.

Alexander Long, farmer.

Under the law of March 29, 1788, registries of children liable to servitude continued in Fayette for more than half a century, and three hundred and fifty-four such registries were made in the county during the period from Feb. 5, 1789, to Jan. 12, 1839, after which latter date none have been found in the records.

CHAPTER XIII.

ERECTION OF FAYETTE COUNTY—ESTABLISHMENT OF COURTS—COUNTY BUILDINGS.

THE original counties of Pennsylvania were Philadelphia, Chester, and Bucks, of which the western boundaries were indefinite. On the 10th of May, 1729, an act was passed erecting the county of Lancaster, to embrace "all and singular the lands within the province of Pennsylvania lying to the northward of Octoraro Creek, and to the westward of a line of marked trees running from the north branch of the said Octoraro Creek northeasterly to the river Schuylkill; . . . and the said Octoraro Creek, the line of marked trees, and the river Schuylkill aforesaid shall be the boundary line or division between said county and the counties of Chester and Philadelphia." Thus the nominal jurisdiction of Lancaster County extended westward to the western limits of the province, including the territory which now forms the county of Fayette.

In 1749 the inhabitants of the western parts of Lancaster County represented to the Governor and Assembly of the province that they were suffering great hardships by reason of remoteness from the county-seat, the courts of justice, and the public offices, and prayed for the formation of a new county from that part of Lancaster; whereupon, on the 27th of January, 1750, it was by the General Assembly enacted "That all and singular the lands lying within the province of Pennsylvania aforesaid to the westward of Susquehanna, and northward and westward of the county of York,¹ be and are hereby erected into a county named and hereafter to be called Cumberland, bounded northward and westward with the line of the province, eastward partly with the river Susquehanna and partly with the said county of York, and southward in part by the said county of York and part by the line dividing the said province from that of Maryland."

For more than twenty years, a period covering the campaigns of Washington and Braddock and the

planting of the earlier settlements in the valleys of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela, Cumberland continued to include the region west of the Laurel Hill range. On the 9th of March, 1771, that region (embracing the present counties of Fayette, Westmoreland, Washington, Allegheny, and contiguous country) passed to the jurisdiction of Bedford County, which was erected by an act of that date, to include "all and singular the lands lying and being within the boundaries following, that is to say, beginning where the province line crosses the Tuscarora mountain, and running along the summit of that mountain to the Gap near the head of the Path Valley; thence with a north line to the Juniata; thence with the Juniata to the mouth of Shaver's Creek; thence northeast to the line of Berks County; thence along the Berks County line northwestward to the western bounds of the province; thence southward, according to the several courses of the western boundary of the province, to the southwest corner of the province, and from thence eastward with the southern line of the province to the place of beginning."

The territory of Bedford County west of the Laurel Hill became Westmoreland by the passage (Feb. 26, 1773) of an act erecting the last-named county, to embrace "All and singular the lands lying within the province of Pennsylvania, and being within the boundaries following, that is to say, beginning in the province line, where the most westerly branch, commonly called the South, or Great Branch of Youghiogheny River crosses the same; then down the easterly side of the said branch and river to the Laurel Hill; thence along the ridge of the said hill, northeastward, so far as it can be traced, or till it runs into the Allegheny Hill; thence along the ridge dividing the waters of the Susquehanna and the Allegheny Rivers to the purchase line at the head of Susquehanna; thence due west to the limits of the province, and by the same to the place of beginning."

Westmoreland County was divided into townships by the Court of Quarter Sessions, held at Robert Hanna's house, April 6, 1773. "Before William Crawford, Esq., and his associates, justices of the same court, the court proceeded to divide the said county into the following townships, by the limits and descriptions hereafter following, viz." Then follows a description of the boundary lines of the several townships, viz.: Fairfield, Donegal, Huntington, Mount Pleasant, Hempfield, Pitt, Tyrone, Springhill, Menallen, Rostraver, and Armstrong, the descriptions of the five townships embracing the present county of Fayette being as follows:

Tyrone. "Beginning at the mouth of Jacob's Creek, and running up that creek to the line of Fairfield; thence with that line to the Youghiogheny; thence along to the foot of Laurel Hill, to Gist's; thence by Burd's road to where it crosses Redstone Creek; thence down that creek to the mouth; thence with a straight line to the beginning."

¹ York County had been erected a short time previously (Aug. 19, 1749), to embrace "all and singular the lands lying within the province of Pennsylvania to the westward of the river Susquehanna and southward and eastward of the South Mountain, . . . bounded northward and westward by a line to be run from the said river Susquehanna along the ridge of the said South Mountain until it shall intersect the Maryland line, southward by the said Maryland line, and eastward by the said river Susquehanna."

Springhill. "Beginning at the mouth of Redstone Creek, and running thence a due west course to the western boundary of the province; thence with the province line to the southern boundary of the province; then east with that line to where it crosses the Youghiogheny; then with the Youghiogheny to Laurel Hill; then with the line of Tyrone to Gist's, and thence with that line to the beginning."

Menallen. "Beginning at the mouth of Brown's Run, thence due east to the top of Laurel Hill, and . . . westward to the limits of the province."

Rostraver. "Beginning at the mouth of Jacob's Creek, and running down the Youghiogheny to where it joins the Monongahela, then up the Monongahela to the mouth of the Redstone Creek, and thence with a straight line to the beginning."

Donegal. "To begin where the line of Fairfield township intersects the county line, and to run along that line to where the Youghiogheny crosses the same; thence down the north side of the Youghiogheny to the top of Chestnut Ridge; thence along the top of Chestnut Ridge to the line of Armstrong; thence up the Loyal Hanna to the mouth of the Big Roaring Run, and thence up said run to the beginning."

The project to form the county of Fayette from the southern part of Westmoreland was agitated as early as 1781. The old county had in that year been shorn of its territory west of the Monongahela by the erection of Washington County, and now the project to reduce its limits still farther by the formation of Fayette met with strong opposition in the other parts. Among the many remonstrances against it was the following, a letter from Christopher Hays to President Moore,¹ dated Sept. 20, 1782:

" . . . I Have been Informed By Bill Printed for Public Consideration that the County of Westmoreland will or is to be Divided into Two Counties Unless Opposed by the Public. If the New County should take Place Westmoreland County will be Totally Ruined, and in a short Time will Become an Easy Prey to the Enemy," as the Major Part of what will be Left to this County are at Present in Forts and Blockhouses, scarcely able of supporting themselves, and of Consequence will Ready be Ruined if we rely on the Protection of the Lieutenants of the other County, I Therefore would Beg the Favour of you, to use your Influence & Interest with the Principle Members of the Assembly of this State to have said Bill made Void & of None Effect, and to Move the seat of justice of this County Into some Interior Part of the County, & in so Doing you will Much oblige the Distressed of Westmoreland and your

"Most Obedient Humble servant

"CHRISTO. HAYS."

But the remonstrances failed to effect the purpose for which they were intended, and on the 26th of September, 1783, the General Assembly passed an act, which, after reciting in its preamble that "a great number of the inhabitants of that part of Westmoreland County circumscribed by the rivers Monongahela and Youghiogheny and Mason and Dixon's line have by their petition humbly represented to the Assembly of this State the great inconvenience they labor under by reason of their distance from the seat of judicature in said county," proceeded to enact and declare "That all and singular the lands lying within that part of Westmoreland County bounded as herein-after described: beginning at Monongahela River where Mason and Dixon's line intersects the same; thence down said river to the mouth of Speir's Run; thence by a straight line to the mouth of Jacob's Creek; thence by the Youghiogheny River to the forks of the same; thence up the southwest branch of the said river, by a part of Bedford County, to Mason and Dixon's line; thence by said line to the Monongahela River aforesaid, be and hereby are erected into a county named and hereafter to be called Fayette² County."

The county of Fayette, as formed and erected by the act of 1783, embraced all that is within the present limits of the county west of the Youghiogheny, but nothing on the other side of the river. On the 17th of February, 1784, an act was passed annexing to Fayette the territory which it now embraces east and northeast of the Youghiogheny, viz.: "All that part of Westmoreland County beginning at the mouth of Jacob's Creek, thence up the main branch of the said creek to Cherry's mill, thence along the road leading to Jones's mill until the same shall intersect the line of Bedford County,⁴ thence southwesterly by the line of Bedford County aforesaid until the same intersects the Youghiogheny River, thence down the said river to the place of beginning."

The act erecting the county provided, in one of its sections, "That all taxes already laid within the bounds of the county of Fayette by virtue of any act of the General Assembly of this State which are not already paid shall be collected by the respective collectors within the bounds aforesaid and paid into the hands of the treasurer of Westmoreland County. . . ." But it appears that this matter of the collection of taxes at that time in Fayette County was a very embarrassing one, that the attempt to make such col-

² So named in honor of the Marquis de La Fayette, the friend of Washington, and a general in the Continental army during the Revolution.

⁴ The part of the line from Cherry's Mill east to the line of Somerset County being found to be obscure and not well defined, was run out and established by commissioners appointed by the Governor for the purpose, under authority of an act passed March 1, 1806.

The line along the crest of Laurel Hill, between Fayette and Somerset Counties, being indefinite, was established under authority of an act of Assembly passed April 17, 1844, by John Hanna, of Somerset, and John R. Lave, of Fayette, commissioners, under whose direction the work was done by H. S. Holbrook, Esq., surveyor.

¹ Pa. Archives, ix. 677.

² The Indians, merged by the British, were at that time constantly threatening the northern settlements in Westmoreland, and only a few weeks before had burned and destroyed Hamastown, the old county-seat.

lection met with resistance, and that in various parts of the county, as well as in Washington and Westmoreland,¹ outrages and violence were not uncommon. That the new county (particularly Menallen township and the country on Georges Creek) was then in a state of almost anarchy is shown by the tenor of various letters and documents found in the archives of the State, though the occurrences and circumstances to which they refer cannot at the present time be fully understood. Copies of some of the papers mentioned are here given, viz.:

Letter of Secretary Armstrong to Michael Huffnagle, of Westmoreland County.

"PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15, 1783.

"DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 16th Ult. has been received. The licentious disposition discovered in Menallen township is not a little alarming, & in the Opinion of Council requires an early and vigorous correction.

"Upon the receipt of this you will therefore assemble the Magistracy of that part of the County, & with them adopt the most efficient measures to investgate the business and enforce the laws.

"J. ARMSTRONG, JR.,
"Secy."

Ephraim Douglass to President Dickinson.

"UNIONTOWN, 2d February, 1784.

"The instructions of Council respecting the opposition to assessment in Menallen township I laid before the Justices as directed, but they have not yet come to any resolution thereon; some of them I find are of opinion that the reviving it at this distant time might be attended with more vexatious consequences than the suffering it to be forgotten will probably produce. For this reason, and in consideration of their since peaceable demeanor, I should incline to agree with them that for the present, until the authority of the Court becomes by degrees and habitude of obedience more firmly established in the general acquiescence of all descriptions of people within the County, and a Goal and other objects of popular terror be erected to impress on their minds an idea of the punishment annexed to a breach of the laws,

¹ The following letter from Christopher Hays to President Moore, dated "Westmoreland County, 8-pc. 29, 1782," shows that the assessment and collection of taxes was forcibly resisted before the erection of Fayette, viz.:

"... As our Assessors was taking their Returns According to Law, the Opposers Assembled under arms, Drove them off from their Deuty, Fired Guns at them, and say they will not Pay any Taxes, nor be Obedient to our Laws, being they never took the oath of Fidelity to this State, But means to support a New State. I should think it would not be amiss if the Honourable Council would send a number of Proclamations against all those that is or will be in Opposition of all Laws and Lawfull Proceeding in this State, as there is a Number such in our Territories, & will of Consequence encourage a Number More Unless something Done to Oppose them; the Citizens of these Two Counties [Westmoreland and Washington] Think it Extremely Heard to pay Taxes & be nearle all summer under arms & Receive Neither Pay nor Provisions, as Each Man has to Find mostly their own Provisions while on Deuty."

lenient measures might produce as good effects as the most rigorous ones that justice could adopt, were not the wisdom and directions of Council opposed to this opinion. To these reasons for declining the prosecution of offenders if their identity could be made to appear (which I think very doubtful) might be added others that I am distressed to be obliged to take notice of. The Tax not having been assessed till after the division of the County, the authority of the Commissioners of Westmoreland then became justly questionable, and the total want of Commissioners in this County to levy a Tax of any kind, either for the State or to answer the exigencies of the County, and the consequent inability of the Trustees to perform the duties assigned them by the Legislature, may all be subjects of consideration in this case. For, from an unhappy misconception of the law for dividing Westmoreland, this county has not an officer of any kind, except such as were created or continued by the Act or appointed by Council. Denied a separate election of a member in Council and representative in Assembly till the general election of the present year,² they unfortunately concluded that this inability extended to all the other elective officers of the County, and in consequence of this belief voted for them in conjunction with Westmoreland. . . . The Trustees have appointed next Monday to meet on and begin the partition line between this county and Westmoreland on this condition, which Col. MacLean, who is to be executive person, has generously agreed to—to pay all the expence at some future time, when it shall be in their power to call upon the County Commissioners for the money. And necessity has suggested to us the expedient of building a temporary Goal by subscription, which is now on foot."

*Ephraim Douglass to Secretary Armstrong.*³

"UNIONTOWN, May 29, 1784.

"The County Commissioners are so much counteracted by the rabble of this country that it appears hardly probable the Taxes will ever be collected on the present mode. In the township of Menallen in particular, which includes this place, agreeable to its limits in the Duplicate, the terror of undertaking the duty of Collector has determined several to refuse it under the high penalty annexed. Two only have accepted it, and these have both been robbed by some ruffians unknown, and in the night, of their Duplicates. The inhabitants of the other townships have

² The act erecting the county provided, Section 29, "That this act shall not take effect until the first day of September, which will be the year of our Lord 1784, so far as the same respects the election of Censors, a Counsellor [Councilor], and Representative for the General Assembly, but the inhabitants of the County of Fayette aforesaid shall, at the ensuing election, elect Censors, a Counsellor, and Representatives in Assembly in conjunction with the inhabitants of Westmoreland County, agreeable to the directions of the constitution and the laws now in force." And from Mr. Douglass' letter it appears that the people of Fayette had supposed that the same provision applied to the election of all county officers.

³ Pa. Arch., x. 582.

not gone such lengths, but complain so much of the hardships and want of money that I fear very little is to be hoped from them. On the other hand, the banditti from Bucks County, or some others equally bad, or, more probably, both, have established themselves in some part of this country not certainly known, but thought to be in the deserted part of Washington County, whence they make frequent incursions into the settlements under cover of the night, terrify the inhabitants, sometimes beat them unmercifully, and always rob them of such of their property as they think proper, and then retire to their lurking-places. . . . This county, however, and even this town, has suffered by them, though they came in the character of thieves and not of robbers here [that is, to Uniontown]. And yet nothing has been attempted hitherto to punish or bring them to justice, partly, perhaps, because there are not yet a sufficient number provoked by their losses, but principally from the improbability of succeeding in the attempt."

*Deposition of James Bell.*¹

"Fayette County, ss.:

"The examination of James Bell, of George Township and County aforesaid, taken on oath before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the peace in the 5th County the 5th day of June, 1784: who saith that in the night between the 2d and 3d days of this Inst. he being in the Dwelling House of Philip Jenkins, Collector of the Township of Springhill in sd County and about nine o'clock of the same night, came in three men with pistols cocked in their hands, who did violently assault & beat him the sd Jenkins, and Demanded his Dublicate and money with their Cocked pistols at his Breast, and he got up & went to the Room where his Dublicate was, while one stayed and kept said Deponent on his seat, but he understood They Robbed sd Jenkins of his Dublicate warrant and money & threatening if Ever he had any Concern with the Business they would burn him & all he had, or if any other persons had any Concern with it they would do so to them; one of a them was a Tall man with a Hunting shirt on, another was of a middle-size, had on a Hunting shirt and trousers, the other was a less-sized man with a Hunting shirt & Trowsers on, and all their faces were streaked with Black.

"JAMES BELL.

"Taken made & signed the Day & years above written, before me,

"ROBERT RICHY."

*Christopher Hays to President Dickinson.*²

"WESTMORELAND COUNTY, 11th June, 1784.

"DEAR SIR:

"My best compliments wait on your Excellency and Family. I take this opportunity to inform your Excellency that a considerable number of Inhabitants (formerly Virginians, and in opposition to the Laws and Government of this State) have now turned out open Robbers, and so notorious that scarce two days pass that some outrage is not committed in one part or other of this Country, tho' Fayette and Washington Counties seem, at present, to be the prin-

cipal seat of Depredation. Last Wednesday the Collector was robbed near Besin's Town, in Fayette County, of about twenty-two pounds in Cash, his Warrant and Duplicate taken from him, and his person grossly abused. Sundry other robberies have been committed lately in Washington and Fayette Counties, mostly on the Property of the most noted defenders of the Country during the late conflict. . . . I would beg the favor of your Excellency to send me the late acts of Assembly by my son-in-law, Capt^o. Henderson, and the favor shall be gratefully acknowledged by

"Sir, with the highest respect,

"Your Excellency's most obedient

"Humble Servant,

"CHRISTOPHER HAYS.

"His Excellency John Dickinson, Esq."

*Memorial from Fayette County, 1784.*³

"FAYETTE COUNTY, June 15, 1784.

"To his Excellency John Dickinson, Esquire, President of ye Supreme Executive Council.

"HOND SR.—The Inhabitants of Stewart's Crossings beg leave to represent your Excellency: That we were much surpris'd on being presented with ye Copy of a Letter by one of your worthy members, which was sent to your Excellency, informing you that a considerable number of ye Inhabitants (formerly Virginians), in opposition to the Laws and Government of this State, have now turned out open Robbers. We are happy that we have it in our power to present this to your Excellency by the hands of a Gentleman, whom we hope will do us the Honor to state us impartially in our fair character without respect of parties, as this Gentleman is well acquainted with ye circumstance of ye whole matter in doing us the Honour of accompanying us in going in search of those Robbers and suppressing such Burglars. We acknowledge we were brought up under ye Government of Virginia, and were ruled by that Government while the Territorial Disputes subsisted between the two States, But when they thought proper to adjust ye Boundaries, we were willing to submit to ye Laws of Pennsylvania, and hope your Excellency will find us as true Citizens as any belonging to ye State, as we have made it evident on every occasion. We have always been willing to risque our all in the glorious cause we have been so long contending for, which we can make manifest by Sundry Gentlemen who are as fully acquainted with us as the author of that Letter which was sent to your Excellency. And amongst others, Col. McClene who has suffered on fatigue, with those who seem at present to be the objects of such malevolent ridicule without the least reason. We were happy in believing that all party matters were buried in oblivion, but are greatly concerned to find the contrary. Col. Hays has related in another Letter to your Excellency, that those who bore the Burden of ye War must now be ruled over by those who are Enemies in their Hearts to ye State. We would appeal to ye knowledge and Candour of the several officers who have commanded in this Department, whether the people thus stigmatized have been more backward in defense of our common rights than any of our neighbours. We must beg your Excellency's pardon, for making so free, from ye most intolerable character your Excellency had of us, but we shall refer you to that worthy Gentleman Major Douglass, who is

¹ Pa. Arch., x, 394.

² Ibid., x, 379.

³ Ibid., x, 280.

rather better acquainted with us than Col. Hays. So makes bold to subscribe ourselves your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants.

"ROBERT BEALL,	MARCUS STEVENSON,
"ZACH'S. CONNELL,	MOSES SMITH,
"WM. McCORMICK,	JAS. DAVIS,
"JOHN STEVENSON,	WILLIAM CONNELL."

ESTABLISHMENT OF COURTS.

The act by which Fayette County was erected provided and declared "That the Justices of the Peace commissioned at the time of passing this act, and residing within the county of Fayette, or any three of them, shall and may hold courts of General Quarter Sessions of the peace, and General Gaol Delivery, and county courts for holding of Pleas; and shall have all and singular the powers, rights, jurisdictions, and authorities, to all intents and purposes, as other the Justices of Courts of General Quarter Sessions, and Justices of the county courts for holding of Pleas in the other counties, may, can, or ought to have in their respective counties; which said courts shall sit and be held for the county of Fayette on the Tuesday preceding the courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas in Washington County in every year, at the school-house or some fit place in the town of Union, in the said county, until a court-house be built; and when the same is built and erected in the county aforesaid, the said several courts shall then be holden and kept at the said court-house on the days before mentioned."

Under this provision and authority, the first term of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas for Fayette County was held in the school-house at Uniontown on the fourth Tuesday in December, 1783, before Philip Rogers, Esq., and his associates, Alexander McClean, Robert Adams, John Allen, Robert Ritchie, and Andrew Rabb, all justices in and for the county of Westmoreland. The Grand Inquest was composed as follows: John Powers, Ebenezer Finley, Henry Swindler, John Beeson, James Ritter, Nathan Springler, Thomas Kendall, David Hogg, William McFarlane, Samuel Lyon, John Patrick, Thomas Gaddis, Jacob Rich, Edward Hatfield, Dennis Springer, Charles Hickman, Nathaniel Breadding, Reuben Camp, and Hugh McCreary.

The first business of the court was the admission of attorneys, viz.: Thomas Scott, Hugh M. Brackenridge, David Bradford, Michael Huffnagle, George Thompson, Robert Galbraith, Samuel Irwin, and David Redick. There were brought before the court five cases of assault and battery, one of assault, and two of bastardy. The court proceeded to fix "tavern rates," to license tavern-keepers, and to subdivide the county into nine townships,¹ viz.: Washington, Franklin, Lu-

zerne, Menallen, Union, German, Georges, Spring Hill, and Wharton. The holding of this first court for Fayette was mentioned by Ephraim Douglass, in a letter to President Dickinson, dated "Uniontown, 2d February, 1784," viz.: "The courts were opened for this County on the 23d of December last; the gathering of people was pretty numerous, and I was not alone in fearing that we should have had frequent proofs of that turbulence of spirit with which they have been so generally, perhaps so justly, stigmatized, but I now take great satisfaction in doing them the justice to say that they behaved to a man with good order and decency; our grand jury was really respectable, equal at least to many I have seen in courts of long standing. Little business was done, other than dividing the County into Townships."²

At the June session of 1784, Richard Merryfield was brought before the court "for prophane swearing and for contemptuous behaviour to John Allen, Esquire, one of the Justices of this Court, now attending Court. And it being proved to the Court that the Deft. swore one prophane oath in these words, 'By G—d,' the Court fine him 10s. therefor, and order that he find surety for his good behaviour till next Court in the sum of £50, and that he be committed till this Judgement be complied with."

The first judge "learned in the law" who presided in the Fayette County courts was the Hon. Alexander Addison, who held his first term at Uniontown on the third Monday in September, 1791, Fayette County then forming part of the Fifth Judicial District. Judge Addison's successor was Samuel Roberts, who first presided in March, 1803, and was commissioned April 30th in the same year.

The Fourteenth Judicial District, including Fayette County, was established by act of Assembly in 1818, and in July of the same year Thomas H. Baird was commissioned president judge of said district. His successor was the Hon. Nathaniel Ewing, appointed Feb. 15, 1838, to fill a vacancy, and continued in the office for ten years.

Samuel A. Gilmore was appointed and commissioned president judge of the Fourteenth District Feb. 25, 1848. In October, 1851, he was elected, under the constitutional amendment making the office elective. He was commissioned Nov. 6, 1851, and served more than ten years. James Lindsey was elected in October, 1861, and held his first term as president judge in December of that year. He died Sept. 1, 1864. His successor was John K. Ewing, appointed and commissioned president judge in November, 1864. He presided at the terms of Decem-

Henry Clay, June 9, 1824; Perry, June 7, 1829; Jefferson, June, 1840; Nicholson, Dec. 19, 1845; Youghiogheny, Dec. 11, 1847; Springfeld, March 10, 1849; North Union and South Union, March 11, 1851; Stewart, March, 1855, at which time the township of Youghiogheny ceased to exist, a part of its territory being included in Stewart, and the remainder annexed to Springfield. In September, 1877, Tyone Township was divided and formed into the townships of Upper and Lower Tyone.

² Penna. Arch., x, 553.

¹ Additional townships of Fayette County have been erected as follows: Tyrone, March, 1784; Bulskin, March, 1784; Redstone, December, 1797; Salt Lick, December, 1797; Dunbar, December, 1798; Bridgeport, November, 1815; Brownsville, November, 1817; Connellsville, Oct. 31, 1822;

ber, 1864, and March, June, and September, 1865. Samuel A. Gilmore was elected in the fall of 1865, and served on the bench till his death, which occurred in May, 1873.

Judge Edward Campbell was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gilmore, and presided at the terms of June and September, 1873. The Hon. Alpheus E. Willson was elected in October, 1873, held his first term at Uniontown in December of that year, and is still president judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District, comprising the counties of Fayette and Greene.

Orphans' Courts were established in Pennsylvania by an act passed in 1713, which provided and declared "that the justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each county of this province, or so many of them as are or shall be from time to time enabled to hold these courts, shall have full power and are hereby empowered, in the same week that they are or shall be by law directed to hold the same courts, or at such other times as they shall see occasion, to hold and keep a court of record in each of the said counties, which shall be styled 'The Orphans' Court.'"

By act of the 13th of April, 1791, for establishing courts of justice in conformity to the constitution, provision was made for the holding of Orphans' Courts "at such stated times as the judges of said courts in their respective counties shall for each year ordain and establish."

The first record of the Orphans' Court of Fayette County is dated Dec. 24, 1783, at which time a term of the court was held by Justices Alexander McClean, Philip Rogers, Robert Adams, John Allen, Robert Ritchie, and Andrew Rabb. The business done was the appointment of guardians over the three minor children of John Moore, deceased, viz.: George Cott for Philip Moore, Thomas Kendall for Henry Moore, and Michael Moore, Jr., for George Moore.

The old constitution of Pennsylvania provided that Orphans' Courts should be held quarterly in each city and county of the State. The present constitution declares that "judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, learned in the law, shall be judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and of the Orphans' Court."

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The courts of Fayette County were first held in the school-house in Uniontown, as provided and directed in the act erecting the county. In February, 1784, Ephraim Douglass, the first prothonotary of Fayette, who had then recently removed to Uniontown to assume the duties of his office, wrote a letter to Gen. Irvine, in which he described the appearance of the new county-seat, and said, "We have a court-house

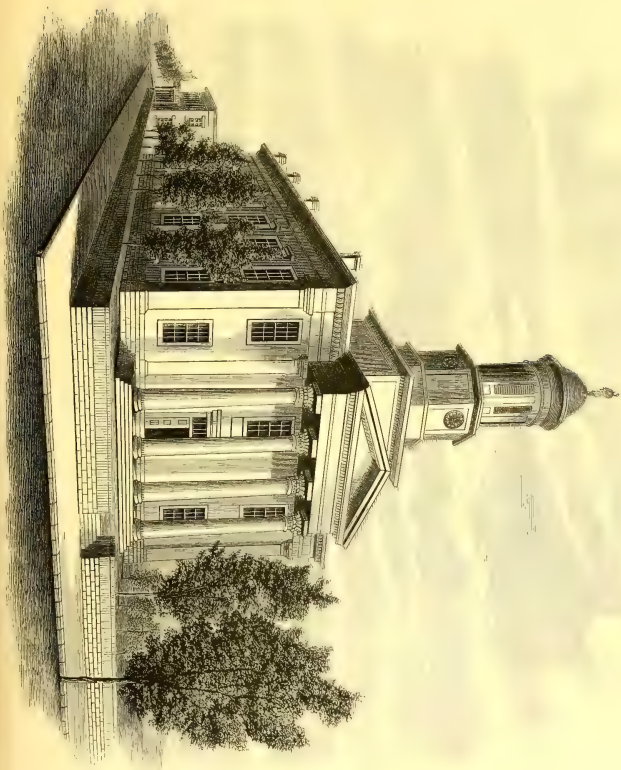
and school-house in one." How long the school-house continued to serve the double purpose is not known, for nothing is found in the records having reference to the erection of the first court-house.

The act erecting the county declared, "That it shall and may be lawful to and for Edward Cook, Robert Adams, Theophilus Phillips, James Dougherty, and Thomas Rodgers, all of the aforesaid county, or any three of them, to purchase and take assurance to them and their heirs of a piece of land situated in Uniontown in trust, and for the use of the inhabitants of said county, and thereon to erect and build a court-house and prison sufficient to accommodate the public service of said county." The cost of the land and buildings was restricted by the act to one thousand pounds current money of the State; and the commissioners and assessors of the county were authorized and required to assess and levy taxes to that amount (or such less amount as the trustees might deem sufficient), "for purchasing the said land and finishing the said court-house and prison."

Under the authority so conferred on them, the trustees purchased a site for the public buildings from Henry Besson, proprietor of Uniontown, who on the 16th day of March, 1784, "for and in consideration of the love which he bears to the inhabitants of the county of Fayette, and for the further consideration of sixpence to him in hand well and truly paid," conveyed by deed to the said trustees for the county the following described lot of ground, situate in the town of Union, and at that part thereof known in the general plan of the town by the name of the Centre Public Ground, containing in breadth eastward and westward on the street called Elbow Street ninety-nine feet, bounded westward by lott No. 36, one hundred and fifty feet, thence in the same direction forty feet across Peters Street; thence by the school-house lott north sixty-four degrees and three-quarters, east two hundred feet to Redstone Creek; thence by the said creek seventy-seven feet, then by lott No. 20, two hundred and forty-two feet, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and forty-six perches."

The ground then conveyed to the trustees was the lot on which stand the present public buildings (court-house, jail, and sheriff's residence) of the county. On this lot was built the first court-house of the county, but (as before stated) nothing is known of the date of its erection, its size or style of construction. The only reference to this old building is found in an entry in the commissioners' records, dated Jan. 7, 1796, which shows that on that day the board resolved to sell the old court-house; and it was accordingly advertised to be sold at public auction on Tuesday, the 26th of that month. The sale took place accordingly, and the building was purchased by Dennis Springer for £15 12s. 6d., to be removed from the public grounds.

On the same day on which the commissioners resolved to sell the old building (Jan. 7, 1796) they



contracted with Dennis Springer "to procure two stoves for the use of the New Court House, and to set them up in complete order." This shows that a new court-house was then in process of construction and well advanced towards completion. On the 30th of March, 1796, a bill of ten dollars was allowed "for Sconces for the use of Court House."

June 28, 1796, John Smilie and Ephraim Douglass, Esq., were appointed by the board of commissioners to proceed, with Dennis Springer, contractor for the new court-house building, "to judge the extra work of said building and determine the value thereof, and the sum said Springer shall receive over the sum contracted for." On the 14th of December following, Messrs. Smilie and Douglass reported "that the work done by Den. Springer more than his agreement is worth £121 17s. 9d., equal to \$325.03," for which sum he then obtained an order on the treasurer. He had previously received an order on the treasurer for \$1037.50; total, \$1362.53.

Ephraim Douglass, Alexander McClean, and Joseph Huston having been selected by the trustees and Springer, the contractor for the new court-house "to view the said building and Judge of its Sufficiency," reported, Jan. 16, 1797, to the commissioners "that the work is sufficiently done according to Contract, as per report filed." On the 25th of April, 1801, Col. Alexander McClean was instructed and empowered by the commissioners "to level the Court House yard, and wall the same at the south Exremity of the Offices, and erect stone steps to ascend from the street, or rather the public ground upon the walk or yard, and to gravel the said Court House yard to the door of the Court House and each of the office doors, erect stone steps, prepare and set up the necessary gates on the Avenues, &c., and to be allowed a reasonable compensation therefor." On the 17th of September, 1802, John Miller rendered a bill "for a Bell for the use of the Court House, with the necessary Smith and carpenter work, \$219.03." Feb. 1, 1812, the commissioners contracted with John Miller, of Uniontown, "for roofing the Court House and public building, at \$7 per square."

March 27, 1838, "Commissioners, with Carpenter, engaged in adopting a plan for improvement of Court House." Whether the contemplated improvement was carried out or not does not appear from the records.

On the 4th of February, 1845, the court-house was destroyed by fire, which broke out while the court was in session. The circumstances of the occurrence are narrated in the commissioners' records as follows:

"COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, Feby. 4, 1845.

"Board met. present	{	Thomas Duncan, Robert Bleakley, P. F. Gibbons.
------------------------	---	--

"The Commissioners are in session on account of the Special Court. The court having met this day at

nine o'clock, was not in session more than an hour when the court house was discovered to be on fire, supposed to have caught from one of the stove pipes or chimneys, and notwithstanding the exertions of a great number of people, together with the aid of the two fire companies of the borough of Uniontown with their engines, the progress of the flames was not arrested until the roof and second story were entirely destroyed. The offices at the east and west ends of the Court House were saved from the fire, though the roof over the Commissioners', Sheriff's and Treasurer's Offices was considerably injured by the falling of the gable end of the Court House. The fire having been arrested and the fire companies dispersed, the Commissioners employed John Mustard to procure hands and clear off the ashes and rubbish which had fallen on the 2nd floor, when it was discovered necessary to take up considerable part of the floor, on account of fire between the floor and ceiling. Mr. Patrick McDonald was employed to keep watch from 11 o'clock at night until daylight.

"Adjourned."

Feb. 5, 1845.—"The special court is sitting in the upper room of John Dawson's Brick Building." On the 25th of February "the Commissioners agreed with the trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Uniontown for the use of said church to hold the courts of the County in, at the rate of \$40 per quarter."

Sept. 22, 1845.—"Commissioners in session to answer to a writ of Mandamus issued by the court against them on the 13th inst., commanding them to erect a new court-house where the old one stands, on as economical a plan as possible, or shew cause, etc. The commissioners, with their counsel, T. R. Davidson and R. P. Flenikin, appeared before the court at the commencement of the afternoon session, and the case being brought up by Mr. Flenikin, the Court stated that they were mistaken in the law,—a mandamus would not lie against the county commissioners, and ordered the mandamus and rule discharged, which was done accordingly."

June 25, 1846.—"Commissioners engaged in preparing the warrants and duplicates for militia fines; also examining the specifications for the new Court-House preparatory to having them printed for general circulation."

Aug. 4, 1846.—"Commissioners in session for the purpose of receiving plans and proposals for the construction and erection of a new Court-House and county offices on the site where the old ones now stand, public notice having been given four times or more in the *Genius of Liberty*, *Brownsville Free Press*, and *Washington Examiner*." On the 12th of August the commissioners agreed to contract with Samuel Bryan, Jr., of Harrisburg, for the erection of a new court-house, to be eighty-five by fifty-eight feet in dimensions, two stories high, with county offices in the first story, and court- and jury-rooms on the second

floor, agreeably to plans and specifications. Contract price, \$16,000. The articles of agreement and specifications were signed and filed on the 2d of September following, and the site fixed for the new court-house, which, by the terms of the contract, was to be completed on or before the 1st of December, 1847. The old court-house and offices were purchased by the contractor, Bryan, at \$400.

The court-house (the same which is still occupied by the courts of Fayette County) was not completed at the time specified in the contract, but was finished during the succeeding winter, and the court occupied the new building at the March term of 1847. The bell and fixtures were purchased on the 12th of July following, for the sum of \$373.60. On the 14th of October in the same year the commissioners contracted with Samuel Bryan, Jr., for casing four fire-proof vaults in the new court-house, for building a wall on the south and west sides of the grounds, grading, paving, and erecting outbuildings, at \$2700 for the entire work.

COUNTY PRISONS.

The erection of the first prison for the use of Fayette County was referred to in a letter of Ephraim Douglass to President Dickinson, dated Feb. 2, 1784. "Necessity," he says, "has suggested to us the expedient of building a temporary Gaol by subscription, which is now on foot." The temporary prison (a log building) was erected soon afterwards, on the lot now occupied by the residence of the Hon. Daniel Kaine, at Uniontown. This continued in use until 1787, when a stone jail was built on the court-house ground. The following reference to it is found in the minutes of the Court of Quarter Sessions:

"June 26, 1787.—The Grand Inquest for the body of the County of Fayette upon their oaths respectively present that the new Stone Gaol by them this day examined at the request of the Court is sufficient.

"June 29, 1787.—On representation of the prisoners in the new Gaol complaining that their health is injured by the dampness of it, the Court, upon consideration thereof, order that they be removed back to the old gaol for fourteen days."

On the 26th of June, 1799, the county commissioners requested the opinion of the court "with respects to the building an addition to the Gaol." Upon which the court recommended postponement of the matter, which the commissioners concurred in.

The proposal to build an addition to the jail was again brought up in the fall of 1801, and early in the following January the plan was prepared and the necessary estimates made. On the 6th of February the contract for building the addition was awarded to John Fally, of Union township, at \$1149.

In April, 1812, the commissioners decided to collect and prepare materials during the succeeding summer for the erection of a new jail. On the 2d of May the board "received proposals for furnishing stone for

building a new jail on the public ground near the old jail," but nothing was done until June 18th, when the board contracted with James Campbell for stone, at \$4.50 per perch, "delivered on the public ground near the old jail." A contract for lime was made with William Jeffries, of Union township, and on the 26th of October, 1813, the board "contracted with Morris Morris, late commissioner, to superintend the building of the new Jail this fall."

Jan. 7, 1814, "a bill of work done at the new jail to the amount of \$2400.75½ being settled for with Thomas Hadden, late treasurer, but not entered in minutes, no order has been issued until the settlement." It appears evident that up to this time the work had been done by the day, but on the 22d of March following the board received proposals "for completing the new jail, etc."

On the 30th of July, 1814, the commissioners held a meeting, "occasioned by the burning of the jail, and to provide for materials to repair the same," and an order was issued to Robert McLean for \$2.25 "for whiskey furnished the men while extinguishing the fire in the jail."

In 1820 (September 21) "the Commissioners agreed with Edward Jones to raise the jail wall for \$3 per perch, as follows, to wit: On the South side to be raised up even with the eaves of the roof of the Jail, to be dressed inside and outside in the same manner that the front of the Jail is, and to extend about six feet beyond the southwest corner; the East Side to be raised as above, in the same manner that the underpart of the same has been built."

At the March term in 1827 the grand jury recommended "that the Western and Northern walls of the Jail be raised on a level with the southern and Eastern walls, and that they be covered with shingles, the roof to project about three feet over the yard, supported by braces, and that the whole inner surface be plastered." The work was accordingly done as recommended.

March 10, 1845, Absalom White and William Doran, of Union township, contracted with the commissioners "to repair the upper floor and put on a new roof on the County Jail, which was damaged by fire on the 4th inst., for the sum of \$135." The fire referred to as having damaged the jail was the same that broke out in the court-house, and so nearly destroyed it that the present court-house was built in its place. Less than a month after that fire (viz., April 1st) "the stable on the public ground, occupied by the Sheriff, was destroyed by fire about one o'clock A.M., supposed to be the work of an incendiary, with the intention of destroying the county buildings by fire."

The building and construction of the present jail was awarded by contract on the 10th of April, 1854, to John P. Huskins for \$15,973, "for building county jail as per plans and specifications." The building, comprising jail and sheriff's residence, was completed

in 1835. On the 13th of July, 1870, the construction of the iron cells in the jail was let by contract to R. C. Chapman for \$6900.26, and other work to be done on the building was awarded by contract to D. S. Walker.

COUNTY OFFICES.

In March, 1796, the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette County approved a plan submitted by the commissioners for the building of offices for the use of county officers and the safe-keeping of the county records. The work was advertised to be let by contract to the lowest bidder at Uniontown on the 16th of May following, but at that time the best bid received was from Dennis Springer, at \$2475, which the commissioners regarded as too high, and the "sale" was postponed to the following day, when no bids were offered, and another postponement was made to the 24th. Again there was an absence of bids and an adjournment to the 25th, when the commissioners were compelled to accept the first bid of Dennis Springer, to whom the contract was accordingly awarded. In the following March the commissioners "enlarged the plan of offices, the former one not allowed large enough;" and on the 21st of June, 1797, the commissioners "met at the Court-house to agree on the place for building the offices and lay off the ground for the foundation, which was done agreeably to the enlarged plan."

The records do not show when the offices were completed, but it appears that on the 16th of November, 1798, the commissioners "proceeded to business, removed the chest of papers from Jonathan Miller's to the new public offices, and filed the papers that lay promiscuously in it in the respective boxes, agreeable to their dates." And Dec. 26, 1798, the board "issued an order in favor of Dennis Springer for \$362.50, being the last payment in full for building the public offices." On the 27th, by recommendation of the court, the board issued another order in favor of Springer for \$267.67, in addition to the original contract.

In 1834 the offices were repaired and enlarged. They were located at the east and west ends of the court-house, and were badly damaged, though not destroyed, in the fire of Feb. 4, 1845. In the erection of the new court-house after that event, the offices (which had been kept at various places¹ after the fire) were provided for in the lower story of the main building. They were removed to the court-house in February, 1848, and have since remained there to the present time.

In connection with the history of the public buildings at Uniontown, it would be hardly proper to omit a mention of William Stamford, familiarly known as "Crazy Billy," who is now between eighty-five and

ninety years of age, and has passed full half a century of his life in and about the jail and court-house of Fayette County. He is a native of Warwickshire, England, and in 1826 or 1827 sailed from London for America in the ship "Superior," Capt. Nesbit, landing in New York. He says he drove coach in that city, in Philadelphia, and in Baltimore. Afterwards he went to Cumberland, Md., and worked on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. From there he made his way to Wheeling, Va., and, as he says, "took to the hills." The next known of him is that in 1831 he broke into the house of Alexander Crow, in Spring Hill township, Fayette County, while the family were at church. On their return he held the house against their entrance, but aid was obtained, and he was captured and lodged in the jail at Uniontown. He was taken before Judge Baird, who adjudged him insane and remanded him to jail. While he was there John Updegraff was brought to the prison in a state of intoxication. Stamford was chained to the floor, but his irons allowed him considerable liberty to move, and in a fit of unaccountable and uncontrollable frenzy seized a billet of wood, rushed upon Updegraff, and gave him repeated blows over the head which caused his death. After that time for eighteen years he was kept in confinement, but during Sheriff Snyder's term he was allowed his liberty and put to work in the stable and about the court-house and jail. Since that time he has suffered no confinement, and is allowed to move about Uniontown at will, but passes nearly all his time in and about the court-house grounds, having become greatly attached to the public buildings which have sheltered him for so many years. He says he was thirty-two years of age when he came to this country, and now in his lucid moments he relates many things which show a clear recollection of the land of his birth, the rites and ceremonies of the Episcopal Church, and the olden time poetry which was popular in the days of his youth.

POOR-HOUSE AND FARM.

The earliest reference to a county poor-house found in the records of Fayette is in a notice by the commissioners, dated Oct. 11, 1822, of which the following is a copy, viz.:

"To Daniel Lynch, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of Fayette: Sir,—Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly to provide for the erection of a house for the employment and support of the Poor in the County of Fayette, we hereby notify you that the returns of the Judges of the Election held in the several districts of the County of Fayette, on the 8th inst. [it being the second Tuesday in October, A.D. 1822] have certified to us that at the said election there was given for a Poor-House one thousand and twenty-five votes, whereby it appears that there is a majority in favour of the establishment of a poor-house of four hundred and eleven votes. You will therefore take such order therein as is provided by

¹ The register's and recorder's offices were temporarily removed to John Keffer's building, and afterwards to "Dr. Hugh Campbell's shop." The sheriff's and prothonotary's offices were kept in the Ludington house, and the commissioners' office in John Dawson's building.

the law aforesaid." Nothing is found showing the action taken by the sheriff in pursuance of the notification.

On the 12th of December, 1823, "The Poor-House Directors met to estimate the expense of erecting the Poor-House, and of keeping the Poor for one year," and on the 7th of January next following, the directors purchased from Peter McCann a tract of land for a poor-farm. The tract contained one hundred and thirteen acres and ninety-nine perches, situated on the National road, northwest of Uniontown, in Union township, near its western boundary. On the 26th of April following, an order for one thousand dollars was issued in favor of William Livingston, Frederick Shearer, and Isaac Core, directors of the poor, to be by them applied to the erection of a house upon the poor-farm. August 14th in the same year another order of the same amount was issued by the commissioners to the directors of the poor, "to be appropriated in paying for the poor-house tract and building the poor-house thereon." A further sum of six hundred dollars was appropriated for the same purpose in 1825, and three thousand five hundred dollars was appropriated in 1826 "for repairs and additions."

On the 2d of June, 1834, the poor-farm was enlarged by the purchase from Alexander Turner for eight hundred and eighteen dollars of sixteen acres and sixty perches of land adjoining the original tract.

The following exhibit of the expenses of the poor-house and farm for the first two years is from the auditor's book of minutes, viz.:

"A statement of the accounts of the poor-house from its commencement in 1823 until Dec. 31, 1825, inclusive:	
"Dr.	
To cash received out of county treasury in the year 1824.....	\$2764.21
To cash received out of county treasury in the year 1825.....	4103.45½
	\$6867.66½
"Cr.	
By cash paid Jno. C. Marsh for building poor-house.....	\$1942.90
" " " for carpenter-work.....	1101.51½
" " " for rebuilding, etc., in part.....	1580.28½
" " " first payment on poor-house farm, etc.....	934.63
" " " keeping paupers from April 12th to Dec. 15, 1825.....	357.79½
" " " provisions.....	165.19
" " " directors for services.....	117.02½
" " " purchasers of poor-house farm.....	131.00
" " " stock on farm.....	162.12½
" " " furniture.....	99.84½
" " " labor on farm, coal, bank, etc.....	77.00½
" " " treasurer's salary in 1824.....	56.25
" " " " " 1825.....	40.00
" " " taxes.....	21.43
" " " stationery.....	75
" " " removing paupers to farm.....	19.37½
" " " directors' services in 1825.....	38.64½
	\$6867.66½

"E. DOUGLAS, JR.,
"SAMUEL CLEAVINGER, Auditors."

The total expenditure for the poor of the county for the year 1872 was \$7597.14; for 1873, \$15,739.25; for 1874, \$19,260.10; for 1876, \$21,338.11; for 1877,

\$19,487.69; for 1878, \$29,854.35; for 1879, \$25,164.74; and for 1880, \$16,484; viz. : for almshouse, \$13,722.90, and for poor outside the almshouse, \$2761.10. The productions of the poor-farm and garden for the same year were 624 bushels wheat, 85 bushels onions, 2500 bushels corn (ears), 4500 heads of cabbage, 1400 bushels potatoes, 25 bushels beets, 100 bushels turnips 20 bushels beans and peas, 300 bushels apples, 8 barrels sauer-kraut, 10 barrels apple butter, 21 barrels cider, 10,000 pounds pork, 5000 pounds beef, 16 tons hay.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE BAR OF FAYETTE COUNTY—FAYETTE CIVIL LIST—COUNTY SOCIETIES.

THE first business done by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette County at its first term (December, 1783) was the admission of attorneys, of which the following is the record: "Thomas Scott, Hugh M. Brackenridge, David Bradford, Michael Huffnagle, George Thompson, Robert Galbraith, Samuel Irwin, and David Redick, Esquires, were admitted attorneys in the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas in this County, and took the oath accordingly." The attorney's roll shows the subsequent admissions to have been as follows, viz.:

1784.	1795.
Thomas Smith, March.	Parker Campbell, March.
John Woods, March.	Geo. Henry Keppel, Sept.
David Semple, March.	James Morrison, Sept.
James Ross, December.	Thomas Hadden, Sept.
	Paul Morrow, Sept.
1786.	1796.
James Carson, June.	Abram Morrison, March.
1787.	John Simonson, March.
Alex. Addison, March 20.	James Allison, June.
	Samuel Selley, Sept.
1789.	1797.
David St. Clair, Sept.	David McKeehan, March.
John Young, December.	Thomas Collins, March.
	Thomas Bailey, June 20.
1790.	J. Montgomery, June 20.
H. Purviance, Sept. 22.	John Lyon, June 20.
	Thomas Nesbitt, Sept.
1792.	Samuel Meghan, Sept.
Hugh Ross, December.	
1793.	1798.
Jos. Pentecost, Dec. 18.	Joseph Wrigley, June.
	John Kennedy, Sept.
1794.	Thomas Meason, Sept.
Arthur St. Clair, June.	James Ashbrook, Sept.
George Armstrong, June.	William Ayres, Sept.

1799.	1816.	Rice G. Hopwood.	1846.
George Heyl, June.	Richard Becson, Nov.	Daniel C. Morris, Oct. 29.	Frederick Bierer, March.
1800.	James B. Bowman.	John H. Wells, Oct. 29.	Charles H. Beeson, Dec.
Robert Callender, June.	Nath'l Ewing, Nov. 19.	1831.	William Beeson, Dec.
1801.	1817.	Alex. W. Acheson, Oct.	Edgar Cowan, Sept.
Sam'l S. Harrison, June.	W. M. Denny, April 17.	Robert P. Flenniken, Oct.	John K. Ewing, March.
Rizen Davidge, Sept.	1818.	C. Forward.	John Fuller, March.
Daniel Duncan, Dec.	John Bouvier, Dec. 11.	Alfred Patterson, Oct.	John Sturgeon, March 6.
1802.	John H. Ewing, Aug. 21.	William P. Wells.	1847.
James Mountain, Sept.	James Hall, April 13.	James Veech, October.	A. W. Barclay, Sept. 7.
1803.	Wm. S. Harvey, April 13.	1835.	G. T. Greenland, Mar. 9.
Isaac Meason, Jr., Sept.	Jacob Fisher, Aug. 17. ¹	John H. Deford, Sept. 9.	Samuel Gaither, June 8.
1804.	1819.	John L. Dawson, Sept. 9.	Alfred Howell, March 9.
M. Sexton, June.	Wm. Kennedy, March 5.	D. S. Todd, June.	A. D. McDougall, Mar. 9.
Wm. A. Thompson, Sept.	James Piper.	James Wilson.	Wm. Parshall, Sept. 7.
1805.	1820.	1838.	S. D. Oliphant, Sept. 7.
Elias E. Ellmaker, June.	James Herron, March.	Wm. E. Austin, Jan. 4.	1848.
William Ward, Dec.	Hiram Heaton, March 7.	Samuel B. Austin, June 7.	Everard Briker, March 8.
1806.	1821.	Thos. R. Davidson, Jan. 4.	John Fuller, March 8.
Geo. P. Torrence, April.	Samuel Evans, Sept.	1839.	John B. Krepps, Dec. 12.
1808.	John H. Hopkins, Oct. 16.	Hiram Blackledge, June.	A. O. Patterson, March 8.
John B. Alexander, Aug.	W. G. Hawkins, March 6.	James A. Morris, Sept. 5.	1849.
John B. Torr, November.	Jacob B. Miller, Nov. 5.	James J. Moore.	Thos. W. Porter, Mar. 5.
1809.	Thomas G. Morgan, Sept.	1840.	1850.
John Marshall, Sept.	Joshua Seney, June 5.	Robert D. Clark, March 4.	John McNeal, June.
1810.	1822.	R. T. Galloway, March 4.	J. N. H. Patrick, Dec. 2.
John M. Austin, Aug. 10.	J. D. Creigh, June 6.	N. B. Hogg, Sept. 18.	Thos. B. Searight, June.
Thos. H. Baird, Aug. 21.	1823.	1841.	Alpheus E. Willson.
John H. Chapin, Aug. 21.	Thos. L. Rogers, Jan. 11.	M. W. Irwin, Dec. 15.	William McDonald.
Richard Coulter.	James Todd, Oct. 30.	1842.	1852.
Thomas McGibben, Nov.	1824.	Geo. W. Bowie, March 18.	Wm. L. Bowman, Dec. 7.
1811.	A. Brackenridge, June 17.	Daniel Kaine, March 18.	A. H. Coffroth, Sept. 6.
Frederick Beers, Aug.	Rich. W. Lane, April 1.	Anzi McClean, June 10.	W. W. Patrick, June 7.
Thomas Irwin, April.	J. C. Simonson, Oct. 28.	1843.	John D. Roddy, Sept. 6.
1813.	1825.	Edward Byerly, Sept. 5.	1853.
Joseph Becket, April.	Richard Bard, Nov. 1.	Ellis B. Dawson, June 6.	Seth T. Hurd, Oct. 24.
John Dawson, Aug. 17.	Sam'l Cleavinger, Jan. 4.	J. C. Flenniken, Sept. 5.	1855.
1814.	1827.	Michael B. King, Sept. 5.	J. Walker Flennikin, Mar.
T. M. T. McKennan, Nov.	Alex. Wilson, June 13.	1845.	Eugene Ferrero, March.
1815.	1828.	Wm. Bayley, March 4.	Jetsan Jett, June 6.
Andrew Stewart, Jan. 9.	E. P. Oliphant, March.	R. D. Burd, March 5.	1856.
Charles Wilkins, April.	1829.	John Bierer, Sept. 2.	Rich'd H. Austin, Jan. 8.
	Joshua B. Howell, Jan. 5.	Daniel Downer, Sept. 2.	Cyrus Myers, Jan. 15.
	Moses Hampton, March 3.	A. S. Hayden, Sept. 2.	1857.
		S. Addison Irwin, June.	A. J. Colbourn, Sept. 7.
		Job Johnston, Sept. 7.	Henry C. Dawson, June 2.
		A. M. Lynn, March 4.	Peter A. Johns, Dec. 7.
		J. A. Stevenson, March 4.	G. W. K. Minor, Dec. 18.
			H. W. Patterson, Mar. 2.

¹ Name ordered by the court to be struck from the roll of attorneys March 2, 1819.

Wm. H. Playford, Sept.	1869.
J. H. Sewell, March 4.	Albert D. Boyd, March 1.
1858.	James K. Kerr, March 2.
John Collins, June 7.	1870.
1859.	G. R. Cochran, June 30.
Edward Campbell, Sept. 5.	John Lyon, June 30.
Geo. F. Dawson, Sept. 5.	Wm. B. Pusey, Dec. 10.
John Gallagher, Dec. 5.	1871.
Jos. C. Thornton, Dec. 17.	N. Ewing, Jr., Sept. 4.
David H. Veech, Mar. 7.	Wm. Snyder, June 6.
1860.	1872.
John W. Deford, Sept. 3.	J. J. Hazlitt, June 5.
Jas. G. Johnston, Mar. 5.	S. L. Mestrezat, Dec. 7.
Geo. S. Ramsey, Mar. 5.	1873.
1861.	Eli Hewitt, Dec. 1.
Isaac Bailey, Dec. 3.	1874.
Charles E. Boyd, Dec. 2.	Wm. H. Coldren, Sept. 9.
J. Munday Clark, Dec. 3.	1875.
Sam'l A. Gilmore, Dec. 2.	Lucius H. Ruby, July 2.
Peter T. Hunt, June 5.	J. Rogers Paull, Sept. 9.
Julius Shipley, Dec. 9.	N. Lyman Dukes, Sept. 9.
T. B. Schnatterly, Dec. 9.	And. B. Gonder, Sept. 6.
1863.	1876.
Herman S. Baer, Sept. 18.	W. A. Davidson, Sept. 4.
H. Clay Dean, Sept. 11.	I. Lee Johnson, June 7.
James Darby.	S. Evans Ewing, Sept. 4.
T. B. Graham, Sept. 11.	1877.
Jos. M. Ogilvee, Dec. 7.	Alonzo C. Hagan, Mar. 5.
Henry T. Schell, Sept. 17.	M. M. Cochran, June 5.
1865.	W. E. Dunaway, Mar. 12.
W. H. Hope, Dec. 5.	H. F. Detwiler, Mar. 8.
1866.	James P. Grove, Mar. 24.
Harry Black, Sept. 4.	1878.
Jas. D. Ramsey, March 6.	Paoli S. Morrow, Sept. 2.
1867.	David M. Hertzog, Sept. 2.
William Baer, June 6.	G. B. Hutchinson, Sept. 4.
A. M. Gibson, Dec. 2.	1879.
A. C. Nutt, Dec. 2.	F. M. Fuller, June 2.
1868.	R. P. Kennedy, Aug. 26.
C. P. Dunnoway, Mar. 2.	1880.
W. G. Guiler, Sept. 7.	L. H. Thrasher, March 1.
Geo. W. Miller, Mar. 17.	A. H. Wyeoll, Aug. 31.
W. A. McDowell, Mar. 17.	Ash. T. Downs, Aug. 31.
E. C. Pechin, Dec. 10.	Geo. B. Kaine, Dec. 6.
M. Hamp. Todd, Sept. 7.	William McGeorge, Jr., Feb. 19.

Among the earliest lawyers practicing at the Fayette bar and resident within the county were Thomas Meason and John Lyon, whose names have come

down to the present generation in traditions of kindest recollection. Both of them seemed to have military tastes, and the ardor of Gen. Meason to serve his country in the field led to his death at the comparatively early age of forty years. In the winter of 1812-13 he left his extensive practice to offer his services to the government in the war against Great Britain, and traveling from Uniontown to Washington City on horseback, the exposure of the journey brought on an attack of fever which resulted fatally soon after he reached the capital.

Thomas Meason was born on the extensive estate of his father, Col. Isaac Meason, at Mount Braddock. He read law in the office of James Ross, Esq., at Pittsburgh; was admitted to the bar of Fayette County, Sept. 25, 1798, and very soon acquired a practice equal to that of any lawyer in the county. In 1802 he was married to Nancy Kennedy, a sister of the Hon. John Kennedy. Personally he was a man of fine presence, and his popularity was such that it very nearly secured him an election as member of Congress, though he ran on the Federalist ticket against Isaac Griffin, in a district (embracing Fayette County) which was strongly Democratic.

John Lyon was born in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., Oct. 13, 1771, and graduated at Dickinson College. He came to Fayette County for the first time, with a musket on his shoulder, as a private soldier in the army that was sent to suppress the "Whiskey Insurrection" in 1794, and returned east with the troops when the "war" was over. But he was strongly attracted by the beauty and prospects of the country which he had seen west of the mountains, and it was not long before he came back to Fayette County and located in Uniontown, where he was admitted to the bar, June 26, 1797. He married Priscilla Coulter, of Greensburg (sister of the Hon. Richard Coulter), and resided in Uniontown in the practice of his profession during the remainder of his life. His residence was a house on Main Street (adjoining the office of Gen. Meason), which is still standing. His extensive learning and amiable manners secured for him the confidence and good will of all who knew him. No lawyer stood higher in his profession, and his tombstone, erected by the bar of the county, bears testimony to the high character he ever sustained among his professional brethren. He died Aug. 27, 1837.

Another of the prominent early lawyers of Fayette County was John Kennedy, afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He was born in Cumberland County, near Shippensburg, and was a son of Thomas Kennedy, a prominent public man in that section of the State. Graduating at Dickinson College, in the same class with Roger B. Taney (afterwards chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States), he studied law under Judge Hamilton, and after completing his course married a daughter of Judge Creigh, of Carlisle, and removed to

Uniontown, where he was admitted to the Fayette County bar in 1798, and soon became one of the most prominent lawyers of this section of country. On the 23d of November, 1830, he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which high office he held until his death in 1846. At a meeting of the Philadelphia bar on the 28th of August in that year, the following resolutions were adopted on motion of John M. Read, attorney-general of the State:

"Resolved, That the members of the bar of Philadelphia have heard with feelings of deep sorrow of the decease of the Hon. John Kennedy, one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

"Resolved, That by indefatigable industry, unremitting devotion to the study of law, united with a sound judgment, a calm temper, and uniform courtesy of manner, this able judge has left behind him a reputation which will long live in the recollections of the bench, the bar, and the community."

Upon the passage of these resolutions on the death of Judge Kennedy, Chief Justice Gibson said,—

"As the presiding officer of the court, it is my business as it is my pleasure to express its satisfaction at the tribute of respect paid by the bar to the memory of our lamented brother. It was my good fortune to know him from boyhood, and we all knew him long enough at the bar or on the bench to appreciate his value as a lawyer and as a man. My brother Rogers and myself sat with him in this court between fifteen and sixteen years, and we had ample reason to admire his industry, learning, and judgment. Indeed, his judicial labors were his recreations. He clung to the common law as a child to its nurse, and how much he drew from it may be seen in his opinions, which by their elaborate minuteness reminds us of the over-fullness of Lord Coke. Patient in investigation and slow in judgment, he seldom changed his opinion. A cooler head and a warmer heart never met together in the same person, and it is barely just to say that he has not left behind him a more learned lawyer or a more upright man."

John M. Austin was a native of Hartford, Conn., born in 1784. He studied law with Judge Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, and practiced his profession in that city for some time. He was admitted to the Fayette County bar in August, 1810, from which time for many years he was ranked with the prominent lawyers of the county. He was the leading one among the attorneys whose names were stricken from the roll by Judge Baird in 1834, as hereafter noticed. His death occurred in April, 1864.

Thomas Irwin was born in Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1784. He studied law in that city, and removed to Fayette County in 1811, and settled in Uniontown, where he was admitted to the bar in April of that year. In 1812 he was appointed district attorney. Soon afterwards he was elected to the Legislature

from Fayette County, and served in that body with fidelity to his constituents and honor to himself. He represented this district in the Twenty-first Congress of the United States, and in 1831 was appointed by President Jackson judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, a position which he held for nearly thirty years, resigning it during the administration of President Buchanan, and being succeeded by Judge McCandless. Judge Irwin was a man of noble impulses and unswerving honesty, and was always greatly admired and beloved by his friends and acquaintances in Fayette County. He was a steadfast Democrat, but took little part in politics in his later years. He was a zealous member of the Episcopal Church, "and through his long life his Christian virtues shone conspicuously in all his various callings." He was an able and fearless lawyer, always true to his client and as just to his opponent. He was an honest legislator and a faithful and impartial judge. He died in Pittsburgh on the 14th of May, 1870, at the age of eighty-six years.

John Dawson was one of the most prominent lawyers of Uniontown, where and in its vicinity he passed almost seventy years of his long and useful life. He was born in one of the northwestern counties of Virginia, July 13, 1788, and when about twenty years of age removed to Uniontown, Pa., where in 1810 he commenced the study of law with Gen. Thomas Meason. After the death of Gen. Meason he finished his studies with Judge John Kennedy, and was admitted to the bar as a practicing attorney of the courts of Fayette County in August, 1813. He practiced his profession successfully for more than thirty years, and was considered a sound lawyer and safe counselor, standing in the front rank among the members of the Fayette County bar. He was an agreeable companion, and possessed a fund of pleasing anecdotes, with which he frequently entertained his friends. He was remarkably kind in disposition and liberal in his benefactions, ever ready to assist others.

In 1820 he was married to Miss Ann Bailly (only daughter of Mr. Ellis Bailly, of Uniontown), by whom he had thirteen children.

In 1851 he was appointed associate judge of Fayette County by Governor William F. Johnston, and served in that capacity with honor and distinction, and to the entire satisfaction of the members of the bar and the people of the county. His term of office continued until the constitution of Pennsylvania was changed, making the office of associate judge elective. After he retired from the bench his principal business was farming, which he superintended until about 1865, after which time he resided with his children in Uniontown. His sight for several years was so defective that at times it amounted to total blindness. He died in Uniontown on the 16th of January, 1875, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

On the 19th, at a meeting of members of the Fayette County bar, convened in the court-house, it was

"*Resolved*, That in the death of the Hon. John Dawson the bar has lost a member whose ability, learning, and integrity adorned the profession; the community an upright and intelligent citizen, who ever executed with fidelity and zeal the many honorable trusts confided to him; the church a friend, who propagated faith by example, and proved it by works; and his family a fond and devoted father, whose practice of the domestic virtues illustrated a character as noble as it is rare. No tribute to his memory can speak too warmly of the manner in which he discharged the duties of every relation in life."

Andrew Stewart, a prominent member of the Fayette County bar, and the most distinguished man in political public life that the county ever produced, was born in German township in 1791, and passed the early years of his life on the farm of his father (Abraham Stewart) and as a school-teacher and clerk in an iron furnace. He received his education at Washington College, and immediately after his graduation at that institution, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Uniontown in January, 1815, soon after which he was elected to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and served in that body for three years. He was appointed United States District Attorney by President Monroe, but resigned the position in 1820, on his election to Congress from this district. During the period extending from that time to 1850 he served in Congress for eighteen years, and by his constant and stanch advocacy of the system of protection to American industry received, in political circles throughout the United States, the sobriquet of "Tariff Andy" Stewart. At the age of thirty-four years he married a daughter of David Shriver, of Cumberland, Md., and they became the parents of six children. He died in Uniontown on the 16th of July, 1872, in his eighty-second year. More extended mention of the events in the life of the Hon. Andrew Stewart will be found in the history of Uniontown.

Nathaniel Ewing, son of William Ewing, one of the early settlers in Luzerne township, Fayette Co., was born in that township, near Merrittstown, in 1796, he being the second in age of a family of ten children, all of whom were born in this county. His early years were passed on the farm of his father until he entered Jefferson College, at which institution he graduated with the highest honors of his class. After leaving college he spent a year teaching school in Newark, Del. He studied law in Washington, Pa., with Thomas McGiffin, and was admitted to the bar at Uniontown in November, 1816.

The next year he began practice permanently in Uniontown, where his commanding talents and superior legal attainments soon secured him an extensive and lucrative practice, and before many years he became the acknowledged leader of the bar in this place. In several instances he succeeded in obtaining from the Supreme Court of this State a reversal of their previous decisions.

In February, 1822, he was married to Jane, daughter of Judge John Kennedy. She died in 1825, and in 1830 he married Anne, daughter of David Denny, of Chambersburg. On the 15th of February, 1838, he was appointed by Governor Joseph Ritner president judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Thomas Baird. He served the constitutional term of ten years, and left the bench with the increased confidence of the people in his integrity and legal qualifications, and without a stain on his judicial ermine. He never again returned to the practice of law, except in occasional cases in the interest of old friends, but such was the confidence of his legal brethren in his ability and sound judgment that his advice was often sought in important cases. As a citizen, Judge Ewing was ever ready and anxious to promote the interests of the community in which he lived. An evidence of this is found in the early history of the Fayette County Railroad. At a time when none could be induced to join him in the enterprise, he gave his time, his talents, and pecuniary and personal aid to carry it through, and it is quite certain that it could not have been built at that time but for his energy and influence. He died on the 8th of February, 1874.

John Bouvier was a resident of Fayette County for about nine years, during a part of which time he practiced as an attorney in Uniontown. He was a native of the department of Du Gard, in the south of France, and born in the year 1787. At the age of fifteen he emigrated with his parents to Philadelphia, where in 1812 he became a naturalized citizen of the United States, and about that time erected a building in West Philadelphia, which he used as a printing-office, and which is still standing. Two years later he removed to Fayette County, and located in Brownsville, where he established the *American Telegraph*, a weekly newspaper. While publishing this paper he was also engaged in the study of law, and in December, 1818, he was admitted to the Fayette County bar at Uniontown, to which borough he had removed in the same year, and united his *Telegraph* newspaper with the *Genius of Liberty*, being associated in the editorship with John M. Austin. Bouvier, after his admission to the bar, gave his attention principally to the law, and in July, 1820, sold his interest in the paper. At the September term of 1822 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in the following year removed to Philadelphia. He was appointed recorder of that city in 1836, and in 1838 was commissioned associate justice of the Criminal Court. He continued to reside in Philadelphia until his death, which occurred in 1851.

During the period of his residence in Uniontown, Mr. Bouvier conceived the idea of compiling a law dictionary for the use of his brethren of the American bar. He labored assiduously and constantly to accomplish the work, and in 1839 published two oc-

tavo volumes, which he presented "to his brethren and the world at large" for approval, and which received commendation in the highest terms from Chief Justice Story and Chancellor Kent. From 1842 to 1846 he produced a revised edition of the work, comprising ten royal octavo volumes. In 1848 he published the third edition, in which many of the articles were carefully revised and remodeled, and more than twelve hundred others added. After his death it was found that he had partially prepared a large amount of additional and valuable material, and this was put in the proper form by competent persons, and incorporated in the fourth edition, which was published in 1852. At the same time that he was engaged on the "Dictionary," Mr. Bouvier commenced the preparation of another work, entitled "Institutes of American Law," which was completed in 1851. Both these works have received the highest encomiums from the bench and bar for the extensive research and legal knowledge exhibited in their pages, and it is acknowledged that they rank among the best contributions to the legal literature of the country.

Jacob B. Miller was the son of John Miller, a tanner, and an early settler in Uniontown, where Jacob was born on the 21st of February, 1799. He studied law with Parker Campbell, in Washington, Pa., and was admitted to the Fayette County bar in November, 1821. He was the founder of the *Pennsylvania Democrat* (now the *Standard*), at Uniontown. He served in the Legislature of Pennsylvania in the years 1832 and 1833. A just estimate of the character and standing which he sustained as a lawyer and a man during the many years of his life is summed up in a resolution adopted by the Fayette County bar at his death, viz.: "That we regarded Mr. Miller as a man of ripe scholarship and character, of earnest convictions, and of rare independence. What he believed to be the right he upheld, and what he believed to be wrong he opposed, regardless of consequences. Although a lifelong and active party man, when his party's action did not coincide with his own views it found in him a determined and able foe." Mr. Miller died Dec. 6, 1878, in the eightieth year of his age.

James Todd, who was for almost half a century a resident of Fayette County, and an able member of its bar for many years during that period, was of Scotch descent, and born in York County, Pa., Dec. 25, 1786. In the early part of 1787 his parents removed to Fayette County, where his mother died during the same summer. His father survived her only a few months, but previous to his death intrusted his infant child to the care of Duncan McLean, a Scotchman and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. In this family he was reared, and became an indentured apprentice. Until after the expiration of his apprenticeship his education had been of the most limited character, such only as could be afforded by a year and a half of attendance at the common

schools in a neighborhood recently settled. Being very desirous, however, of improving his education, he availed himself of every opportunity that presented itself, reading such books as were to be found in a new settlement, and studying late at night after the completion of his day's labor. He joined a debating society, and was so successful in their contests and developed such ready powers in debate that his attention was directed to local politics and (eventually) to the study of law. In the fall of 1815 he was appointed one of the county commissioners (to fill a vacancy by death) of Fayette County, and was in 1816 elected for three years. While commissioner he began the study of law with Judge John Bouvier. Upon the expiration of his term as commissioner (in 1819) he was elected to the State Legislature, and was afterwards re-elected for four additional successive terms, taking an active and leading part in its proceedings. Having continued his studies with Judge Bouvier four years, he was admitted to the bar in Fayette County, Oct. 30, 1823. He met with immediate success, which continued through his whole professional career. In September, 1825, he was appointed by Governor Shultze prothonotary and clerk of Fayette County, but having been an active Adams man in 1828, and a zealous advocate of the election of Governor Ritner in 1829, he was in February, 1830, removed by Governor Wolf.

During his tenure of these offices his practice as a lawyer was necessarily restricted to the adjoining counties of Somerset, Greene, and Washington. In December, 1835, he was appointed attorney-general of the State by the late Governor Ritner, and thereupon removed to Philadelphia. This position he held until early in 1838. The same Governor appointed him president judge of the Court of Criminal Sessions of the city and county of Philadelphia, in which position he remained until 1840, when the court was abolished by the Legislature. He then resumed the practice of the law in Philadelphia, and at once took a front rank among the leaders of the bar.

He continued there until 1852, when failing health and the death of a son (David) induced him to remove to Westmoreland County, where he continued to reside, in the quiet and easy pursuit of his profession and of agriculture, until his death, which occurred on the 3d of September, 1863, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. No better summary of the life and character of Judge Todd can be given than that embodied in the resolution offered by the Hon. Edgar Cowan, and adopted at a meeting of the Greensburg bar, on the occasion of his death, viz.:

"Resolved, That while we lament the death and do honor to the memory of Judge Todd, the example of his life, so eminent for ability, integrity, and patriotism, ought not to be lost to the young, but be held up for encouragement and imitation. He was the architect of his own fortunes, and, subsisting by his labor, without the aid of schools or masters, he won

his way to the Legislature, to the bar, to the cabinet, and to the bench, acquitting himself in all with distinction. He was also an ardent lover of his country, a temperate and just man, and a sincere Christian. His years were as full as his honors, and extended almost to fourscore years."

Joshua B. Howell was a native of New Jersey, and pursued the study of the law in Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the bar. In the latter part of 1827 he removed to Fayette County, and made his residence in Uniontown, where he was admitted to the bar Jan. 5, 1828. In 1831 he was appointed district attorney by Attorney-General Samuel Douglass, and served to and including the year 1833. He formed a law partnership with Judge Thomas Irwin, and later with Judge Nathaniel Ewing. Mr. Howell was a careful and able lawyer, a man of fine address, a good speaker, and very successful in his pleadings before juries. In 1861 he raised a regiment (mustered as the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania), and entered the service as its colonel in the war of the Rebellion. He served in command of the regiment until the 14th of September, 1864, when he was killed by a fall from his horse, on the lines in front of Petersburg, Va.

Moses Hampton was an eminent lawyer, but only a few years a resident of Fayette County. He was a native of Beaver County, Pa., born Oct. 28, 1803. He graduated at Washington College, and soon after removed to Uniontown to accept a professorship in Madison College at that place. He continued in that position for about two years, during which time he commenced the study of law in the office of John M. Austin. In 1827 he married a daughter of John Miller, and sister of Jacob B. Miller, of Uniontown. He was admitted to the Fayette County bar in March, 1828, and in 1829 removed to Somerset County, where he became associated in business with the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black and Charles Ogle. In 1838 he removed to Pittsburgh, which was his place of residence during the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Congress of the United States in 1847-49. In 1853 he was elected president judge of the court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County. He died June 24, 1878.

James Veech was one of the most widely-known and able lawyers of Fayette County or of Western Pennsylvania. He was a native of this county, born near New Salem, Sept. 18, 1808. After graduating with the highest honors at Jefferson College he came to Uniontown, and became a law-student in the office of Judge Todd. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1831, and commenced practice in the Fayette County courts, where by unswerving integrity and close application to the business of his profession he soon took rank among the leading practitioners of that day. A just tribute to the admirable qualities of Judge Veech, together with a brief sketch of some of the leading events of his life, is found in the record of the proceedings of a meeting of members of the Pittsburgh bar, convened upon the occasion of his

death, which occurred Dec. 10, 1879. From that record is taken the following, viz.:

"The departing year takes with it James Veech, whose threescore years and ten are now closed, years of labor, honor, and professional excellence. Before he is committed to that narrow house appointed for all living men let us pause and estimate his worth and character, and make an enduring record of the virtues that adorned his long life and gave him that high place in the profession and the State to which his ripe learning and unvarying integrity entitled him.

"In stature, mental and physical, nature had marked him as one born to brave the battle of life with unflagging courage and tireless industry, and to secure a triumph not more honorable to himself than useful in good deeds to his fellow-men. He graduated at Jefferson College, being the youngest member of his class, and acquired an education which in subsequent years he greatly improved, keeping up his study of the classics during his professional labors and becoming familiar with the standard Greek and Latin authors. There were with him at college many who have risen to places of honor and usefulness, and, like him, added to its long roll of distinguished men.

"After leaving college he went to Uniontown, Pa., and in 1829 began reading law under the direction of the late Judge Todd, who was then one of the prominent lawyers of the western part of the State. In October, 1831, he was admitted to the bar, and began a career which has shed lustre on his name and his profession. There were then in full practice Andrew Stewart, John M. Austin, John Dawson, of Fayette County, now all gone. Thomas M. T. McKennan and Thomas McGuffie appeared among its members at times,—men whose reputations are yet fresh in the recollection of many persons now living. Surrounded by such men, and inspired by their influence, Mr. Veech became an ardent student in the true meaning of the term, and read and loved the common law, because it laid open to his view the foundations of those great principles upon which the most sacred rights of persons and property rest.

"After some years of constant and continued application to his professional duties, he was appointed deputy district attorney of Allegheny County by James Todd, the attorney-general, and removed to Pittsburgh. In this new sphere he faithfully and creditably discharged all its duties, and by his learning and honorable deportment advanced still higher his professional reputation. He resided in Pittsburgh for several years, but was compelled by failing health to remove to Uniontown. There he remained until 1862, becoming the leader of the bar, enjoying the fruits of a lucrative practice, and rising to a degree of excellence in his profession which the ambition of any man might prompt him to attain. He prepared his cases with great care, and tried them with a degree of power which few men possess.

"His manner before a jury was not engaging, nor his voice pleasant, but the strength and directness of his logic and the cogent earnestness with which he made his pleas covered all such defects. His strong common sense and good judgment carried his case, if it could be won, and Fayette County juries attested his abilities by not often going against him. His arguments in the Supreme Court were clear, well digested, and forcibly presented.

"He trusted to decided cases, and was not inclined to leave the well-worn ways of the law, or distrust the security of those principles upon which are based its most sacred rights. He looked upon a reformer as a trifle with long settled questions, battering down, without the ability to erect, a portion of the temple of justice itself.

"In 1862 he returned to Pittsburgh, and again commenced to practice, and continued an arduous and able following of his profession until 1872. His success at the bar was rapid, and his business of a character that required great care and constant labor. He took rank as an able, reliable, and formidable lawyer, and found his reward in the confidence bestowed by a large circle of leading business men in the management of their important cases. As a counselor, he was cautious and safe, and he so thoroughly studied the facts upon which an opinion was to be given that he reached his conclusions slowly, but with a degree of mature thought that made them valuable. Although pressed with business, he found leisure, however, to indulge a taste he acquired early in life for studying the history of the first settlement of this country around us. No man in Western Pennsylvania has more patiently and accurately collected the names of the hardy pioneers who came to the western slope of the Alleghenies, and with rifle and axe penetrated the dense forests that then lay along the Monongahela and its tributaries. Every spot memorable in the French and Indian war was known to him. He collected many valuable manuscripts of men like Albert Gallatin on subjects of State and national importance, gathered information from all quarters of historical value, and intended to publish them, but the work was never done.

"His contributions in pamphlet form on many subjects of local interest were read with great interest, and will be useful to the historian who may seek to place in durable shape what occurred at an early day in the settlement of Western Pennsylvania.

"In 1872 he retired from practice after a life spent in exacting labor, to find relief from the cares of professional duties in the happiness of a home to which he was deeply attached. In it he enjoyed the companionship of his friends, to whom he was warmly attached, and dispensed his hospitality with a genial nature, which made intercourse with him both pleasant and instructive. Up to the very hour of his death his mental faculties were unimpaired, and his spirits full of almost the fervor of his youth. He died at

his home on the Ohio below Pittsburgh, surrounded by all that was dear to him on earth."

Robert P. Flennikin was a law-student in the office of Andrew Stewart, at Uniontown, and admitted to the bar in October, 1831. He practiced his profession for a number of years in Fayette County, of which bar he became a leading member. He was also an influential citizen and a prominent politician. He served three terms in the Pennsylvania Legislature, commencing in 1841. In 1845 he was appointed minister to Denmark by President Polk, and he was made Governor of the Territory of Utah by President Buchanan. In 1872 he retired from active pursuits, and removed to San Francisco, Cal., where his son Robert was a successful merchant. Another son of his is J. W. Flennikin, and Mrs. Thomas B. Scaright, of Uniontown, was his only daughter. He was an uncle by marriage to the late Col. Samuel W. Black, and brother-in-law of Judge Thomas Irwin. Mr. Flennikin was born in Greene County, Pa., and died in San Francisco in October, 1879, aged seventy-five years.

Alfred Patterson, at one time a school-teacher in Uniontown, was admitted a member of the Fayette County bar in October, 1831, and soon secured a large and lucrative practice. Close, knotty points in law and intricate matters pertaining to land titles were his specialties. He was an easy, plausible speaker and a good and successful lawyer. About 1870 he removed from Uniontown to Pittsburgh, where he devoted his time to the care of his property, and to the duties of his position as president of the Bank of Commerce. He died in December, 1878, while on a visit to his daughter in Louisiana.

John L. Dawson was born Feb. 7, 1813, in Uniontown, but removed very early in life to Brownsville, which was his place of residence during the greater part of his subsequent life. He received his education at Washington College, and soon after his graduation at that institution entered the office of his uncle, John Dawson, at Uniontown, as a law-student. He was admitted to the bar of Fayette in September, 1835, and at once commenced practice. He was a good attorney, but soon entered political life, and became much more prominent in that field than in the practice of his profession. In 1838 he was appointed deputy attorney-general of Fayette County, and in 1845 United States District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania, under President Polk. He was elected to Congress in 1850, re-elected in 1852, again elected in 1862, and re-elected in 1864. At the close of the latter term (1867) he left public life and retired to the estate known as Friendship Hill (the former residence of Albert Gallatin), where he passed the remainder of his life, and died Sept. 18, 1870. A more extended biographical notice of Mr. Dawson will be given in the history of Brownsville.

Thomas R. Davidson was a son of William Davidson, of Connellsville. He was educated at Kenyon

College, Ohio, and soon after graduation became a law-student in the office of Robert P. Flenkin, of Uniontown. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1838. He located in Connellsville, and continued in the practice of his profession until his death, though he was also engaged extensively in other business. He was one of the prominent members of the Fayette bar, and was regarded as one of the best counselors in Western Pennsylvania. He was also an active and energetic politician, but would never accept a public appointment, nor consent to become a candidate for office. The date of his death has not been ascertained.

Samuel A. Gilmore was born in 1806 in Butler County, Pa., where he was admitted to the bar, and continued as a practicing lawyer until his appointment as president judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District, in February, 1848, when he removed to Uniontown. Under the change of constitution he was elected to the same office in 1851, and served on the bench until the December term of 1861. He was again elected in October, 1865, and continued in office until his death, May 15, 1873. On that occasion a meeting of members of the Fayette County bar was held, at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:

"1st. That after more than twenty years' service on the bench, Judge Gilmore lays down his important trust unsuspected that it has on any occasion been violated, and leaving an excellent reputation for legal and general learning, for sterling integrity as man and judge, for strict impartiality in the discharge of his official duties, for patriotism as a citizen, as a hater of wrong and sympathizer with the weak, and as a firm believer in and an earnest promoter of the Christian religion.

"2d. That as a judge it was always his prime object to ascertain the right of any matter tried before him, and having learned this, it was an inflexible rule of law indeed which could prevent him from seeing that justice and equity was done."

An event which occurred in the year 1835, the striking of the names of a number of prominent members of the bar of Fayette County from the roll of attorneys, should not be omitted in this connection. There had been for a long time frequent and ever-recurring disagreements and misunderstandings between the attorneys in question and the Hon. Thomas H. Baird, then president judge of the district. This state of affairs finally culminated in an open rupture, the first act in which was Judge Baird's addressing to the recalcitrant lawyers the following communication:

"Troy, Sept. 12, 1834.

"GENTLEMEN,—You have, no doubt, long been aware that the occurrence of a variety of disagreeable circumstances in the conduct of our business in court has rendered my situation often exceedingly painful and perplexing. It is possible I have had my

full share in the causes which have led to this state of things. I think, however, upon reflection, you will be satisfied that in a great degree it has been owing to the irregular manner of the bar in the trial of causes. It is unnecessary to go into particulars. It has been the subject of complaint and of conflict, distressing to me and unpleasant to you. Finding a remedy hopeless without your aid, I have frequently brought my mind to the conclusion that perhaps I ought to withdraw and give you the opportunity of getting in my room some other gentleman who would have your confidence and co-operation. This determination has heretofore been yielded to the advice of friends, upon whose judgment I have relied.

"Early in the present week I requested an interview with you, that we might talk these matters over, and perhaps agree to a united effort for reform. You were prevented from meeting as proposed. In the mean time the occurrence of a brutal attack upon me by a ruffian, growing out of a trial in court, has more and more convinced me of the necessity of coming to some conclusion that may prevent the repetition of such outrages. On this subject I wish not to be misunderstood. The act of a brute or bully can never drive me from the post of duty or of honor. I thank God that in the performance of my official functions I have been preserved from the operation of fear, as I hope I have been from the influence of favor or affection. I never, I repeat, have been deterred by any apprehension of personal danger, although I have often been aware of peril. I have known that there was cause for it. The inadvertent, but as I think indiscreet, indulgence of side-bar remarks, indicative of dissatisfaction with the decisions of the court, and perhaps sometimes of contempt, has been calculated to make a lodgment in the public mind injurious to the authority and respectability of the court, and particularly of myself as its organ, and has had a direct tendency to rouse the malignant passions of a disappointed or defeated party. I have often observed or been informed of these things, and have thought they might lead to disastrous consequences. A correct, judicious man, if he thinks his case has not been correctly decided, will seek redress in the legitimate mode only, or, if that is not accessible (which seldom happens), will submit to it, as we all do to unavoidable misfortunes. A ruffian, however, if told by his counsel that injustice has been done him in the administration of the law, may feel disposed to seek vengeance on the judge. In the case referred to I think the cause and effect can be distinctly traced. The earnestness and positiveness of the counsel on the trial, and expressions thoughtlessly dropped afterwards, perhaps inflamed an unprincipled fellow to make an attack.

"It may be, however, that it would not have occasioned it had he not been encouraged by other persons. I have only my suspicions, and make no charge against any one. I exculpate the counsel in

that case, and I exculpate the whole bar from the most distant idea of producing such a catastrophe. All that I mean to say is that the practice I have mentioned has a direct tendency to incite to such outrages, and that in the particular case (in connection with other causes) it did lead to the violence.

"The same cause may produce the same effect. I must be always exposed to such consequences if matter of excitement continues to be furnished to wrong-headed brutal suitors. If I could have the confidence and support of the bar, and the assurance of a change in their manner towards each other and towards the court in the public conduct of business, the office I hold would be rendered dignified, honorable, and pleasant, but otherwise it must become altogether intolerable. On my part there is no want of good feeling, and I take this occasion to declare that there is not one of you for whom I entertain unkind sentiments. On the contrary, there is no one whose interests I would not advance, or whose honour I would not maintain so far as in my power. As to myself, I have no right to claim your friendship, though I should be glad to have it; but I think, in the discharge of my official duties, I ought to have your courtesy and respect, and when I err, forbearance in manner and recourse discreetly to the proper remedy (which I am always disposed to facilitate), and not to inflammatory expressions of disapprobation or contempt addressed to the public or the party.

"I have thus disclosed to you frankly my feelings and views. In reply I wish your sentiments and determination as to the future in relation to the grievances I have presented, and propose, therefore, that you should take a few minutes to confer together, and inform me of the conclusion to which you may arrive.

"I am truly yours,

"THOS. H. BAIRD.

"MESSRS. EWING, TODD, DAWSON, AND THE OTHER GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR OF FAYETTE COUNTY PRESENT."

To this communication the gentlemen addressed made the following reply:

"UNIONTOWN, PA., OCT. 3, 1834.

"DEAR SIR,—We have delayed replying to your letter under date of the 12th of September, 1834, addressed to the members of the bar of Fayette County, until the present time, to afford an opportunity for consulting together, and also for mature reflection upon the matters to which you refer. We regret, in common with your Honour, that we have not been able, in harmony and with satisfaction to ourselves and the people of the county, to transact the business of our courts. The public confidence seems to be withdrawn alike from the bar and the court. Perhaps your Honour's retiring from the bench, as you have intimated a willingness so to do, and giving the people the power to select another would be the means of

producing a better state of things and a more cordial co-operation from all sides in the dispatch of the business of the county. This expression of our views is made in candour and sincerity, without a wish to inspire one unpleasant thought or unkind feeling, but under a sense of duty to the county in which we live, to your Honour and to ourselves.

"Very respectfully yours, etc.,

"JOHN M. AUSTIN,	A. PATTERSON,
"JOHN DAWSON,	R. P. FLENNIKEN,
"JOSHUA B. HOWELL,	R. G. HOPWOOD,
"J. H. DEFORD,	WM. McDONALD,
"J. WILLIAMS,	W. P. WELLS.

"TO THOMAS H. BAIRD, ESQ., WILLIAMSPORT, WASHINGTON CO."

At the next succeeding term of the Court of Common Pleas, held Jan. 6, 1835, before Judge Baird and his associates, Charles Porter and Samuel Nixon, the following action was taken, as is shown by the record, viz.:

"The Court grant a rule upon John M. Austin, John Dawson, Joshua B. Howell, John H. Deford, Joseph Williams, Alfred Patterson, Robert P. Flenniken, Rice G. Hopwood, William McDonald, and William P. Wells, Esquires, to show cause why they should not be stricken from the list of Attorneys of this court."

To this rule the respondents made answer as follows:

"The undersigned, who are required by a rule of court, entered this day, to show cause why they should not be stricken from the list of attorneys, present this their answer to that rule. We earnestly but respectfully protest against the legal power and authority of the court to enter and enforce such a rule for the cause alleged. The rule appears to be founded and predicated on the letter of the undersigned, addressed to Judge Baird, dated Oct. 3, 1834. To enable a full understanding of the whole matter a letter of Judge Baird, dated Sept. 12, 1834, is herewith presented. It is evident that the letter of the undersigned which contains the offensive matter is a reply and response to the letter of Judge Baird to them addressed. It is certainly respectful in its terms, and, as is sincerely believed and positively asserted, contains neither in words, meaning, nor intention the slightest contempt or the least disrespect to the court or any of its members.

"The respondents would be entirely at a loss to comprehend how it could be possible to give their letter, from its terms, an offensive interpretation were they not informed from another source that the following paragraph is considered objectionable: 'The public confidence seems to be withdrawn alike from the bar and the Court.' We by this paragraph expressed our honest conviction, and intended no contempt to the Court. It is a response in some measure to that part of Judge Baird's letter in which he himself says that the circumstances to which he refers were calculated to make a lodgment in the public mind injurious to

the authority and respectability of the Court, and particularly of himself, its organ.

"It will also be perceived from the two letters referred to that the correspondence did not take place between the bar and the court; it was between the respondents and Judge Baird, at his instance and request. The occurrence asserted as constituting some undefined offense did not take place in presence of the Court; it took place out of Court and *in pais*.

"Far, very far, therefore, are we from being guilty of any offense against the Court. As to Judge Baird personally, the letter distinctly and unequivocally states that our views were 'made in candour and sincerity, without a wish to inspire one unpleasant thought or unkind feeling.'

"JOHN M. AUSTIN,	J. H. DEFORD,
"JOHN DAWSON,	WM. McDONALD,
"JOSHUA B. HOWELL,	J. WILLIAMS,
"WM. B. WELLS,	R. P. FLENNIKEN,
"ALFRED PATTERSON,	RICE G. HOPWOOD."

The above answer was supplemented by the following, dated Jan. 7, 1835, and signed by the same attorneys, except McDonald and Hopwood, viz.:

"The undersigned, after reiterating the protest contained in a former answer, make this further reply to the rule entered yesterday against them. When the former answer was prepared it was not known that the publication of the correspondence between the bar and Judge Baird in the newspapers constituted a portion of the supposed offense against the court, the record not presenting that aspect of the case.

"They now reply to this matter, and to cause a more perfect understanding thereof they present herewith a letter from Judge Baird to the undersigned, dated Dec. 15, 1834.¹ We now ask that the three letters on record may be carefully examined in connection with our former answer to the rule to show cause. We cannot but think that the court will then be satisfied that the last letter of Judge Baird contains imputations and strictures not warranted by anything said in our communication to him when properly understood.

"In some way the existence of the controversy

¹ The letter of Judge Baird, here referred to, concluded as follows:

"In conclusion, I will only say that upon 'mature reflection' it was my determination not to resign at present, and that it is also my abiding determination never to resign upon the ground stated in your letter. I hope to be able to take my seat on the bench in Fayette County on the first Monday of January next. If I have lost any degree of public confidence it shall be my endeavor to regain it by a faithful performance of my judicial functions. With the aid of my brother judges, I will try to preserve the order and discipline of the court by a discreet but energetic exercise of the power which the law gives us; and perhaps you may be satisfied that the laxity which has, no-doubt, been a considerable cause of complaint, was more owing to my kind feelings toward you than to any want of moral courage to encounter the consequences that may result from the honest discharge of public duty. I shall perform my official functions with a sincere desire to do right, and shall expect from the members of the bar that they behave themselves 'with all good fidelity to the court as well as to the client.'

I am, etc.,

"TH. H. FAIRD."

reached the public ear. It immediately assumed a false shape in connection with an assault committed upon the judge by a suitor in court. Misapprehension about the nature of the correspondence was produced. For want of correct information false assertions were made and false inferences drawn. It became a public matter, involving seriously public interests. The correspondence related to public affairs. The letters by no means being private and confidential, we considered it our imperative duty, in justice to ourselves and in justice to the public, to lay the whole correspondence as it really was before the whole community. It was accordingly done, and for the purposes intimated. The court will clearly perceive that in this act there was no offense committed against the court, but it was a proceeding rendered every way necessary, as it gave the true state of the controversy and supplied the place of false rumors in relation both to Judge Baird and ourselves."

William McDonald made a separate answer to the court January 7th. On the next day Judge Baird delivered the opinion of the court (Judge Samuel Nixon dissenting), the material part of which is here given:

"Jan. 8, 1835.

"The court has given to the papers presented by the respondents in this case the most careful consideration and the most favorable construction their import would at all admit. It is with the deepest regret, we are constrained to say, that they are by no means satisfactory. We cannot regard them as removing the offensive and injurious operation of the matter which has been published to the world in relation to this court, and which forms the gravamen of the rule. All that we have required is that the gentlemen would distinctly place in their answer a disavowal of any intention to impute to the court, or its members, anything which would lower them (in their official character) in the esteem and confidence of the people. This has been and is still refused. No alternative therefore remains. We must abandon our judicial honor, respectability, and authority, or endeavor to sustain them in what we conceive to be the legitimate mode. . . . It is ordered that the names of John M. Austin, John Dawson, Joshua B. Howell, Wm. P. Wells, Alfred Patterson, John H. Deford, J. Williams, and R. P. Fleniken be struck from the list of attorneys of this court.

"In the case of William McDonald the rule is discharged. In the case of Rice G. Hopwood the rule is continued."

The next day (January 9th) Rice G. Hopwood made a separate answer, and the court discharged the rule in this case.

Eight members of the bar of Fayette County then stood suspended from court. These gentlemen presented their case to the Legislature of the State, and on the 14th of March, 1835, an act was passed, by the provisions of which the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was "authorized and required to take jurisdiction of a certain record and proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Fayette, of the term of January, 1835, whereby the names of eight attorneys were, on the 8th day of January, 1835, or-

dered to be struck from the list of attorneys of the said court; and during their session commencing at the city of Philadelphia on Monday, the 16th of March, 1835, proceed to hear and determine the questions arising upon the said record and proceedings in any shape which may be approved or prescribed by the court; and shall cause the decision of the said Supreme Court to be duly certified to the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Fayette, and make all orders and direct all measures which may be necessary and proper and which shall be effectual in the premises."¹

The rule of the court, answers of respondents, and letters of Judge Baird were presented to the Supreme Court, in session at Philadelphia, March 31, 1835. The eight gentlemen whose names had been stricken from the roll appeared by their attorneys, who presented the following bill of exceptions:

"*First.* The Court of Common Pleas of Fayette County erred in considering the said attorneys as the authors of a letter to the Hon. T. H. Baird, under date of 3d October, 1834, liable to the penalty of being struck from the roll for an alleged libel upon the court.

"*Second.* The court below erred in considering that by the writing or publishing of the said letter the said attorneys did 'misbehave themselves in their offices of attorneys' respectively.

"*Third.* The court below erred in considering that by the writing or publishing of said letter the attorneys had departed from their obligation to behave themselves in the office of attorney within the court according to the best of their learning or ability, and with all good fidelity as well to the court as to their clients.

"*Fourth.* The order of the court below that the names of the said attorneys be struck from the list is unconstitutional, illegal, and oppressive, and the same should be forthwith reversed and annulled."

Messrs. Dallas and Ingersoll were the attorneys for the gentlemen of the bar, and J. Sergeant for the proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette County. Lengthy arguments were made. After due deliberation the opinion of the court was delivered by Chief Justice C. J. Gibson, who thus announced its decision:

"In conclusion it appears that a case to justify the removal of the respondents has not been made out, and it is therefore considered that the order which made the rule absolute be vacated and the rule discharged, that the respondents be restored to the bar, and that this decree be certified to the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette County."

"Decreed accordingly."

FAYETTE CIVIL LIST.

In this list the names are given of persons who have held county offices, and also of those, resident in Fayette County, who have held important offices in or under the State or national government.

SHERIFFS.²

Robert Orr,³ appointed 1784.

James Hammond, appointed Nov. 21, 1786.

Joseph Torrence, appointed Oct. 25, 1787; Nov. 5, 1788; Oct. 30, 1789.

Joseph Huston, appointed Nov. 14, 1790.

James Paull, appointed 1793.

Thomas Collins, appointed Nov. 1, 1796.

Abraham Stewart, appointed Oct. 26, 1799.

James Allen, appointed Oct. 28, 1802.

Pierson Sayres, appointed 1805.

Jacob Harbaugh, appointed 1808.

Andrew Byers, appointed Nov. 7, 1811.

Morris Morris, appointed Nov. 17, 1814.

John Withrow, appointed Oct. 29, 1817.

Daniel P. Lynch, appointed 1820.

George Croft, appointed 1823.

William Salters, appointed Oct. 30, 1826.

John A. Sangston, appointed Oct. 22, 1829.

Gideon Johns, appointed Oct. 22, 1832.

Matthew Allen, appointed Nov. 11, 1835.

George Meason, appointed Oct. 20, 1838.

William Morris, elected Oct. 11, 1841.

Wesley Frost, elected Oct. 8, 1844.

William Snyder, elected Oct. 12, 1847.

Matthew Allen, elected Oct. 8, 1850.

James McBride, elected Oct. 11, 1853.

Samuel W. Boyd, elected Oct. 14, 1856.

Eli Cope, elected Oct. 11, 1859.

Thomas Brownfield, elected Oct. 14, 1862.

Samuel W. Boyd, elected Oct. 10, 1865.

David L. Walker, elected Oct. 13, 1868.

Isaac Messmore, elected Oct. 10, 1871.

Calvin Springer, elected Nov. 3, 1874.

Edward Dean, elected Nov. 6, 1877.

James H. Hoover, elected Nov. 2, 1880.

² The office of sheriff was held by appointment until 1829, when it became elective.

³ For more than three years after Fayette became a separate county it remained under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Westmoreland. Reference to this, as well as to the fact that the other county offices were at first held in common with Westmoreland, is found in the following extracts from letters written by Ephraim Douglass to President John Dickinson, of the Supreme Executive Council, viz.:

"UNION TOWN, February 2, 1784.

"... From an unhappy misconception of the law for dividing Westmoreland, this county has not an officer of any kind except such as were created or continued by the act or appointed by the Council. Denied a separate election of a member in Council and representative in Assembly till the general election of the present year, they unfortunately concluded that this inability extended to all the other elective officers of the county, and in consequence of this belief voted for them in conjunction with Westmoreland."

"UNION TOWN, 11th July, 1784.

"Sir,—In obedience to the commands of your honorable Board of the 5th of June last, I take this opportunity of informing Council that there has yet been no sheriff for the county of Fayette separate from that of Westmoreland, the sheriff of that county continuing to do the duty of that office in this as before the division, and no bond has been taken for his performance of it in this county distinct from the other. . . ."

At the time of the erection of Fayette County, Matthew Jack was sheriff of Westmoreland. On the 28th of October, 1784, Robert Orr was appointed by the Court deputy sheriff of Westmoreland, to act as sheriff of Fayette. He continued to act in that capacity till the appointment of James Hammond as sheriff of Fayette.

¹ Rawle's Reports, vol. v. page 191. Case of Austin and others.

PROTHONOTARIES.

Ephraim Douglass, appointed Oct. 6, 1783; resigned December, 1808.

Richard William Lane, appointed Jan. 1, 1809.

John St. Clair, appointed April 6, 1818; Feb. 12, 1821.

John B. Trevor, appointed January, 1822.

Thomas McKibben, appointed May 12, 1824.

James Todd, appointed Sept. 30, 1825; Dec. 2, 1826.

Henry W. Beeson, appointed Feb. 4, 1830; Jan. 25, 1833.

Richard Beeson, appointed July 11, 1833.

Thomas Sloan, appointed Jan. 13, 1836; Jan. 3, 1839.

Richard Beeson, appointed Feb. 6, 1839; elected Oct. 8, 1839.

Daniel Kaine, elected Oct. 11, 1842; Oct. 11, 1845.

Richard Huskins, elected Oct. 10, 1848; Oct. 14, 1851.

Robert T. Galloway, elected Oct. 10, 1854.

Thomas B. Searight, elected Oct. 13, 1857; Oct. 9, 1860.

George W. Litman, elected Oct. 13, 1863; Oct. 9, 1866.

John K. McDonald, elected Oct. 13, 1869; Oct. 8, 1872.

Joseph M. Oglesby, elected Nov. 2, 1875; Nov. 5, 1878.

Thomas B. Searight, elected November, 1881.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1787.—Zachariah Connell, Joseph Caldwell, Thomas Gaddis.

1789.—James Finley, James Hammond, Thomas Gaddis.

1799.—James Hammond, Joseph Torrence.

1792.—James Patterson, Uriah Springer.

1795.—Matthew Gilchrist, John Oliphant, Nathaniel Ewing.

1795.—Nathaniel Ewing, William Lynn, Thomas Collins.

1796.—Nathaniel Ewing, William Roberts, Caleb Mount.

1797.—Nathaniel Ewing, Caleb Mount, James Allen.

1798.—John Fulton, James Allen, Caleb Mount.

1799.—John Fulton, Jesse Beeson, James Wilson.

1800.—Jesse Beeson, John Fulton, Andrew Oliphant.

1801.—Jesse Beeson, Andrew Oliphant, Morris Morris.

1801.—Morris Morris, William Downard, George Dearth.

1803.—William Downard, Morris Morris, David Howard.

1804.—William Downard, David Howard, John Miller.

1805.—David Howard, John Miller, James Campbell.

1806.—John Miller, James Campbell, John Shreve.

1807.—James Campbell, John Shreve, Jasper Whetstone.

1808.—John Shreve, Jasper Whetstone, John Roberts.

1809.—Jasper Whetstone, John Roberts, Abel Campbell.

1810.—John Roberts, Abel Campbell, William Cunningham.

1811.—Abel Campbell, William Cunningham, John Clark.

The following memorial of Ephraim Douglass, making application for the appointment, is found in Pennsylvania Archives, x, 118:

"To the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

"The memorial of Ephraim Douglass humbly sheweth that having, true to his principles, made an early sacrifice of his interest, he endured late and continued in the service of his country till the loss of health, conspiring with other misfortunes, obliged him to retire at a time when his return to civil life offered him no prospect of a return to his former pursuits in it. That he has since earned a precarious subsistence by the accidental services he has been occasionally employed to perform; but being now altogether without business, and strongly desirous of obtaining some permanent and pendent employment, he looks up to your honorable body for the accomplishment of that desire with all the confidence which a knowledge of your justice and readiness in rewarding your faithful servants can inspire.

"That your memorialist having heard of a new county being created from a part of Westmoreland, has been humbly to offer himself a candidate for the office of prothonotary in the county of Fayette, and prays your acceptance of his services.

"Your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

"EPHRAIM DOUGLASS.

"PHILADELPHIA, 24 October, 1783."

Mr. Douglass received the appointment against William McCleery, who was also an applicant for the office.

1812.—William Cunningham, John Clark, Thomas Boyd.

1813.—John Clark, Thomas Boyd, Morris Morris.

1814.—Thomas Boyd, George Craft, Harris W. Colton.

1815.—Harris W. Colton, John Sparks, Amos Cooper.

1816-17.—Amos Cooper, William Hart, James Todd.

1818.—William Hart, James Todd, Griffith Roberts.

1819.—James Todd, Griffith Roberts, Moses Vance.

1820.—Griffith Roberts, Moses Vance, Isaac Core.

1821.—Moses Vance, Isaac Core, Andrew Moore.

1822.—Isaac Core, Andrew Moore, Abner Greenland.

1823.—Andrew Moore, Abner Greenland, Robert Boyd.

1824.—Abner Greenland, Robert Boyd, Nathaniel Mitchell.

1825.—Robert Boyd, Nathaniel Mitchell, Jesse Taylor.

1826.—Nathaniel Mitchell, Jesse Taylor, Abner Greenland.

1827.—Jesse Taylor, Abner Greenland, Hugh Espey, Jr.

1828.—Abner Greenland, Hugh Espey, Jr., Robert Patterson.

1829-30.—Hugh Espey, Jr., Robert Patterson, James Adair.

1831.—Hugh Espey, Jr., James Adair, Andrew Hertzog.

1832.—Andrew Hertzog, Hugh Espey, Jr., James H. Patterson.

1833.—James H. Patterson, Andrew Hertzog, James Adair.

1834.—James Adair, James H. Patterson, Peter Stentz.

1835.—Peter Stentz, James Adair, Joseph Gadd.

1836.—Joseph Gadd, Isaac L. Hunt, Robert Long.

1837.—Isaac L. Hunt, Robert Long, E. P. Oliphant.

1838.—Robert Long, E. P. Oliphant, John W. Phillips.

1839.—John W. Phillips, Squire Ayres, Jesse Antrim.

1840.—Squire Ayres, Jesse Antrim, James Allison.

1841.—Jesse Antrim, James Allison, Thomas McMillan.

1842.—James Allison, Thomas McMillan, Hugh Espey.

1843.—Thomas McMillan, Hugh Espey, Thomas Duncan.

1844.—Hugh Espey, Thomas Duncan, Robert Bleakley.

1845.—Thomas Duncan, Robert Bleakley, P. F. Gibbons.

1846.—Robert Bleakley, P. F. Gibbons, Lee Tate.

1847.—P. F. Gibbons, Lee Tate, H. D. Overholt.

1848.—Lee Tate, H. D. Overholt, William Crawford.

1849.—H. D. Overholt, William Crawford, John Beatty.

1850.—William Crawford, John Beatty, Jacob Haldeman.

1851.—John Beatty, Jacob Haldeman, Jacob Wolf.

1852.—Jacob Haldeman, Jacob Wolf, Joseph Cunningham.

1853.—Jacob Wolf, Joseph Cunningham, Mark R. Moore.

1854.—Joseph Cunningham, Mark R. Moore, David Deyarmon.

1855.—Mark R. Moore, David Deyarmon, Jacob F. Longanacker.

1856.—David Deyarmon, Jacob F. Longanacker, Thomas Brownfield.

1857.—Jacob F. Longanacker, Thomas Brownfield, John V. Reese.

1858.—Thomas Brownfield, John V. Reese, W. K. Gallaher.

1859.—John V. Reese, W. K. Gallaher, Robert McDowell.

1860.—W. K. Gallaher, Robert McDowell, John Schnatterly.

1861.—Robert McDowell, John Schnatterly, George A. Nolan.

1862.—John Schnatterly, George A. Nolan, Samuel Shipley.

1863.—George A. Nolan, Samuel Shipley, William Jones.

1864.—Samuel Shipley, William Jones, H. Humphreys.

1865.—William Jones, H. Humphreys, Wm. L. Smith.

1866.—H. Humphreys, Wm. L. Smith, G. Roberts.

1867.—Wm. L. Smith, G. Roberts, John Brooks.

1868.—G. Roberts, John Brooks, David H. Wakefield.

1869.—John Brooks, David H. Wakefield, James Snyder.

1870.—David H. Wakefield, James Snyder, C. S. Sherriek.

1871.—James Snyder, C. S. Sherriek, David Newcomer.

1872.—C. S. Sherriek, David Newcomer, Robert Hagen.

1873.—David Newcomer, Robert Hagen, Isaac Hurst.

1874.—Robert Hagen, Isaac Hurst, Jesse Reed.

1875.—Isaac Hurst, Jesse Reed, James Cunningham.

1878.—George W. Shaw, Thomas Hazen, Hugh L. Rankin.

CLERKS OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Andrew Oliphant, 1796.
 John Ward, April 21, 1797.
 Morris Morris, Jan. 12, 1798.
 Samuel Milhous, Jr., Jan. 23, 1799.
 Charles Porter, Jr., Jan. 20, 1800.
 Thos. Meason, Nov. 25, 1801.
 A. Oliphant, March 15, 1802.
 Thos. Meason, April 30, 1802.
 Jesse Beeson, Nov. 23, 1802.
 Morris Morris, April 25, 1808.
 John Roberts, Oct. 23, 1811.
 Joshua Hart, Oct. 18, 1816.
 Isaac Core, Dec. 23, 1816.
 Benj. Barton, Oct. 18, 1819.

Joseph Trevor, Jan. 6, 1821.
 Henry W. Beeson, Jan. 19, 1821.
 Richard Beeson, Jan. 20, 1823.
 J. B. Miller, Oct. 23, 1826.
 William Gregg, Nov. 4, 1827.
 James Piper, March 4, 1828.
 Joseph Gadd, Oct. 23, 1838.
 Rich. Huskins, Nov. 16, 1842.
 Alex. McClean, Dec. 1, 1848.
 Joseph Gadd, Jan. 1, 1856.
 Geo. Morrison, Aug. 27, 1858.
 F. Reynolds, Nov. 16, 1863.
 L. P. Norton, April 3, 1866.
 Geo. Morrison, Jan. 1, 1874.

COUNTY TREASURERS.¹

Ephraim Douglas, appointed Oct. 13, 1784.
 James Allen, appointed 1800; Jan. 22, 1801; 1802.
 Christian Tarr, appointed Feb. 3, 1803; 1804.
 Dennis Springer, appointed Nov. 26, 1804.
 William Brownfield, appointed Jan. 9, 1808.
 Morris Morris, appointed Jan. 6, 1814.
 Jesse Beeson, appointed Dec. 29, 1814.
 Thomas Haddon, appointed Jan. 2, 1818.
 Dennis Springer, appointed Jan. 1, 1821.
 Joshua Hart, appointed Dec. 22, 1822.
 James Boyle, appointed Jan. 2, 1826.
 Alfred Meason, appointed January 1, 1829.
 George Meason, appointed Aug. 24, 1831.
 William Crawford, appointed Jan. 2, 1835.
 James F. Cannon, appointed Jan. 1, 1838.
 John F. Foster, appointed Jan. 1, 1839.
 William B. Roberts, elected Oct. 8, 1839.
 Hiram Seaton, elected Oct. 10, 1843; re-elected Oct. 14, 1845.
 Nathaniel Mitchell, elected Oct. 12, 1847; re-elected Oct. 9, 1849.
 Hugh Espey, appointed Nov. 5, 1850; elected Oct. 14, 1851.
 Dennis Sutton, appointed Feb. 28, 1852.
 Joseph L. Wylie, elected Oct. 11, 1853.
 William Bradman, elected Oct. 9, 1855.
 Jacob Crow, elected Oct. 13, 1857.
 Isane Hurst, elected Oct. 11, 1859.
 John Tiernan, elected Oct. 8, 1861; re-elected Oct. 13, 1863.
 William Darlington, elected Oct. 10, 1865.
 William S. Strickler, elected Oct. 8, 1867.
 Richard Campbell, elected Oct. 12, 1869.
 John S. Roberts, elected Oct. 10, 1871.
 James McDonald, elected Oct. 14, 1875.
 Justus Dean, appointed to fill vacancy.
 Christian Artes, elected Nov. 4, 1875.
 Michael W. Franks, elected Nov. 5, 1878.

REGISTERS OF DEEDS, RECORDERS OF WILLS, AND CLERKS OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.²

Alexander McClean, appointed Dec. 6, 1783; Jan. 30, 1800;
 April 6, 1818; Feb. 12, 1821; May 12, 1824; Dec. 22,
 1826; Feb. 4, 1830; Jan. 23, 1833.
 John Kaffer, appointed Jan. 30, 1834.
 Robert Barton, appointed Jan. 13, 1836.
 James Piper, appointed Feb. 6, 1839; elected Oct. 8, 1839.

¹ Appointed by the commissioners until 1834, when the office became elective.

² This office was held by appointment till 1839, when it became elective.

Joseph Gadd, elected Oct. 11, 1842; Oct. 14, 1845; Oct. 10, 1848.
 Peter A. Johns, elected Oct. 14, 1851.
 John Collins, elected Oct. 10, 1854.
 James Darby, elected Oct. 13, 1857; Oct. 9, 1860.
 George Morrison, elected Oct. 13, 1863; Oct. 9, 1866.
 Joseph Beatty, elected Oct. 12, 1869; Oct. 8, 1872.
 John W. Darby, elected Nov. 2, 1875; Nov. 5, 1878.
 Charles D. Conner, elected November, 1881.

CORONERS.

Henry Beeson, appointed Nov. 21, 1786; Oct. 25, 1787; Nov. 5, 1788; Oct. 30, 1789.
 Jesse Beeson, appointed Jan. 24, 1812; April 15, 1815; Oct. 29, 1817.
 Robert D. Moore, appointed Dec. 14, 1820; March 12, 1824; Jan. 22, 1827.
 James C. Cummings, appointed Nov. 5, 1829; March 12, 1833.
 John Townsend, appointed Nov. 3, 1835.
 H. C. Matthews, appointed March 12, 1836.
 James C. Cummings, elected Oct. 12, 1841.
 Robert M. Walker, elected Oct. 8, 1844.
 Upton L. Clemmer, elected Oct. 12, 1847; Oct. 10, 1848.
 James Brownfield, elected Oct. 14, 1851.
 Andrew Patrick, elected Oct. 12, 1852.
 James Fuller, elected Oct. 12, 1858; Oct. 8, 1861.
 William H. Sturgeon, elected Oct. 11, 1864.
 William R. Seman, elected Oct. 8, 1867.
 John Finley, elected Oct. 12, 1869.
 James C. Henry, elected Oct. 11, 1870.
 James L. Trader, elected Oct. 10, 1871.
 B. F. Brownfield, elected Nov. 5, 1874.
 Joseph T. Shepler, elected Nov. 8, 1877.
 J. D. Sturgeon, elected Nov. 2, 1880.

SURVEYORS.³

1769-72.—Archibald McClean, A. Lane, Alexander McClean, Moses McClean.
 1772-1828.—Alexander McClean.
 1828 to August, 1836.—Freeman Lewis.
 August, 1836, to March, 1837.—William Griffith.
 June, 1837, to November, 1839.—William Calvin.
 1839 to March, 1843.—John I. Dorsey.
 March, 1843, to 1850.—James Snyder.
 James Snyder, elected Oct. 2, 1850; Oct. 11, 1853.
 Martin Dickinson, elected Oct. 14, 1856; Oct. 11, 1859; Oct. 14, 1862; Oct. 10, 1865.
 Andrew J. Gilmore, elected Oct. 13, 1868; Oct. 10, 1871; Nov. 3, 1874.
 Julius Shipley, elected Nov. 8, 1877.
 John D. Boyd, elected Nov. 2, 1880.

AUDITORS.

The earliest official record having reference to the auditors of Fayette County is an entry found in an old book in the commissioners' office, which appears to be the first book of their minutes, viz.:

"Whereas at a Court of Common Pleas, held at Union Town for the County of Fayette, the fourth

³ This list embraces deputy surveyors-general (appointed by the Supreme Executive Council during the time that body existed, and afterwards by the surveyor-general) until 1850, and county surveyors elected by the people after that time. From the commencement until 1828 the list is made up of such names of surveyors as are found in the survey books and other records, and is therefore probably not complete, though as nearly so as has been found practicable to make it for that period.

Monday in June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, Before Edward Cook, Esquire, President of said Court and Associate Justices of the same.

"Pursuant to the Act of Assembly entitled An Act to provide a more effectual method of settling the public accounts of the Commissioners and Treasurers of the respective counties, the court appointed Alexander McClean and Nathaniel Breathing, Esquire, and Presley Carr Lane, Gentleman, Auditors for the following year."

The following list embraces the names of auditors of Fayette County and the years in which they served as fully as can be ascertained:

1792 (appointed in June).—Alexander McClean, Presley Carr Lane, John Wilson.

1793-95 (appointed June 18).—Samuel King, Alexander McClean, Presley Carr Lane.

1798.—John Lyon, Alexander McClean, Jacob Bowman.

1799-1801.—Jacob Bowman, A. McClean, Matthew Gilchrist.

1809-10 (elected October).—Joseph Torrence, William Lynn, Thomas Collins.

1815.—Matthew Gilchrist, John Roberts, Thomas Hadden.

1816.—William Nutt, John Roberts, Matthew Gilchrist.

1817.—William Nutt, John Bouvier, Matthew Gilchrist.

1818-19.—Henry W. Beeson, John Bouvier, William Ewing.

1820.—Henry W. Beeson, Andrew Oliphant, William Ewing.

1821.—Henry W. Beeson, Abel Campbell, William Ewing.

1822.—William Ewing, Abel Campbell, Samuel Cleavinger.

1823.—Abel Campbell, Samuel Cleavinger, Ellis Bailey.

1824-25.—Samuel Cleavinger, Ellis Bailey, John Fuller.

1826.—Ellis Bailey, John Fuller, E. Douglas, Jr.

1827.—E. Douglas, Jr., Alexander Clear, Joshua Wood.

1828.—Alexander Clear, Joshua Wood, James Adair.

1829.—Joshua Wood, Squire Ayres, Amos Cooper.

1830.—Squire Ayres, Amos Cooper, John Atkinson.

1831.—John Atkinson, Henry Ebert, Richard Taylor.

1832.—Richard Taylor, Andrew Moore, William Snyder.

1833.—Andrew Moore, William Snyder, Clement Wood.

1834.—William Snyder, Clement Wood, William Bryson.

1835.—Clement Wood, William Bryson, N. McCormick.

1836.—William Bryson, N. McCormick, John Buffington.

1837.—N. McCormick, John Buffington, John Morrison.

1838.—John Buffington, John Morrison, William Bryson.

1839.—John Morrison, William Bryson, Benjamin Hayden.

1840.—John Morrison, Benjamin Hayden, P. W. Morgan.

1841.—Benjamin Hayden, P. W. Morgan, W. D. Mullin.

1842.—P. W. Morgan, W. D. Mullin, John Gadd.

1843.—W. D. Mullin, John Gadd, Joseph Krepps.

1844.—John Gadd, Joseph Krepps, S. P. Chalfant.

1845.—David Deyarmon, S. P. Chalfant, Edward Hyde.

1846.—S. P. Chalfant, Edward Hyde, P. A. Johns.

1847.—Edward Hyde, P. A. Johns, Jacob Wolf.

1848.—P. A. Johns, Jacob Wolf, William Elliot.

1849.—Jacob Wolf, William Elliot, A. H. Patterson.

1850.—William Elliot, A. H. Patterson, David Deyarmon.

1851.—A. H. Patterson, David Deyarmon, John G. Hertig.

1852.—David Deyarmon, John G. Hertig, John W. Skiles.

1853.—John G. Hertig, John W. Skiles, George W. Litman.

1854.—John W. Skiles, George W. Litman, Jacob Newmyer, Jr.

1855.—George W. Litman, Jacob Newmyer, Jr., David P. Lutz.

1856.—Jacob Newmyer, Jr., David P. Lutz, John Brooks.

1857.—David P. Lutz, John Brooks, Moses Hazen.

1858.—John Brooks, Moses Hazen, Charles G. Turner.

1859.—William Hazen, Charles G. Turner, Andrew Fairchild.

1860.—Charles G. Turner, Andrew Fairchild, Peter Cunningham.

1861.—William Hazen, William J. Stewart, Peter Cunningham.

1862.—John R. Bunker, Peter Cunningham, William J. Stewart.

1863.—John R. Bunker, Peter Cunningham, Andrew Stewart, Jr.

1864.—John R. Bunker, Andrew Stewart, Jr., Job Strawn.

1865.—Andrew Stewart, Jr., Job Strawn, H. L. Hatfield.

1866.—Job Strawn, William B. Barris, D. W. C. Dumbauld.

1867.—William B. Barris, D. W. C. Dumbauld, Thomas J. Burton.

1868.—D. W. C. Dumbauld, Thomas J. Burton, Finley Chalfant.

1868.—Thomas J. Burton, Finley Chalfant, Josiah H. Miller.

1870.—Finley Chalfant, Josiah H. Miller, George B. Clemmer.

1871.—Josiah H. Miller, George B. Clemmer, Matthew M. Patterson.

1872.—George B. Clemmer, Matthew M. Patterson, Stephen Hawkins.

1873.—Matthew M. Patterson, Stephen Hawkins, James W. Porter.

1874.—Stephen Hawkins, Abel Colley, Nicholas McCullough.

1875.—Samuel B. Rothermel, William G. Yard, George W. H. ss.

1878.—George W. McCray, George W. Kern, Joseph M. Campbell.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The first two justices of the peace in the territory now embraced in what is now Fayette County were Capt. William Crawford and Thomas Gist, appointed May 23, 1770, for Cumberland County. Crawford was reappointed for Bedford by Governor Penn in 1771, and again upon the erection of Westmoreland in 1773, when he was made presiding justice, but his commission was revoked in 1775, on account of his having sided with the partisans of Virginia in the controversy between the States. Upon the erection of Yohogania County (Va.), in 1776, he was appointed presiding justice in the courts of that county.

The following is a list of the justices of the peace of Fayette County from its erection till 1790, with the dates of their commissions:

John Gaddis, March 19, 1784.	W. McClelland, Aug. 27, 1785.
Alex. McClean, " " "	Edward Cook, Nov. 21, 1786.
James Finley, " " "	Eph. Walters, " " "
John Meason, June 1, 1784.	James Coyle, March 31, 1787.
Robt. Richey, Sept. 14, 1784.	Jacob Stewart, " " "
Andrew Rabb, Jan. 24, 1785.	W. G. Wilson, Aug. 25, 1789.
James Neal, Feb. 5, 1785.	Thomas Gregg, July 22, 1790.
H. McLaughlin, Feb. 18, 1785.	Abraham Stewart, Aug. 18, 1790.
Nath. Breathing, " " "	

Upon the division of the county into justices' districts in 1803, the following named were elected justices:

District No. 1.—Jonathan Rowland.
" 2.—Robert Richey, Zadok Springer.
" 3.—James Robinson.
" 4.—Jeremiah Kendall.
" 5.—Thomas Gregg, Isaac Rogers, Wm. Ewing.

District No. 6.—Hugh Loughlan.

" 7.—John Patterson.

" 8.—Joseph Morrison.

" 9.—Matthew Gilchrist.

" 10.—William Boyd, John Meason, George Mathias, Mathew Gaut.

" 11.—Andrew Trapp.

" 12.—John Potter.

The following-named persons were justices of the peace in Fayette County in the year 1808:

William Boyd, John Patterson, Hugh Laughlin, Thomas Gregg, Robert Ritchie, Jonathan Rowland, Matthew Gilchrist, Andrew Trapp, Jacob Bowman, Joseph Morrison, Isaac Rogers, William Ewing, Jeremiah Kendall, George Mathiot, Mathew Gaut, Zadoek Springer, James Robinson, Robert Smith, Andrew Oliphant, John Wood, Isaac Hastings, Abraham Trembley, William Roberts, Joseph Lyon, James Wilson, Hugh Shotwell, James Cathcart, James Francis, Elias Baylis, Thomas Williams, James Allen, David Howard, Jesse Evans.

The names of justices holding office after this time are given in the histories of the several townships.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

At the organization of the county the justices of the peace and of the Court of Common Pleas resident in the county and appointed under the jurisdiction of Westmoreland County were Philip Rogers, Robert Adams, John Allen, Robert Ritchie, and Andrew Rabb. Appointments made from Oct. 9, 1783, to 1791 (at which latter date "judges learned in the law" were made presidents of the court) were as follows:

Eph. Douglass, Oct. 9, 1783.	Wm. McClelland, Nov. 6, '85.
Alex. McClean, Oct. 31, 1783.	Edward Cook, Nov. 21, 1786.
John Meason, June 1, 1784.	Eph. Walter, " "
Robt. Ritchie, Sept. 14, 1784.	Jacob Stewart, March 31, '87.
Andrew Rabb, Jan. 24, 1785.	W. G. Wilson, Aug. 25, 1789.
Jas. Neal, Feb. 5, 1785.	Thomas Gregg, July 22, 1790.
Hugh Laughlin, Nov. 6, 1785.	Ab'm Stewart, Aug. 18, 1790.
Nath'l Bredding, " "	

PRESIDING JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS.¹

Philip Rogers, December term, 1783.
Philip Rogers, March term, 1784.
Alexander McClean, June term, 1784, to June, 1785.
John Allen, June term, 1785.
Robert Ritchie, September, 1785, to December, 1786.
Alexander McClean, December, 1786, to June, 1787.
Edward Cook, June, 1787, to June, 1791.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

1790.—Nathaniel Bredding (died 1821).
1791.—Isaac Meason (died 1818), James Finley (died 1828).
1792.—Edward Cook (died 1808).
1821.—Charles Porter (held till 1841, when constitution of 1838² went into effect).

¹ The senior justice of the Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions acted as president of the courts till the year 1791, from which time that position was filled by "judges learned in the law," of whom the Hon. Alexander Addison was the first who presided in the courts of Fayette County.

² Under the constitution of 1790, associate judges were appointed for life or during good behavior. The law of March 21, 1806, provided that

1828.—Samuel Nixon (held till 1841, when constitution of 1838 went into effect).

1841.—Robert Boyd, Eli Abrams.

1845.—James Fuller, John Huston.

1850.—George Meason, John Dawson.

1851.—Thomas Duncan, John Brownfield.

1861.—William Hatfield, Alexander Crow.

1866.—Provance McCormick, Alexander Crow.

1871.—D. W. C. Dumbauld, Samuel Shipley.

1876.—D. W. C. Dumbauld, Griffith Roberts.³

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

The office of president judge of the courts of this judicial district has been held by the following residents of Fayette County, viz.:

Nathaniel Ewing, 1838 to 1848.

Samuel A. Gilmore, Feb. 25, 1848, to October, 1861, and November, 1863, to May, 1873.

John K. Ewing, November, 1864, to September, 1865.

Edward Campbell, 1873.

Alpheus E. Wilson, October, 1873 (still in office).

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.⁴

1792.—R. Galbraith, deputy attorney-general under William Bradford.

1794.—J. Young, deputy attorney-general under Jared Ingersoll.

1795.—R. Galbraith, deputy attorney-general under Jared Ingersoll.

1801-4.—Thomas Hadden, deputy attorney-general under Joseph McKean.

1809-11.—J. S. Tarr (appointed Feb. 16, 1809), deputy attorney-general under Walter Franklin.

1812-19.—Thomas Irwin, deputy attorney-general under Jared Ingersoll.

no vacancy in the office of associate judge should be supplied in any county "unless the number of associates shall be reduced to less than two, when that number shall be completed." By the constitution of 1838 the life tenure was abolished, and associate judges were afterwards elected for a term of five years.

³ By an act of Assembly passed April 9, 1874, Fayette County was designated as the Fourteenth Judicial District, Greene County being attached, and Fayette County then containing more than the forty thousand inhabitants required for a separate judicial district. The associate judges in office at the adoption of the new constitution held until the expiration of their respective terms, after which associate judges were again elected in Fayette, under the belief that the county was entitled to them by reason of the attachment of Greene.

This action caused the matter to be brought by the attorney-general before the Supreme Court (then in session at Pittsburg) on an application for a writ of quo warranto. A decision favorable to the tenure of the associate judges was delivered by Judge Merum (Chief Justice Sharswood being absent), to which Justices Trunkley and Sterrett dissented. An application for a reargument of the case before a full bench was made by Attorney-General Palmer, at the instance of other similarly-situated counties in the State. The application was granted. The Commonwealth alone appeared, represented by the attorney-general and the Hon. C. R. Buckalew. In March, 1881, the court rendered its decision (Judge Merum dissenting), that Fayette County was not entitled to associate judges. Under this decision Messrs. Griffith Roberts and D. W. C. Dumbauld, then associate judges of Fayette County, ceased to exercise the functions of that office, which thereupon ceased to exist in this county.

⁴ For several years after the time of the organization of the county the records of the courts bear only the names of the attorney-general. The first deputy attorney-general corresponding to the office of district attorney, whose name appears is R. Galbraith, 1792. The names given in this list have been gathered from the court records only, and the years set against their names are not and cannot be the dates of commencement or close of their respective terms.

1820-21.—John M. Austin, deputy attorney-general under Thomas Elder.
 1822.—John Dawson, deputy attorney-general under Thomas Elder.
 1824.—James Piper, deputy attorney-general under Frederick Smith.
 1826-29.—Richard Beeson, deputy attorney-general under Frederick Smith.
 1830.—Ethelbert P. Oliphant, deputy attorney-general under Samuel Douglas.
 1831-32.—Joshua B. Howell, deputy attorney-general under Samuel Douglas.
 1833.—Robert P. Flennikin, deputy attorney-general under Ellis Lewis.
 1836.—Rice G. Hopwood, deputy attorney-general under James Todd.
 1838-40.—John L. Dawson, deputy attorney-general under William B. Reed.
 James A. Morris.
 A. M. Linn.
 A. W. Barclay.

Elected.

Everard Bierer, Oct. 8, 1850. | Jos. M. Oglesce, Oct. 13, 1868.
 J. N. H. Patrick, Oct. 11, 1853. | Albert D. Boyd, Oct. 10, 1871.
 J. W. Flenniken, Oct. 14, 1856. | R. H. Lindsey, Nov. 3, 1874.
 W. H. Playford, Oct. 11, 1859. | S. Leslie Mestrezat, Nov. 6,
 Chas. E. Boyle, Oct. 14, 1862. | 1877.
 T. B. Schnatterly, Oct. 10, '65. | Isaac L. Johnson, Nov. 2, 1880.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY (UNITED STATES).

Albert Gallatin, 1802-14.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Albert Gallatin, 1793-94.
 Daniel Sturgeon, 1840-51.

DIRECTOR OF UNITED STATES MINT.

Daniel Sturgeon, 1853-58.

UNITED STATES MINISTER TO DENMARK.

Robert P. Flennikin, appointed by President Polk, 1845.

GOVERNOR OF UTAH TERRITORY.

Robert P. Flennikin, appointed by President Buchanan, 1857.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

John Smilie, 1793-95, 1799-1812.
 Albert Gallatin, 1795-97, 1799-1801.
 Isaac Griffin, 1813-17.
 Christian Tarr, 1817-21.
 Andrew Stewart, 1821-23, 1827-29, 1831-35, 1839-49.
 Thomas Irwin, 1829-31.
 Henry W. Beeson, 1841-43.
 John L. Dawson, 1851-55, 1863-67.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

James Todd, Dec. 18, 1835, to March, 1838.

STATE TREASURERS.

John B. Trevor, 1820-21.
 Daniel Sturgeon, 1836-40.

AUDITOR-GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Daniel Sturgeon, appointed May 3, 1830; held till May, 1836.

STATE SENATORS.¹

John Smilie, elected 1790. In 1792 he resigned on account of his election to Congress in that year.

James Finley, elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Smilie.

Presley Carr Lane (Speaker), 1807-15.
 William Davidson, date of election not ascertained.
 Daniel Sturgeon, elected in 1825, and re-elected for next succeeding three terms. Speaker in 1828.
 Solomon G. Krepps, 1831-33.
 John A. Sangston, 1834-37.
 William F. Coplan, 1838-42.
 W. E. Frazer, 1855-57.
 Smith Fuller, 1861-63.
 Thomas B. Searight, 1867-69.
 William H. Playford, 1873-75.
 T. B. Schnatterly, 1879-82.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1776, 1782-83.—Alexander McClean, for Westmoreland County.
 1784-85, 1786-87.—John Smilie.
 1789-90.—Theophilus Phillips, John Gilchrist.
 1790-91.—James Finley, Albert Gallatin.
 1791-93.—Joseph Torrence, Albert Gallatin.
 1793.—Joseph Torrence, John Cunningham.
 1794.—Albert Gallatin, John Cunningham.
 1795-97.—John Smilie, John Cunningham.
 1797-98.—Joseph Huston, John Cunningham.
 1799.—Presley Carr Lane, John Cunningham.
 1800-2.—Charles Porter, John Cunningham.
 1803.—Charles Porter, John Cunningham, Samuel Trevor.
 1804.—Charles Porter, John Cunningham, Christian Tarr.
 1805.—Charles Porter, William Boyd (Speaker), Christian Tarr.
 1806.—Joseph Huston, John Cunningham, Christian Tarr.
 1807.—Charles Porter, Christian Tarr, Isaac Griffin.
 1808-10.—Samuel Trevor, Christian Tarr, Isaac Griffin.
 1814.—John St. Clair (Speaker).
 1818.—William Davidson (Speaker).
 1839.—Robert P. Flenniken, William Andrews.
 1840.—Robert P. Flenniken, John Fuller.
 1841.—Aaron Bucher, John H. Deford.
 1842.—John Morgan, John H. Deford.
 1843-44.—John Morgan, James C. Cummings.
 1845.—Robert T. Galloway, Alexander M. Hill.
 1846.—John W. Phillips, William Colvin.
 1847-48.—William Redick, William Y. Roberts.
 1849-50.—James P. Downer, Joseph E. Griffin.
 1851.—Peter U. Hook, Alexander M. Hill.
 1853.—William Y. Roberts, Abraham Gallantine.
 1855.—S. B. Page.
 1856.—Peter A. Johns.
 1857.—John Bierer.
 1858.—Henry Galley.
 1859-60.—John Collins.
 1861-62.—Daniel Kaine.
 1863-64.—Thomas B. Searight.
 1865-66.—Charles E. Boyle.
 1867-68.—William H. Playford.
 1869-70.—Thomas B. Schnatterly.
 1871-72.—Samuel H. Smith.
 1873.—Jasper M. Thompson.
 1874.—Robert T. Deyarmon, James Darby.
 1876.—Robert M. Hill.
 1878.—Jacob Provins, Charles S. Seaton.
 1880.—Jacob Provins, Smith Buttermore.

¹ No complete list can be given for the years prior to 1829, because no election records covering that period are in existence.

² For about thirty years prior to this date no election records are in existence, therefore the list cannot be given for those years.

MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Isaac Menson, 1783.
 John Woods, Nov. 6, 1784.
 John Smilie, Nov. 2, 1786.
 Nathaniel Breathing, Nov. 19, 1789.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

1776.—Edward Cook, John Carmichael.
 1789-90.—John Smilie, Albert Gallatin.
 1838.—John Fuller, David Gilmore, William L. Miller.

MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF CENSORS.¹

John Smilie, elected 1783.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PROPERTY.

Nathaniel Breathing, appointed Nov. 1, 1790.

COMMISSIONER OF EXCHANGE.

Edward Cook, appointed April 5, 1779.

COUNTY LIEUTENANTS.²

Edward Cook, Jan. 5, 1782.
 Robert Beall, Feb. 19, 1784.
 Joseph Torrence, Sept. 3, 1789.

SUB-LIEUTENANTS.

Edward Cook, March 21, 1777, Westmoreland.
 Edward Cook, June 2, 1780, Westmoreland.
 Alexander McClean, Jan. 5, 1782, Westmoreland.

AGENT FOR FORFEITED ESTATES.

Ephraim Douglass, March 14, 1789.

COLLECTORS OF EXCISE.

Joseph Douglass,³ Dec. 12, 1786.
 Benjamin Wells, 1792-94.

COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

In the *Genius of Liberty* of Oct. 18, 1809, occurs the earliest mention of a medical society in Fayette County. It is an article addressed to physicians, and closes as follows: "And for that purpose the members of the Union Medical Society and other practitioners who as yet have not had an opportunity of becoming members are requested to attend at the house of Mr. James Gregg, in Uniontown, on Tuesday, the 7th day of November, at 11 o'clock A.M.;" dated Oct. 5, 1809. No account is found of the meeting, nor any further knowledge of the society obtained, except that in the following year there was published in the same newspaper "A schedule of compensations adjudged by the committee, members of the Union Medical Society, which may be due for medical service, etc., followed by the prices as established by

the fee bill, and signed by Robert D. Moore, Lewis Sweitzer, and Lewis Marchand, committee, with date of Sept. 1, 1810.

The Fayette County Medical Association was formed at a meeting of physicians of the county, held for that purpose at the Town Hall in Uniontown, June 25, 1844. The physicians present were Drs. Campbell, Stanley, Johnston, Thompson, Roberts, Worrak, Miller, Fleming, Jones, Lindley, Robinson, Post, Fuller, Neff, Penny, Marchand, Lafferty, Fitter, Mathiot, and Shugart. Dr. Abraham Stanley was made chairman, assisted by Drs. Lindley and Campbell, which last-named gentleman delivered the address. Dr. Smith Fuller and Dr. H. F. Roberts reported a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted by the meeting and subscribed by the following-named physicians, viz.: Hugh Campbell, A. H. Campbell, Smith Fuller, H. F. Roberts, and D. H. Johnston, of Uniontown; Lutellus Lindley, Connellsville; Abraham Stanley, Bridgeport; James Thompson, New Geneva; W. L. Lafferty, Brownsville; Lewis Marchand, near Brownsville; T. A. Shugart and James Robinson, Perryopolis; C. B. Fitter and H. B. Mathiot, Smithfield; Jacob Post, New Salem; F. H. Fleming, Cookstown; G. W. Neff, Masontown; J. Penny, McClellandtown; and J. R. Worrak and J. H. Miller, of Washington County.

The association was organized with the following-named officers:

President, Dr. Hugh Campbell.
 Treasurer, Dr. Smith Fuller.
 Corresponding Secretary, Dr. A. H. Campbell.
 Recording Secretary, Dr. H. F. Roberts.

Meetings were held in August and November of that year, but the association appears to have been short-lived, for the last record of it is dated Dec. 19, 1844.

The present medical society of the county was formed at a meeting of physicians held for the purpose at Brownsville, May 18, 1869. There were present Drs. J. S. Van Voorhees, W. H. Sturgeon, H. F. Roberts, W. P. Duncan, S. A. Conklin, J. B. Ewing, Knox, and Hazlett. A committee, composed of Drs. Duncan, Ewing, Conklin, and Sturgeon, reported a constitution (based on that of the Allegheny County Medical Society), and signed by the physicians above named, with the addition of F. C. Robinson and B. F. Conklin. The first officers of the society were W. P. Duncan, president; J. S. Van Voorhees, vice-president; J. B. Ewing, recording secretary; H. F. Roberts, corresponding secretary; and W. H. Sturgeon, treasurer.

At the meeting held in July following the constitution was signed by Drs. Lindley, Fuller, Groonet, Phillips, Rogers, Patten, Mathiot, Carey, Finley, and Eastman. Additions to the roll of the society were made at subsequent times as follows:

¹ The duty of the Council of Censors was to inquire and ascertain whether the constitution had "been preserved inviolate in every part;" whether it was perfect in all its parts, or requiring amendment; also to review the decisions of the judges of the courts.

² The office of county lieutenant existed in Pennsylvania from 1776 to 1790. It carried with it the title of colonel, and gave to the person holding it the command of the militia and the management of the military fiscal affairs of the county.

³ On the 7th of April, 1785, William Graham was appointed collector of excise for Westmoreland, Washington, and Fayette Counties. His commission was revoked Dec. 12, 1786. His appointment of deputies was one of the first causes out of which grew the Whiskey Insurrection. John Craig succeeded him, and his commission was revoked Dec. 12, 1786.

October, 1870.—Drs. George W. Neff, James Sloan, S. B. Chalfant, John Davidson.

Jan. 3, 1871.—Drs. Sangston and Porter.

April 4, 1871.—Dr. Smith Buttermore.

Jan. 2, 1872.—Dr. J. J. Singer, Connellsville.

April 2, 1872.—Dr. W. C. Byers, Belle Vernon.

Oct. 1, 1872.—Drs. Isaac Jackson and B. Shoemaker, of Brownsville.

April 1, 1873.—Dr. Strickler.

Oct. 8, 1873.—Dr. L. Lindley, Connellsville.

Jan. 2, 1877.—Dr. John Hankins, Uniontown.

July 3, 1877.—Drs. Richard Shipler and Johnston.

Oct. 2, 1877.—Dr. J. R. Nelin, Brownsville.

Jan. 8, 1878.—Dr. Nelson Green, New Geneva, and Dr. L. S. Gaddis, Uniontown.

April 1, 1879.—Drs. J. M. Gordon, J. M. Gordon, Jr., and Smith Fuller, Jr.

June 4, 1881.—Dr. J. V. Porter.

The officers of the society for 1881 are:

President, Dr. J. B. Ewing; Vice-President, Dr. John D. Sturgeon, Jr.; Recording Secretary, Dr. John Hankins; Assistant Secretary, Dr. W. S. Duncan; Treasurer, Dr. L. S. Gaddis; Censor, Dr. F. C. Robinson; Delegates to State Medical Convention, Drs. Robinson, Green, Duncan, Clark, and Sturgeon, Jr.; Delegates to National Medical Association, Drs. Van Voorhees, Robinson, and Duncan.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The existence of a society for the promotion of agriculture in Fayette County sixty years ago is proved by an entry in the records of the commissioners of date Sept. 2, 1822, at which time the board "issued \$150 to Hugh Thompson, treasurer of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures in Fayette County, which sum the said society are entitled to receive out of the county treasury agreeably to an act of the General Assembly passed March 6, 1820."

The Brownsville *Western Register* of March 10, 1823, contains an advertisement by the secretary of the agricultural society, Col. Samuel Evans, announcing the premiums to be awarded at the exhibition of that year. It was required that "articles must have been manufactured in Fayette County, otherwise they are not entitled to premiums." This is the latest notice of or reference to this old society which has been found.

In 1852 an agricultural association was formed in Jefferson township, and a fair was held on the farm of Robert Elliott. Afterwards Mr. William Colvin, of Redstone, and citizens of Brownsville and Luzerne township became interested, and formed the project to organize a county association, which was accomplished, and its first exhibition was held on the farm of Eli Cope, Esq., near Brownsville. Associations were soon after formed at Fayette City and Connellsville. The people of Uniontown became awakened,

and the project was conceived to form a society, with headquarters and grounds at the county-seat. The proposition was made to the Brownsville society, and was concurred in by a number of its officers and members. In 1857 or '58 a lot of about twenty acres of land was secured in a favorable location, suitable buildings and a large number of stalls for stock were erected, and a half-mile track graded. Here several exhibitions were held, but the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion overshadowed everything not pertaining to its prosecution, and led to the abandonment of this enterprise.

About 1869 a society known as the Fayette County Agricultural and Mechanical Association was formed, which located its grounds above Brownsville, on the farm of William Britton, where the necessary buildings were erected, fences built, and a track graded, involving an expenditure of some thousands of dollars. The first exhibition of the association was held here in 1869, and several were held afterwards, but no permanent success resulted, and the enterprise languished and finally failed.

The Fayette County Agricultural Association was chartered July 21, 1879, with E. B. Dawson, Robert Hogsett, William Beeson, Joseph M. Hadden, and John Snider, charter members. In the spring of the same year an arrangement was made with Monroe Beeson, administrator of the estate of Rachel Skiles, deceased, for a tract of about twenty-nine and a half acres of land, which was deeded to the association in November of the same year. An additional lot of land adjoining the first named, and containing two and three-fourths acres, was purchased of William H. Sembower, and conveyed to the association by deed dated Oct. 5, 1879.

The fair-grounds, embracing these two tracts, are located on the west side of the track of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, about five-eighths of a mile north of Uniontown. On these grounds suitable buildings and stalls were erected, a tract graded in the best manner, and the whole well inclosed by a substantial fence, the total cost being about \$10,000. Within this inclosure the first fair of the association was held in the fall of 1879, with favorable financial result. At the fair of 1880 there were five hundred and sixty entries in the agricultural department alone, and the aggregate receipts of the exhibition were about \$2600. If the interest which has already been awakened among the people continues to increase in the same ratio as hitherto, the prospects of the association are excellent for the future. Further improvements in the grounds are in contemplation, and when these are completed as proposed, they will hardly be inferior to the grounds of any similar association in the State of Pennsylvania.

The present (1881) officers of the association are Jasper M. Thompson, president; A. C. Nutt, treasurer; and John K. Ewing, secretary.

CHAPTER XV.

THE WHISKEY INSURRECTION.

"THE Whiskey Insurrection" is a term which has been usually applied to a series of unlawful and violent acts committed (principally in 1794, but to some extent in previous years) by inhabitants of the counties of Washington, Allegheny, Westmoreland, and Fayette. These illegal and insurrectionary acts embraced an armed resistance on several occasions to the execution of certain State and national laws imposing an excise tax on distilled spirits and stills used for the manufacture of such spirits, a measure which was generally and peculiarly obnoxious to the people of these counties, particularly because they regarded it as calculated to bear with especial and discriminating severity on the industries of this section as compared with other parts of the country.

The first excise tax imposed in the province of Pennsylvania was that authorized in an act of Assembly passed March 16, 1684, entitled "Bill of Aid and Assistance of the Government."¹ As it was found to be objectionable to the sense of the people, that part of the bill relating to the collection of excise duties was repealed soon afterwards, and no similar legislation was had for more than half a century. In 1738 the provincial Assembly passed "An act for laying an excise on wine, rum, brandy, and other spirits,"² but this, like its predecessor of 1684, was received with such unmistakable disfavor that it remained in force only a few months from the commencement of its operation. Again, in May, 1744, the Assembly renewed the measure, "for the purpose of providing money without a general tax, not only to purchase arms and ammunition for defense, but to answer such demands as might be made upon the inhabitants of the province by his Majesty for distressing the public enemy in America."³ This enactment remained in operation but a short time. Another excise law was passed in 1756, but failed of execution; then for nearly sixteen years the people of Pennsylvania were undisturbed by governmental attempts to collect impost duties on spirits.

In 1772 the subject came again before the Assembly, and as a measure of revenue a new act was passed⁴ levying a duty on domestic and foreign distilled spirits. At first this law was not executed in reference to domestic liquors, nor was there any energetic attempt made for that purpose, particularly in the old counties of the province; but after Pennsylvania became a State, and her necessities were greatly increased by the Revolutionary war, then in progress, the law was put in execution, and a very considerable revenue obtained in that way, the measure being at that time the less obnoxious because patriotic men were opposed to the consumption of grain in distilla-

tion at a time when every bushel was needed for the subsistence of the troops in the field, fighting for liberty. A large part of the proceeds collected at that time was appropriated to the "depreciation fund," created in this State (as in others, in pursuance of a resolution passed by Congress in 1780; for the purpose of giving to officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army an additional compensation, a measure which was manifestly just and necessary, because the value of their pay had been greatly lessened by the depreciation of the Continental currency.

After the close of the Revolution, laws imposing excise duties on distilled spirits remained on the Pennsylvania statute-books until 1791, but they were not generally enforced, and were exceedingly unpopular, especially in the western and southwestern portions of the State. During the period mentioned (some seven or eight years prior to their repeal in 1791), though the excise laws of the State were by no means generally enforced, the collection of the revenue tax on spirits was several times attempted, but never successfully executed in the southwestern counties. Such an attempt was made in Fayette, Westmoreland, and Washington Counties in the year 1786, and the consequences resulting to an excise officer in the last-named county are shown in a letter written by Dorsey Pentecost⁵ to the Executive Council of Pennsylvania, as follows:

"WASHINGTON COUNTY, 16th Apr 1, 1786.

"GENTLEMEN:

"About ten days ago a Mr. Graham, Excise officer for the three western Counties, was, in the exercise of his office in this County, seized by a number of People and Treated in the following manner, viz.: His Pistols, which he carried before him, taken and broke to pieces in his presence, his Commission and all his papers relating to his Office tore and thrown in the mud, and he forced or made to stamp on them, and Imprecate curses on himself, the Commission, and the Authority that gave it to him; they then cut off one-half his hair, cut the other half on one side of his Head, cut off the Cock of his Hat, and made him wear it in a form to render his Cue the most conspicuous; this with many other marks of Ignominy they imposed on him, and to which he was obliged to submit; and in the above plight they marched him amidst a Crowd from the frontiers of this County to Westmoreland County, calling at all the Still Houses in their way, where they were Treated Gratis, and expos'd him to every Insult and mockery that their Invention could contrive. They set him at Liberty at the entrance of Westmoreland, but with Threats of utter Desolation should he dare to return to our County.

"This Bandittie I am told denounces destruction, vengeance against all manner of People who dare to oppose or even ganesay this their unparalleled beha-

¹ Votes of Assembly, i. 29.

² Dallas, i. 293.

³ *Ibid.*, i. 299.

⁴ *Ibid.*, i. 674.

⁵ *Pac. Archives*, x. 757.

vior, and that they will support every person concerned against every opposition. I suppose they depend on their numbers, for I am told the Combination is large.

"I have thought it my duty as a good citizen to give your Honorable Board information of this matchless and daring Insult offered to Government, and the necessity there is for a speedy and Exemplary punishing being inflicted on those atrocious offenders, for if this piece of conduct is lightly looked over, no Civil officer will be safe in the Exercise of his duty, though some Gentlemen with whom I have conversed think it would be best, and wish a mild prosecution; for my part I am of a different opinion, for it certainly is the most audacious and accomplished piece of outrageous and unprovoked Insult that was ever offered to a Government and the Liberties of a free People, and what in my opinion greatly aggravates their Guilt is that it was not done in a Gust of Passion, but coolly, deliberately, and Prosecuted from day to day, and there appears such a desolute and refractory spirit to pervade a Certain class of People here, particularly those concerned in the above Job, that demands the attention of Government, and the most severe punishment.

"I am not able to give the names of all concerned, nor have I had an opportunity of making particular enquiry, but have received the foregoing information from different people on whom I can rely, neither do I think they have as many friends as they suppose, or would wish to make the public believe. I have it not in my Power at this time to be as full and explicit as I could wish on this subject, as I have but Just time to hurry up this scrawl while the carrier is waiting.

"I am, Gentlemen,
with the highest Esteem and Respect,
your most obdt. very Humble Servt.
"DORSEY PENTECOST."

"His Excellency The President
and Members of the Supreme
Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

"P.S.—I have just snatched as much time as to write a short note to the Chief Justice on the above subject."

The Mr. Graham referred to in the above letter was the excise officer for the district comprising Washington, Westmoreland, and Fayette. Nothing appears to show that he was similarly maltreated in the two latter counties, but the public feeling in them, if less aggressive, was equally determined against the excise, and no collections were made by the officers in this district under the State law during its continuance.¹

¹ "An Act to repeal so much of every act or acts of Assembly of this State as relates to the collection of excise duties," provided, "Section 1. . . . That so much of every act or acts of Assembly as authorize the collection of any duty or duties upon wine, rum, brandy, or other spirituous liquors shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Upon the adoption of the Federal Constitution, it became necessary to provide ways and means to support the government, to pay just and pressing Revolutionary claims, and sustain the army, which was still necessary for the protection of the frontier against Indian attack. "The duties on goods imported were very far from adequate to the wants of the new government. Taxes were laid on articles supposed to be the least necessary, and, among other things, on distilled liquors, or on the stills with which they were manufactured." At the suggestion of Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, a bill was framed, among the provisions of which was the imposition of an excise duty of four pence per gallon on all distilled spirits. This bill was passed by Congress, March 3, 1791, against the strong opposition of many members, among the most determined and energetic of whom was the representative of this district, William Findley, of Westmoreland. Albert Gallatin and John Smilie, both men of the highest prominence and residents of Fayette County, were among the strongest opponents of the measure, though not advocates of forcible resistance to its execution.

It was argued that the law of 1791 bore more heavily and unjustly on the interests of the region west of the Alleghenies than on those of any other part of the Union. Here a principal product of the farmers was rye. For this there was little home demand, and it could not be transported across the mountains at a profit, except in the form of whiskey. "A horse could carry but four bushels, but he could take the product of twenty-four bushels in the shape of alcohol. Whiskey, therefore, was the most important item of remittance to pay for their salt, sugar, and iron."² As a result of these peculiar circum-

"Section 2. Provided always, . . . That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to prevent the recovery of all such duties upon the said articles as are now due to the Commonwealth, nor to release or take away any forfeiture or penalty which any person or persons may have meritorily assessed the said acts of Assembly; but that all prosecutions commenced, or which may be commenced in consequence thereof, may be prosecuted to as full effect as if such acts or parts thereof had not been repealed."

This repealing act was approved Sept. 21, 1791, six months after the passage by Congress of the excise law which brought about the insurrection in the western counties of Pennsylvania.

² As late as the year of the insurrection, freight in wagons to Philadelphia cost from five to ten dollars per hundred pounds. Salt sold at five dollars a bushel, while iron and steel cost from fifteen to twenty cents per pound. In that fertile region grain was abundantly produced, but there was no market, while farmers east of the mountains were growing rich by means of the general war in Europe. Trade down the Ohio, despite its danger, had then no outlet, the lower Mississippi being in possession of the Spanish. The freight on a barrel of flour to Philadelphia was as much as it would bring in that market. "Wheat," says the Rev. Dr. Carnahan, "was so plentiful and of so little value that it was a common practice to grind that of the best quality and feed it to the cattle; while rye, corn, and barley would bring no price as food for man or beast." The only way left for the inhabitants to obtain a little money to purchase salt, iron, and other articles necessary in carrying on their farming operations, was by distilling their grain and reducing it to a more portable form, and sending the whiskey over the mountains or down the Ohio to Kentucky, then rapidly filling up and affording a market for that article. — *Papers Relating to the Whiskey Insurrection*, Pa. Archives, vol. ix, 6.

stances, there was in this section a greater number of stills and a larger amount of whiskey manufactured than in any other region of the same population in any part of the country. "There were very few or no large manufactories where grain was bought and cash paid. There was not capital in the country for that purpose. In some neighborhoods every fifth or sixth farmer was a distiller, who during the winter season manufactured his own grain and that of his neighbors into a portable and saleable article." And thus the people thought "they foresaw that what little money was brought into the country by the sale of whiskey would be carried away in the form of excise duties."¹

In these western counties a large proportion of the inhabitants were Scotch-Irish, or of that descent, a people whose earlier home, or that of their fathers, had been beyond the sea, in a land where whiskey was the national beverage, and where excise laws and excise officers were regarded as the most odious of all the measures and minions of tyranny. "They also remembered that resistance to the Stamp Act and duty on tea at the commencement of the Revolution began by the destruction of the tea and a refusal to use the royal stamps; that the design was not to break allegiance to the British throne, but to force a repeal of these odious laws. They were, almost to a man, enemies to the British government, and had contributed their full proportion in service in establishing the independence of America. To them no other tax of equal amount would have been half so odious." It can scarcely be wondered at then that among a people holding such opinions the measure was regarded as a most unjust and oppressive one, nor that the more hot-headed and turbulent ones freely and fiercely announced their determination to oppose its execution even to the extremity of armed resistance to the government.

This rebellious sentiment was so wide-spread, so unmistakable in its character, and indicated by such open threats of violence to any officers who might be hardy enough to attempt the collection of the excise duty, that it became difficult to find any proper person willing to take the risk of accepting the office of chief inspector of the Western District. The position was finally accepted by Gen. John Neville,² of Allegheny

County, a man who above nearly all others was, on account of his great personal popularity and unquestioned honesty and patriotism, the proper man for the place. But the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens proved insufficient to screen him from their insults and violence when against these was weighed the fact that he had accepted an office the duties of which obliged him to attempt the execution of a law which they detested.

The popular excitement increased rapidly, the spirit of resistance became more determined, and soon found expression in a public act which may be said to have marked the commencement of the famous "Whiskey Insurrection." This was a preliminary meeting held in Fayette County, at Redstone Old Fort (Brownsville), on the 27th of July, 1791, composed of people opposed to the execution of the law. At this meeting it was concerted that county committees should be formed in each of the four counties of Fayette, Westmoreland, Washington, and Allegheny, to meet at the respective county-seats and take measures looking to a common end,—successful resistance to the operation of the law. These committees were formed accordingly, and the temper and ideas of the men composing them may be judged from the proceedings had at a meeting of the Washington County Committee, held at the county-seat on the 23d of August, on which occasion resolutions were passed to the effect that any person who had accepted or might accept an office under Congress in order to carry the excise law into effect should be considered inimical to the interests of the country, and recommending to the people of their county to treat every person who had accepted, or might thereafter accept, any such office with contempt, and absolutely to refuse all kind of communication or intercourse with him, and to withhold from him all aid, support, or comfort. These resolutions were printed in the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, the proprietor of which paper would doubtless have feared the consequences of a refusal to publish them if he had been so disposed.

Each of the four county committees deputed three of its members to meet at Pittsburgh on the first Tuesday of September following, for the purpose of expressing the sense of the people of the four counties in an address to Congress "upon the subject of the excise law, and other grievances." The meeting of delegates was held at Pittsburgh, as appointed, on the 7th of September, 1791, on which occasion (according to the minutes of the meeting) "the following gentlemen appeared from the counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, and Allegheny, to take into consideration an act of Congress laying duties upon spirits

¹ Address of Rev. Dr. Carnahan.

² "In order to allay opposition as far as possible," says Judge Wilkeson, "Gen. John Neville, a man of the most deserved popularity, was appointed to the inspectorship for Western Pennsylvania. He accepted the appointment from a sense of duty to his country. He was one of the few men of great wealth who had put his all at hazard for independence. At his own expense he raised and equipped a company of soldiers, marched them to Boston, and placed them, with his son, under the command of Gen. Washington. He was brother-in-law to the distinguished Gen. Morgan, and father-in-law to Majs. Craig and Kirkpatrick, officers highly respected in the western country. Besides Gen. Neville's claims as a soldier and a patriot, he had contributed greatly to relieve the sufferings of the settlers in his vicinity. He divided his last loaf with the needy; and in a season of more than ordinary scarcity, as soon as his wheat was sufficiently matured to be converted into food, he opened his

fields to those who were suffering with hunger. If any man could have executed this odious Law Gen. Neville was that man. He entered upon the duties of his office and appointed his deputies from among the most popular citizens. The first attempts, however, to enforce the law were resisted."

distilled within the United States, passed the 3d of March, 1791.

"For Westmoreland County: Nehemiah Stokely and John Young, Esqs.

"For Washington County: Col. James Marshal, Rev. David Phillips, and David Bradford, Esq.

"For Fayette County: Edward Cook, Nathaniel Bradley [Breeding], and John Oliphant, Esqs.

"For Allegheny County: Col. Thomas Morton, John Woods, Esq., and William Plumer, Esq.

"Edward Cook, Esq., was voted in the chair, and John Young appointed secretary."

The meeting then proceeded to pass a series of resolutions, censuring the legislation of the late Congress, especially the obnoxious excise law, which they characterized as "a base offspring of the funding system, . . . being attended with infringements on liberty, partial in its operations, attended with great expense in the collection, and liable to much abuse," and declaring that "it is insulting to the feelings of the people to have their vessels marked, houses painted and ransacked, to be subject to informers, gaining by the occasional delinquency of others. It is a bad precedent, tending to introduce the excise laws of Great Britain, and of countries where the liberty, property, and even the morals of the people are sported with, to gratify particular men in their ambitious and interested measures." The meeting also adopted a remonstrance to "be presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania," and further "*Resolved*, That the foregoing representations [the series of resolutions adopted] be presented to the Legislature of the United States." An address was also adopted, which, together with the proceedings of the day, was ordered to be printed in the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, and the meeting then adjourned.

In reference to this meeting at Pittsburgh, and others of similar character, Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, said that, being "composed of very influential individuals, and conducted without moderation or prudence," they were justly chargeable with the excesses which were afterwards committed, serving to give consistency to an opposition which at length matured to a degree that threatened the foundations of the government.

On the 6th of September, the day before the meeting of the committees' delegates at Pittsburgh, the opposition to the law broke out in an act of open violence, said to have been the first of the kind committed in the western counties. At a place near Pigeon Creek, in Washington County, a party of men, armed and disguised, waylaid Robert Johnson (collector of revenue for Allegheny and Washington), cut off his hair, stripped him of his clothing, tarred and feathered him, and took away his horse, "obliging him to travel on foot a considerable distance in that mortifying and painful situation." The case was brought before the District Court, out of which processes issued against John Robertson, John Hamilton, and Thomas

McComb, three of the persons concerned in the outrage. The serving of these processes was confided by the then marshal, Clement Biddle, to his deputy, Joseph Fox, who in the month of October went into Allegheny County for the purpose of serving them; but he was terrified by the "appearances and circumstances which he observed in the course of his journey," and therefore, instead of serving them himself, sent them forward under cover by a private messenger. The marshal (Mr. Biddle), in his report of this transaction to the district attorney, said, "I am sorry to add that he [the deputy, Fox] found the people in general in the western part of the State, particularly beyond the Allegheny Mountains, in such a ferment on account of the act of Congress for laying a duty on distilled spirits, and so much opposed to the execution of said act, and from a variety of threats to himself personally (although he took the utmost precautions to conceal his errand), that he was not only convinced of the impossibility of serving the process, but that any attempt to effect it would have occasioned the most violent opposition from the greater part of the inhabitants, and he declares that if he had attempted it *he believes he would not have returned alive*. I spared no expense or pains to have the process of the court executed, and have not the least doubt that my deputy would have accomplished it if it could have been done."

In Fayette County the collector of revenue, Benjamin Wells, was subjected to ill treatment on account of his official position. That Mr. Wells was peculiarly unpopular among the people of his district appears from the letters of Judge Alexander Addison,¹ and from other sources, and he was afterwards several times maltreated, and his house sacked and burned. These acts were done in 1793 and 1794, but the first instance of abuse to him appears to have occurred in the fall of 1791, as the Secretary of the Treasury in his report to the President, after narrating the circumstances of the attack on Robert Johnson, in Washington County, on the 6th of September, continues: "Mr. Johnson was not the only officer who, *about the same period*, experienced outrage. Mr. Wells, collector of the revenue for Westmoreland and Fayette, was also ill treated at Greensburg and Uniontown. Nor were the outrages perpetrated confined to the officers, they extended to private citizens who

¹ Judge Addison, in a letter addressed to Governor Mifflin (Pa. Archives, 2d Series, vol. iv, p. 62), said, "Benjamin Wells, a man as I have ever heard him spoken of, is a contemptible and unworthy man, whom, I believe, the people of this country would never wish to see in any office of trust with an important duty attached to it." But it should be remarked in this connection that the judge so spoken of, as above expressed, may have been strongly biased by his own well-known personal dislike to Wells. In confirmation of this Alexander Hamilton to President Washington, the former related that on one occasion when Judge Addison was stopping, during a term of court, at a public-house in Uniontown, "Wells went to the same tavern, but was informed by the tavernkeeper that he went that he could not be received there, assigning for reason that Judge Addison had declared that if they took him in again he would leave the house."—*Pa. Archives*, 2d Series, vol. iv, p. 292.

only dared to show their respect for the laws of their country."¹

Another outrage was committed in Washington County, in the month of October of the same year, on the person of Robert Wilson, who was not an excise officer, but a young schoolmaster who was looking for employment, and carried with him very reputable testimonials of his character."² It was supposed that he was a little disordered in his intellect, and having, unfortunately for himself, made some inquiries concerning stills and distillers, and acted in a mysterious manner otherwise, he was suspected of being in the service of the government. On this account he "was pursued by a party of men in disguise, taken out of his bed, carried about five miles back to a smith's shop, stripped of his clothes, which were afterwards burnt, and having been inhumanly burnt in several places with a heated iron, was tarred and feathered, and about daylight dismissed, naked, wounded, and in a very pitiable and suffering condition. These particulars were communicated in a letter from the inspector of the revenue of the 17th of November, who declared that he had then himself seen the unfortunate maniac, the abuse of whom, as he expressed it, exceeded description, and was sufficient to make human nature shudder. . . . The symptoms of insanity were during the whole time of inflicting the punishment apparent, the unhappy sufferer displaying the heroic fortitude of a man who conceived himself to be a martyr to the discharge of some important duty."³ For participation in this outrage Col. Samuel Wilson, Samuel Johnson, James Wright, William Tucker, and John Moffit were indicted at the December Sessions, 1791; but before the offenders were taken upon the process of the court,⁴ the victim, Wilson (probably through fear of further outrage), left that part of the country,⁵ and at the June Sessions, 1792, the indicted persons were discharged.

The demonstrations above mentioned comprise all of the more notable acts of violence which were done in these counties by the opponents of the law during the first year of its existence. On the 8th of May, 1792, Congress passed an act making material changes in the excise law, among these being a reduction of about one-fourth in the duty on whiskey, and giving the distiller the alternative of paying a monthly instead of a yearly rate, according to the capacity of his still, with liberty to take a license for the precise

term which he should intend to work it, and to renew that license for a further term or terms. This provision was regarded as peculiarly favorable to the western section of the State, where very few of the distillers wished to prosecute their business during the summer. "The effect has in a great measure," said Hamilton, in 1794, "corresponded with the views of the Legislature. Opposition has subsided in several districts where it before prevailed,⁶ and it was natural to entertain, and not easy to abandon, a hope that the same thing would, by degrees, have taken place in the four western counties of the State."

But this hope was not realized. The modifications made in the law, favorable as they had been thought to be to the western counties, did not produce acquiescence and submission among the people of this section. On the 21st and 22d days of August next following the passage of the modified law there was held at Pittsburgh "a Meeting of sundry Inhabitants of the Western Counties of Pennsylvania," the proceedings of which plainly indicated that the feeling of opposition had not been lessened, but rather intensified. At that meeting there were present the following-named delegates from the western counties, viz.: Edward Cook, Albert Gallatin, John Smilie, Bazil Bowel, Thomas Gaddis, John McClellan, John Canon, William Wallace, Shesbazer Bentley, Benjamin Parkinson, John Huey, John Badollet, John Hamilton, Neal Gillespie, David Bradford, Rev. David Phillips, Matthew Jamison, James Marshall, James Robinson, James Stewart, Robert McClure, Peter Lyle, Alexander Long, and Samuel Wilson. The persons composing this meeting were, in general, men of ability and influence, and in this particular the Fayette delegation (comprising the first six named in the above list) surpassed those from the other counties.

The meeting was organized by the choice of Col. John Canon as chairman, and Albert Gallatin, of Fayette County, as clerk. The subject of the excise law was then "taken under consideration and freely debated; a committee of five members was appointed to prepare a draft of Resolutions expressing the sense of the Meeting on the subject of said Law;" and on the second day the resolutions were reported, debated, and adopted unanimously. After a preamble denouncing the excise law as unjust in itself, oppressive upon the poor, and tending to bring immediate distress and ruin on the western country, and declaring it to be their duty to persist in remonstrances to Congress, and every other legal measure to obstruct the operation of the law, the resolutions proceeded, first, to appoint a committee to prepare and cause to be presented to Congress an address, stating objections to the law, and praying for its repeal; secondly,

¹ Pa. Archives, 2d Series, vol. iv, p. 88.

² Letter of James Brison, of Allegheny, to Governor Mifflin, dated Nov. 9, 1792.—*Pa. Archives*, 2d Series, vol. iv, pp. 44, 45.

³ Report of the Secretary of the Treasury; *Pa. Archives*, 2d Series, vol. iv, p. 88.

⁴ *Pa. Archives*, Brison's letter, before quoted.

⁵ "The audacity of the perpetrators of these excesses was so great that an armed banditti ventured to seize and carry off two persons who were witnesses against the rioters in the case of Wilson, in order to prevent their giving testimony of the riot to a court then sitting or about to sit."—*Alexander Hamilton to President Washington*; *Pa. Arch.*, iv, p. 89.

⁶ Opposition to the law of 1791 was violent, not only in the "four western counties" of Fayette, Westmoreland, Washington, and Allegheny, but also in several other counties of the State, notably Chester, Bedford, Bucks, and Northumberland.

to appoint committees of correspondence for Washington, Fayette, and Allegheny, charged with the duty of corresponding together, and with such committee as should be appointed for the same purpose in Westmoreland, or with any committees of a similar nature from other parts of the Union. The committees appointed for this purpose for the three counties named were composed of the following-named persons, viz.: Thomas Gaddis, Andrew Rabb, John Oliphant, Robert McClure, James Stewart, William Wallace, John Hamilton, Shesbazer Bentley, Isaac Weaver, Benjamin Parkinson, David Redick, Thomas Stokely, Stephen Gapen, Joseph Vanmeter, Alexander Long, William Whiteside, James Long, Benjamin Patterson, Samuel Johnston, William Plummer, and Matthew Jameson.

The final declaration of the meeting was to the effect that, "Whereas, some men may be found amongst us so far lost to every sense of virtue and feeling for the distresses of this country as to accept offices for the collection of the duty, Resolved, therefore, that in future we will consider such persons as unworthy of our friendship; *have no intercourse or dealings with them; withdraw from them every assistance, and withhold all the comforts of life which depend upon those duties that as men and fellow-citizens we owe to each other; and upon all occasions treat them with that contempt they deserve; and that it be and it is hereby most earnestly recommended to the people at large to follow the same line of conduct towards them.*"

It is difficult to understand how men of character and good standing, such as were a majority of those composing the Pittsburgh meeting, could have given their assent to the passage of these extreme resolutions. They were aimed in a general way (as appears on their face) at all who might be even remotely concerned on the side of the government in the collection of the revenue, but in particular, and more than all, at Gen. John Neville, against whom no charge could be brought, except that he had dared to accept inspectorship of the Western Revenue District.

A few days before the holding of the Pittsburgh meeting, an outrage had been committed upon Capt. William Faulkner, of the United States army, who had permitted his house in Washington County to be used as an inspection-office. Being out in pursuit of deserters in the same neighborhood where Johnson was maltreated in the previous autumn, he was encountered by a number of disguised men, who reproached him with having let his house to the government officers, drew a knife on him, threatened to scalp him, tar and feather him, and burn his house if he did not solemnly promise to prevent all further use of it as an inspection-office. He was induced by their threats to make the promise demanded, and on the 21st of August gave public notice in the *Pittsburgh Gazette* that the office of the inspector should no longer be kept at his house.

On receiving intelligence of this occurrence, as also

of the proceedings of the Pittsburgh meeting, the Secretary of the Treasury reported the facts to President Washington, who thereupon, on the 15th of September, 1792, issued a proclamation admonishing all persons to refrain and desist from all unlawful combinations and proceedings whatsoever having for their object, or tending, to obstruct the operation of the laws, declaring it to be the determination of the government to bring to justice all infractors of the law, to prosecute delinquents, to seize all unexcised spirits on their way to market, and to make no purchases of spirits for the army except of such as had paid the duty.

A supervisor of the revenue was sent into the western counties immediately afterwards to gain accurate information of and report on the true state of affairs; but his mission "had no other fruit than that of obtaining evidence of the persons who composed the meeting at Pittsburgh, and two of those who were understood to be concerned in the riot [against Capt. Faulkner], and a confirmation of the enmity which certain active and designing leaders had industriously infused into a large proportion of the inhabitants, not against the particular laws in question only, but of a more ancient date against the government of the United States itself."¹

In the following April (1793) a party of men, armed and disguised, made an attack upon the house of Benjamin Wells, who was then collector of revenue for Fayette and Westmoreland Counties. His house, which stood on the west side of the Youghiogheny River, opposite the present borough of Connellsville, was visited in the night by these rioters, who, having forced an entrance, finding that Wells was absent, contented themselves with threatening, terrifying, and abusing his family, without proceeding to any further outrage. Warrants for the apprehension of several of these rioters² were issued by Justices Isaac Meason and James Finley, and placed in the hands of the sheriff of Fayette, Joseph Huston, who, however, refused or neglected to serve them, and was therefore indicted in the Circuit Court.

A second attack was made on the house of Wells, the collector, in the night of the 22d of November by a body of men all armed and in disguise.³ They broke and entered the house, and demanded a surrender of the officer's commission and official books, and upon

¹ Report of Secretary Hamilton, Pa. Archives, 2d Series, vol. iv, p. 94.

² Capt. Mount, then a Captain, since a Major of Militia, stands charged before Isaac Meason and James Finley, Assistant Judges, by information upon oath of Benjamin Wells, Collector of the Revenue, and his wife, with ten of a party that broke into the House of the said Collector some time in April, 1793. *Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to President Washington*, Pa. Archives, 2d Series, vol. iv, p. 288.

³ Indictments having been found at a circuit court, holden at Philadelphia in July last, against Robert Smith and John McCulloch, two of the rioters in the attack which, in November preceding, had been made upon the house of a collector of the revenue in Fayette County; processes issued against them also to bring them to trial, and if guilty, to punishment.—*Hamilton to President Washington*, Aug. 5, 1794; Pa. Archives, v, p. 100.

his refusal to deliver them up they threatened him, with pistols presented at his head, and swore that if he did not comply they would instantly put him to death. By this means they forced him to surrender his books and commission, and not content with this, the rioters, before they left the premises, compelled Wells to promise that he would, within two weeks, publish his resignation. It does not appear, however, that Wells did resign his office at that time, for he certainly held it in the following year, and was then an object of peculiar hatred to the opponents of the law.¹

"At last March [1794] Court, in Fayette County," said Judge Addison, "in a publick company at dinner in the tavern where I lodged, some of the most respectable gentlemen of that county, and most strenuously opposed to the Excise law, proposed that a meeting of the inhabitants of that county should be called, in which it should be agreed that they would all enter their stills, provided Benjamin Wells was removed from office, and some honest and reputable man appointed in his stead. I will not say that these are the words, but I know it is the amount of the conversation." This was written by the judge in a letter addressed to Governor Mifflin, dated Washington, May 12, 1794.² In a reply to that letter, written by Secretary Dallas,³ on behalf of the Governor, he says, "The truth is that such general dissatisfaction has been expressed with respect to Wells that, for the sake of the western counties, as well as for the sake of the General Government, it was thought advisable to transmit all the information that could be collected on the subject to the President, and the extract from your letter . . . made a part of the documents."

Finally, about the 1st of July, 1794, the rioters destroyed Wells' house and forced him to vacate his office, the circumstances being as follows: The excise-office for Westmoreland County had been opened in the house of Philip Reagan, whereupon an attack was soon after made upon it by the insurgents. This attack had been expected by the owner of the house (Reagan), who had accordingly prepared for it with a guard of two or three armed men. When the assailing-party approached they were fired on by Reagan's party, among whom was John Wells,⁴ son of

Benjamin Wells, of Fayette, and deputy collector under him. The fire was returned, but without effect on either side. Then the party set fire to Reagan's barn, and having burned it to the ground, moved off without making further depredation. In a day or two a much larger party of assailants (numbering about one hundred and fifty men) appeared at Reagan's, and he, knowing the folly of attempting to resist so large a force, and wishing to avoid the shedding of blood, consented to capitulate, provided they would give him assurances that they would not destroy his property nor abuse him or his family. This was agreed to, with the condition that his house should no more be used as an excise-office, and that John Wells should agree and promise never again to act as an officer for the collection of the excise duty. The stipulations were reduced to writing and signed by the parties. The house was then thrown open, and Reagan produced a keg of whiskey, from which he "treated" the assailants. But after they had drank the whiskey they began to grow more belligerent, and some of them said that Reagan had been let off altogether too easily, and that he ought to be set up as a target to be shot at. Some of them proposed that he be tarred and feathered, but others strongly opposed this, and took Reagan's part, saying that he had acted in a fair and manly way, and that they were bound in honor to treat him well after having agreed to do so as a condition to the surrender. Then they drank more whiskey and fell to quarreling among themselves, and the proposition was made to "court-martial" Reagan, and to march him to the house of Benjamin Wells, in Fayette County, and try them both together. This suggestion was immediately acted on, and the party moved towards Stewart's Crossings, taking Reagan with them. Arriving at Well's house they found that he was absent, and in their disappointment and anger they set fire to his dwelling and entirely destroyed it, with all its contents. Several of them remained hidden near the ruins for the purpose of capturing Wells on his return,—a design which they effected in the following morning. On making him prisoner they demanded of him that he resign his commission as collector, and promise to accept no office under the excise law in the future. These demands were made as the conditions on which his life and safety depended. He accepted them and submitted to all their requirements, upon which they desisted from all further ill treatment and liberated him. This was the end of his career as an excise-officer. He afterwards removed to the other side of the river (at Connellsville) and made his residence there.

¹ Andrew Robb (Rabb), a Justice of the peace, stands charged by information upon oath before Jacob Beason, another Justice of the peace, with having offered a reward of Ten pounds for killing the Excise-man, meaning, as was understood, Wells, the Collector. This fact is stated on the information of the said Collector."—*Pac. Arch., 2d Series, vol. iv, p. 288*; *Letter of Alexander Hamilton to President Washington*.

² *Pac. Arch.*, iv, p. 63.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 64.

⁴ In the accounts which have been usually given of this affair, John Wells has been mentioned as the collector for Westmoreland, and the time of the final abandonment of Reagan's house as an excise-office as being in the month of June; but both these statements are disproved by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to President Washington, dated Aug. 5, 1794 (*Pac. Archives, 2d series, iv, 283*), in which he says, "June being the month for receiving annual entries of stills, endeavors were used to open offices in Westmoreland and Washington, where it had hitherto been found impracticable. With much pains and difficulty

places were procured for the purpose. That in Westmoreland County was repeatedly attacked in the night by armed men, who frequently fired upon it; but, according to a report which has been made to this Department, it was defended with so much courage and perseverance by John Wells, an auxiliary officer, and Philip Reagan, the owner of the house, as to have been maintained during the remainder of the month."

Soon after the destruction of Wells' house by the insurgents, a United States officer came into Fayette County to serve processes against a number of non-complying distillers, and also against Robert Smilie and John McCulloch, two persons charged with participation in the riotous attack on the house of Collector Wells in the previous November. "The marshal of the district," said Secretary Hamilton,¹ "went in person to serve these processes. He executed his trust without interruption, though under many discouraging circumstances, in Fayette County;² but while he was in the execution of it in Allegheny County, being then accompanied by the inspector of the revenue (Gen. Neville), to wit, on the 15th of July last (1794), he was beset on the road by a party of from thirty to forty armed men, who after much irregularity of conduct finally fired on him, but, as it happened, without injury either to him or to the inspector."

The attack on the marshal and Gen. Neville, however, proved to be but the prelude to one of the most daring outrages that were committed during the continuance of the insurrection. The disaffected people were greatly incensed against Gen. Neville for accompanying the marshal to assist in serving the processes, piloting him to the homes of his victims, as they said. On this account the feeling against him became very intense and bitter.

On the day next following the attack on the marshal and inspector (July 16th), at daybreak, "in conformity with a plan which seems to have been for some time entertained, and which was probably only accelerated by the coming of the marshal into the survey, an attack by about one hundred persons armed with guns and other weapons was made upon the house of the inspector (Neville), in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. The inspector, though alone, vigorously defended himself against the assailants, and obliged them to retreat without accomplishing their purpose."³ They had only postponed, and not abandoned, the execution of their plans. On the following day they reassembled in augmented numbers, amounting, as it was said, to fully five hundred, and on the 17th of July renewed their attack on Gen. Neville's house, which was then defended by a detachment of eleven men from the garrison of Fort Pitt. The result was that after a fight of about an hour's duration, in which one of the insurgents was killed and several wounded, while three of the persons in the house were also wounded, the defending party surrendered, and the insurgents then burned the house to the ground, together with all the outbuildings, occasioning a loss of more than twelve thousand dollars. Gen. Neville had left the

house before the commencement of the firing, and had sought a place of concealment at a distance, wisely concluding that this was the only way to save his life. On the night of the 19th of July he with the marshal who had come to serve the processes (having been repeatedly threatened with death at the hands of the insurgents, and finding that no protection was to be expected from the magistrates or inhabitants of Pittsburgh) made their escape from the place, fled down the Ohio, and proceeded to the East by a circuitous way, the usual routes over the mountains being known to be beset by their enemies.

On the 25th of July the United States mail, near Greensburg, on the road from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, was stopped by two armed men, who cut open the pouch and abstracted all the letters except those contained in one package. In connection with this circumstance, it is proper to notice a circular addressed by Col. John Canon, David Bradford, Benjamin Parkinson, and others to the militia officers of the counties, dated July 28, 1794, as follows:

"SIR,—Having had suspicions that the Pittsburgh post would carry with him the sentiments of some of the people in the country respecting our present situation, and the letters by the post *being now in our possession*, by which certain secrets are discovered hostile to our interest, it is therefore now come to that crisis that every citizen must express his sentiments, not by his words, but by his actions. You are then called upon as a citizen of the western country to render your personal service, with as many volunteers as you can raise, to rendezvous at your usual place of meeting on Wednesday next, and thence you will march to the usual place of rendezvous at Braddock's Field,⁴ on the Monongahela, on Friday, the first day of August next, to be there at two o'clock in the afternoon, with arms and accoutrements in good order. If any volunteers shall want arms and ammunition, bring them forward, and they shall be supplied as well as possible. Here, sir, is an expedition proposed in which you will have an opportunity of displaying your military talents, and of rendering service to your country. Four days' provisions will be wanted; let the men be thus supplied."

Many of the militia officers obeyed the directions contained in the circular, and marched their men to the appointed rendezvous. With reference to the readiness displayed by officers and soldiers to obey these orders, emanating as they did from no responsible authority, Judge Addison said that in consequence of the danger of Indian incursions having often rendered it necessary in this region to assemble the military force without waiting for orders from the government, "it had become habitual with the militia of these counties to assemble at the call of their officers, without inquiring into the authority or object of the

¹ Pa. Arch., 2d Series, vol. iv. p. 160.

² A meeting had been held at Uniontown, in pursuance of the suggestions made in March, 1794, at the hotel, as mentioned by Judge Addison, and at this meeting it was agreed by those present that no opposition would be made to the law in this county, provided Benjamin Wells was displaced as collector.

³ Hamilton.

⁴ Braddock's Field was the place where the annual brigade musters were held.

call." This habit, well known to the contrivers of the rendezvous at Braddock's Field, rendered the execution of their plan an easy matter. They issued their orders to the officers of the militia, who assembled their men, accustomed to obey orders of this kind given on the sudden and without authority. The militia came together without knowing from whom the orders originated, or for what purpose they met. And when met it was easy to communicate from breast to breast more or less of the popular frenzy, till all felt it or found it prudent to dissemble and feign that they felt it."

At Braddock's Field, on the appointed day, there gathered a vast and wildly excited assemblage, of which a good proportion was composed of militiamen and volunteers under arms. Fayette County was sufficiently represented on the field,¹ though the number from this was less than from either Washington, Allegheny, or Westmoreland. Among the great throng of persons assembled there, very few were favorable to the government and to the execution of the law. Such as were there of this class had come to the rendezvous lest their absence might be made a cause for proscription.² But they were compelled, out of regard for their personal safety, to conceal their real sentiments; and some of them had even assumed the rôle of leaders, for the purpose (as they said afterwards when the insurrection had been crushed) of gaining the confidence of the disaffected multitude, and then by organization and judicious management to restrain them from proceeding to outrage and rebellion. The Hon. Hugh H. Brackenridge was one of these, and there were some among the Fayette County leaders, whose course with regard to the insurrection has been similarly explained. There were also present at Braddock's Field on the occasion referred to some who went there merely as spectators, without any strong feeling on either side; but by far the greater part were in full sympathy with the insurgent cause, though probably few of them had any very definite idea of the object of the meeting other than to denounce excise-officers and the government, and to shout in wild acclaim, huzzahs for Tom the Tinker.³

¹ Finley in his history of the insurrection says there were not more than twelve men from Fayette County at Braddock's Field on that day, but this statement seems very improbable when it is remembered that Cook, Gahis, and several others of the prominent leaders of insurrectionists were residents of this county.

² Mr. Brackenridge, in describing the general feeling prevailing at that time throughout the western counties, says, "A breath in favor of the law was sufficient to ruin any man. It was considered as a badge of Toryism. A clergyman was not thought orthodox in the pulpit unless against the law. A physician was not capable of a humanizing medicine unless his principles were right in this respect. A lawyer could have got no practice without at least concealing his sentiments if for the law, nor could a merchant at a country store get custom. On the contrary, to talk against the law was the way to office and emolument. To go to the Legislature or to Congress you must make a noise against it. It was the *Shibboleth* of safety, and the *hail of annihilation*."

³ TOM THE TINKER was a name which the law-breakers not only used individually for purposes of disguise, but also applied to the insurgent

As the rendezvous was but a few miles from Pittsburgh, the people of that place were greatly alarmed lest the company assembled at Braddock's Field should, at the instigation of their leaders, march on the town and destroy it, in a spirit of revenge against a number of officers and friends of the government who lived there. A meeting of the inhabitants of the town had been held on the evening before the day of the rendezvous, at which "a great majority—almost the whole of the inhabitants of the town—asssembled." It was announced to this meeting that a committee from Washington was present, bearing a message to the meeting. A committee of three was appointed to confer with the committee from Washington, and after their conference they reported "that in consequence of certain letters sent by the last mail, certain persons were discovered as advocates of the excise law and enemies to the interest of the country, and that Edward Day, James Brison, and Abraham Kirkpatrick are particularly obnoxious, and that it is expected by the country that they should be dismissed without delay; Whereupon it was resolved it should be so done, and a committee of twenty-one was appointed to see this resolution carried into effect. Also that, whereas it is a part of the message from the gentlemen from Washington that a great body of the people of the county will meet to-morrow at Braddock's Field, in order to carry into effect measures that may seem to them advisable with respect to the excise law and the advocates of it, Resolved, That the above committee shall at an early hour wait upon the people on the ground, and assure the people that the above resolution, with respect to the proscribed

body collectively, and to the secret and dreaded power of the organization, if organization it could be called. As to the origin of the name, Brackenridge says, "A certain John Holcroft was thought to have made the first application of it at the time of the masked attack on William Conaghan, whose still was cut to pieces. This was humorously called *menacing his still*. The members of course must be tinkers, and the name collectively became Tom the Tinker." Advertisements were put upon trees and other conspicuous places with the signature of Tom the Tinker, admonishing or commanding individuals to do or not to do certain things under the penalty of retaliation at the hands of the mob; or as Tom it was called non-compliance. Menacing letters with the same signature were sent to the *Pittsburgh Gazette* with orders to publish them, and the editor dared not refuse to comply, though he did so unwillingly. Often the persons to whom these threatening notices were addressed were commanded to see that they were published in the *Times*, and they always complied, for they knew that refusal or neglect would so would bring upon them the destruction of their property and endanger their lives.

"Thus Tom the Tinker," says Judge Estlin, "was a new god added to the mythology at this time, and was supposed to preside over whiskey-stills and still-houses. Whoever stoutly laughed at Tom the Tinker was of unquestionable loyalty with the whiskey boys, while those who could not were branded as traitors to his new deity and their country." Judge Veeh says of the mysterious god that it was supposed "his Olympus was composed of the hills of Monacaqua Peter's Creek. But truly he was a multifarious deity, for at least he was Brannan in his functions. His manifold operations were to destroy the stills and mills and turn the lanes of complying distillers, and petty others, into non-compliance. He sometimes warned before striking, but the warnings and threats were always in the dark and of villainous detection." Finley says it often was reported that the term Tom the Tinker did not originate with John Holcroft as was first supposed.

persons, has been carried into effect. Resolved also, That the inhabitants of the town shall march out and join the people on Braddock's Field, as brethren, to carry into effect with them any measures that may seem advisable for the common cause."

The Pittsburgh committee appointed at the meeting above mentioned reported to the leaders at Braddock's Field the resolutions which had been adopted, and that in pursuance of those resolutions some of the men most objectionable to the insurgents, viz.: Edward Day, James Brison, Abraham Kirkpatrick, and Col. Presley Neville, had been driven from the town and had fled down the Ohio. This had been done in deference to the demands of "Tom the Tinker," and the committee's announcement was made to the assemblage in the hope of dissuading the leaders from moving the forces into the town; but it failed to have the desired effect, though it probably curbed their excesses to a great extent.

One of the most prominent of the leaders of the insurgents was Col. David Bradford, of Washington, who at the meeting (or more properly muster) at Braddock's Field made the proposition to march to Pittsburgh and attack the garrison stationed there. This proposition was warmly entertained by the more hot-headed, but was finally abandoned. Bradford, however, insisted that the militia and volunteers should be marched to the town, and in this he was seconded by Brackenridge, who, despairing of success in *opposition* to the project, conceived the idea of guiding and controlling the lawless movement by apparent acquiescence. "Yes," said he, "by all means let us go, if for no other reason than to give a proof to our opponents that we are capable of maintaining the strictest order, and of refraining from all excesses. Let us march through the town, muster on the banks of the Monongahela, take a little whiskey with the people, and then move the troops across the river." The plan was adopted. Officers were appointed,—David Bradford and Edward Cook, generals, and Col. Gabriel Blakeney, officer of the day,—and under their command the entire body moved over the Monongahela road to Pittsburgh. On their arrival there, they were received as the guests of the town, or rather as the guests of the principal citizens, who by a little *finesse*, after treating them freely to liquor, succeeded in inducing the main body to cross the Monongahela without doing any damage. On reaching the south side of the river, however, they set fire to the buildings of Maj. Kirkpatrick, on the bluff opposite Pittsburgh, and succeeded in destroying his barn at that place, though the dwelling was saved. Meanwhile a part of the men not included in the body which had been enticed across the Monongahela had become somewhat riotous in Pittsburgh, and set fire to the town residence of Maj. Kirkpatrick. It had been their intention to destroy his house, as well as those of Neville, Gibson, and others, but the consummation of this design had been prevented largely by the interference of Col.

Edward Cook, of Fayette County,¹ and Bradford, of Washington, two of the principal leaders. If they had succeeded in doing this, there is little doubt that the principal part of the town would have been burned.

An account of the turbulent proceedings at Braddock's Field and Pittsburgh was forwarded without delay to the State and national authorities, and on the 7th of August the President of the United States issued a proclamation, reciting in its preamble that "combinations to defeat the execution of the laws laying duties upon spirits distilled within the United States, and upon stills, have from the time of the commencement of those laws existed in some of the western parts of Pennsylvania, . . . that many persons in the said western parts of Pennsylvania have at length been hardy enough to perpetrate acts which I am advised amount to treason, being overt acts of levying war against the United States;" and commanding "all persons being insurgents, as aforesaid, and all others whom it may concern," to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before the 1st of September following; moreover, warning all persons "against aiding, abetting, or comforting the perpetrators of the aforesaid treasonable acts, and requiring all officers and other citizens, according to their respective duties and the laws of the land, to exert their utmost endeavors to prevent and suppress such dangerous proceedings." At the same time the President called for troops to be raised and equipped in the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and New Jersey, and to be held in readiness to march at shortest notice, for the purpose of suppressing the insurrection and enforcing the law. The quotas of the States were assigned as follows:

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total.
Pennsylvania,	4,500	500	200	5,200
New Jersey,	1,500	500	100	2,100
Maryland,	2,000	200	150	2,350
Virginia,	3,000	500	.....	3,500
	11,000	1500	450	12,950

On the same day Governor Mifflin, of Pennsylvania issued his proclamation directing that the State's quota of men be armed and equipped as speedily as possible, "and to be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning," and a second proclamation was

¹ Concerning this affair, the following card was published in the *Pittsburgh Gazette*: "We, the undersigned, on behalf of ourselves and the great body of the column that marched from Braddock's Field on the 21st of August, 1793, think it necessary to express our disapprobation of the disorderly proceeding of those of the troops who were concerned in setting fire to the house of Abraham Kirkpatrick, on the hill opposite the town of Pittsburgh, also of the attempt made by others of burning his house in the town, as these acts were not within the sentence of the committee of volunteers in Braddock's Field, and therefore there could be no authority for carrying them into effect. We consider it as dishonour to the good order of the march of the column through the town of Pittsburgh and their cantonment in the neighborhood of it. It has been endeavored to be removed as much as possible by repaying the tenant of Kirkpatrick's his damages." The signatures to this card of explanation and disclaimer were headed by that of Edward Cook, of Fayette County, which was followed by those of fourteen others, a prominent leaders in the insurrectionary movement.

issued, calling together the Assembly of the State in special session. Previously (on the 6th of August) the Governor had appointed Chief Justice McKean and Gen. William Irvine to proceed immediately to the disaffected counties, to ascertain the facts in reference to the recent acts of violence and lawless gatherings, and, if practicable, to induce the people to submit to the law.

The President, on the day next following the issuance of his proclamation, appointed James Ross, United States senator, Jasper Yeates, associate judge Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and William Bradford, Attorney-General of the United States, commissioners on the part of the United States, with full instructions and ample powers, to repair forthwith to the western counties, for the purpose of conferring, at their discretion, with individuals or bodies of men, "in order to quiet and extinguish the insurrection."

Before the great demonstration at Braddock's Field, the anti-excise leaders issued a call (in the latter part of July¹) for a meeting of delegates from the western counties, to meet at Parkinson's Ferry, on the Monongahela (now Monongahela City), "to take into consideration the situation of the western country." And from the muster-place at Braddock's Field, Col. (Maj.-Gen.) David Bradford issued the following circular:

"To the Inhabitants of Monongahela, Virginia:

"GENTLEMEN,—I presume you have heard of the spirited opposition given to the excise law in this State. Matters have been so brought to pass here that all are under the necessity of bringing their minds to a final conclusion. This has been the question amongst us some days, 'Shall we disapprove of the conduct of those engaged against Neville, the excise-officer, or approve?' Or, in other words, 'Shall we suffer them to fall a sacrifice to Federal persecution, or shall we support them?' On the result of this business we have fully deliberated, and have determined, with head, heart, hand, and voice, that we will support the opposition to the excise law. The crisis is now come, *submission or opposition*: we are determined in the opposition. We are determined in future to act agreeably to system; to form arrangements guided by reason, prudence, fortitude, and spirited conduct. We have proposed a general meeting of the four counties of Pennsylvania, and have invited our brethren in the neighboring counties in Virginia to come forward and join us in council and deliberation in this important crisis, and conclude upon measures interesting to the western counties of Pennsylvania and Virginia. A notification of this

kind may be seen in the Pittsburgh paper. Parkinson's Ferry is the place proposed as the most central, and the 14th of August the time. We solicit you by all the ties that an union of interests can suggest to come forward and join us in our deliberations. The cause is common to us all. We invite you to come, even should you differ with us in opinion. We wish you to hear our reasons influencing our conduct."

The events of the first two days of August at Braddock's Field and Pittsburgh and of the two or three succeeding weeks, seemed to mark the culmination of the popular frenzy on the subject of the excise law, and from the 15th of July to the last of August was the period of the greatest excitement that exhibited itself during the insurrection. During the interval of time between the great muster at Braddock's and the day appointed for the meeting at Parkinson's Ferry, great numbers of "liberty-poles" were erected by the insurgents in various parts of the four counties, and upon these were hoisted flags, bearing such inscriptions as "DEATH TO TRAITORS," "LIBERTY AND NO EXCISE." Few persons were found hardy enough to refuse assistance in the erection of these poles, for to do so was to be branded as an enemy to the cause, and a fit subject for the vengeance of Tom the Tinker.

A number of these "liberty-poles" were raised in Fayette County. One was at New Salem, one at New Geneva, one at Masonstown, on which a very beautiful silk flag was raised. One was at the old Union Furnace, in Dunbar township, and one at the market-house, in Uniontown. At the raising of this pole, about one hundred men under command of Capt. Robert Ross came in from German (now Nicholson) township to assist. Another pole was raised on the Morgantown road south of Uniontown, on the farm of Thomas Gaddis, who was of the principal leaders of the whiskey boys in this county. The pole at this place and the one in Uniontown were cut down by Gen. Ephraim Douglass in defiance of all threats and intimidation. That which had been erected at New Geneva met the same fate at the hands of Mrs. Elizabeth Everhart (wife of Adolph Everhart) and two or three other women of equal determination. The others named stood bearing their threatening flags and inscriptions until the tide of insurrection began to turn before the menace of military force, and then those who had raised them were glad enough to see them fall, and to deny all agency in their erection.

On the 14th of August, according to appointment, the meeting of the delegates was opened at Parkinson's Ferry. The proclamations of the President and of Governor Millin had not been received. Neither the commissioners for the State nor those for the United States had made their appearance, but intelligence came during the progress of the meeting, that the two delegations were on their way from Philadel-

¹ At the meeting of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, held July 31st, it was resolved that whereas a general meeting of delegates from the townships of the country west of the mountains will be held at Parkinson's Ferry on the 14th of August next, therefore delegates shall be appointed to that meeting, and that the 9th of August be appointed for a town-meeting to elect such delegates.

phia, and that two of the United States commissioners had just arrived at Greensburg.¹

The first ceremony performed at Parkinson's was the erecting of a tall "liberty-pole," and the hoisting of a flag bearing the inscription, "Equal Taxation and no Excise.—No Asylum, for Traitors and Cowards." Two hundred and twenty-six delegates were present from townships in Fayette, Westmoreland, Allegheny, Washington, and that part of Bedford lying west of the Allegheny Mountains, with a few from Ohio County, Va. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Col. Edward Cook and the Hon. Albert Gallatin, both of Fayette County, respectively as chairman and secretary. It soon became apparent that a reaction had commenced, and that the tide of opinion had, with a number of the leaders, begun to set against the adoption of violent measures. It was claimed for some of those who at this meeting developed a strong opposition to the plans of Bradford and other extremists, that their course was prompted by the same desire which had at first induced them to range themselves among the disaffected,—that of appearing to assume leadership for the purpose of curbing the lawless element and diverting its energies from the track leading to open violence and rebellion. But there is little doubt that their action at this time was in no small degree due to their late realization of the fact that the United States government had resolved to put down lawlessness at whatever cost, that it would exert all its powers, if necessary, to enforce obedience, and that as against that power the cause of the insurrectionists was hopeless.

A series of strong resolutions was introduced by Col. James Marshal, of Washington, and supported in an impetuous speech by Bradford, who was replied to in opposition by Albert Gallatin, Judge Brackenridge, Judge Edgar, of Washington, and others. The resolutions were finally adopted, but in a greatly modified form. The second of the series provided for the appointment of a standing committee, to consist of one member from each township, charged with various duties, among which was the drafting of a remonstrance to Congress, praying for a repeal of the excise law. They were also "to have power to call together a meeting, either of a new representation of the people or of the deputies here convened, for the purpose of taking such further measures as the future situation of affairs may require; and in case of any sudden emergency, to take such tempo-

rary measures as they may think necessary." The closing resolution was to this effect, "That a committee, to consist of three members from each county, be appointed to meet any commissioners that have been or may be appointed by the government, and report the result of this conference to the standing committee." The standing committee (consisting of sixty persons) met, and appointed the committee to meet the commissioners of the United States and those of Pennsylvania, as provided by the final resolution. This committee of conference was composed as follows:

For Fayette County: Albert Gallatin, Edward Cook, and James Lang.

For Westmoreland County: John Kirkpatrick, George Smith, and John Powers.

For Allegheny County: Hugh H. Brackenridge, Thomas Moreton, and John B. C. Lucas.

For Washington County: David Bradford, James Marshal, and James Edgar.

For Bedford County: Herman Husbands.

For Ohio County, Va., William Sutherland.

The Committee of Sixty, after having appointed and instructed the committee of conference, adjourned to meet at Redstone Old Fort (Brownsville) on the 2d of September.

The commissioners for the State arrived at Pittsburgh on the 17th of August, and those appointed by the President came immediately afterwards. On the 20th the two bodies met the committee of conference which was appointed at Parkinson's Ferry. At this meeting preliminary proceedings were taken, which resulted in propositions by both bodies of commissioners, who declared explicitly that the exercise of the powers vested in them to suspend prosecutions and to promise a general amnesty and pardon for past offenses, "must be preceded by full and satisfactory assurances of a sincere determination in the people to obey the laws of the United States." The members of the committee who took the most prominent part in the proceedings were Gallatin and Cook, of Fayette; Bradford and Marshal, of Washington; and Brackenridge, of Allegheny County. All these, with the exception of Bradford, were in favor of acceding to the propositions of the commissioners, and this was found to be the sense of the committee; but they had no power to act, further than to report the result of the conference to the standing Committee of Sixty. That committee had adjourned to meet at Redstone Old Fort on the 2d of September, as before mentioned, but upon the conclusion of the conference with the commissioners at Pittsburgh the time of their meeting was changed and made five days earlier,² though this change

¹ In a letter written by William Finley to Secretary Dallas, dated Aug. 25, 1794, he mentions that he was present at the meeting at Parkinson's, and says, "Messrs. Yates and Bradford came to Greensburg the morning of the meeting, and warmly expressed terms of their participation and authority, which being commiserated, the committee had a salutary effect, and a committee of instruction were appointed to confer with the commissioners at Pittsburgh. But unfortunately the news papers contained a meeting, with the President's proclamation, and the orders to armament, for as resistance for judicial proceedings, and the reported and informed those who had been formerly moderate and regular, and greatly increased the intensity of the insurrection."

² Following are extracts from a communication addressed by the committee of conference to the United States commissioners:

"PITTSBURGH, Aug. 22, 1794.

"GENTLEMEN, Having in our conference considered at length the state to which the grounds of that discontent which exists in the minds of the people of this country, and which has lately shown itself in acts of opposition to the excise law, you will consider us as waving any question

of time gave great offense to Bradford and other extremists. The change of time was made in deference to one of the conditions imposed by the commissioners, viz.: "It is expected and required by the said commissioners that the citizens composing the said standing committee do, on or before the first day of September next, explicitly declare their determination to submit to the laws of the United States, and that they will not, directly or indirectly, oppose the execution of the acts for raising a revenue on distilled spirits and stills."

Accordingly, on the 28th of August, the standing committee (the committee of sixty) met at Brownsville, to receive and act upon the report of the committee of conference. Of the sixty members of the committee, fifty-seven were in attendance, of whom twenty-three were from Washington County. Judge Alexander Addison said¹ "that the minds of all men appeared to be strongly impressed with a sense of the critical situation of the country, and the minds of almost all with a fear of opposing the current of the popular opinion," and that "these impressions were greatly increased by the appearance of a body of armed men assembled there from Muddy Creek, in

of the constitutional power of the President to call upon the force of the Union to suppress them. It is our object, as it is yours, to compose the disturbance. . . . We have already stated to you in conference that we are empowered to give you no definite answer with regard to the sense of the people on the great question of seceding to the law, but that in our opinion it is the interest of the country to accede, and that we shall make this report to the committee to whom we are to report, and state to them the reasons of our opinion, that so far as they have weight they may be regarded by them. It will be our endeavor to conciliate not only them, but the public mind in general to our views on this subject. We hope to be assisted by you in giving all that extent and precision, clearness and certainty to your propositions that may be necessary to satisfy the understandings and engage the consciences of the people. . . . As we are disposed, with you, to have the sense of the people taken on the subject of our conference as speedily as may be, with that view we have resolved to call the committee to whom our report is to be made at an earlier day than had been appointed, to-wit, on Thursday, the 28th instant, but have not thought ourselves authorized in changing the place at Redstone Old Fort, on the Monongahela.

"By order of the Committee,

"EDWARD COOK, Chairman."

—*Papers Relating to the Whiskey Insurrection*, Pennsylvania Archives, 2d Series, vol. iv, pp. 193, 194.

Less contradictory but more cautious was the reply of the Ohio County (Va.) committee to the United States commissioners, viz.

"PITTSBURGH, Aug. 23, 1794.

"GENTL—Having Considered your Letter of this Date since the Departure of the special Comtee. delegated from Westminster, Washington, Fort & Allegheny Comtee. on Pennsylvania, & Considering our Selves a Justifiable representation of these Inhabitants of Ohio County by whom we were Delegated, & a part of that special Comtee. to whom your proposals were read and Accepted yesterday, and the day passing and relying on the faith ably pledged by you and Accepted by the Special Comtee. we decline entering any further on this Business, until we Consult our Constituents & the Committee of Safety.

"We are, Gentl., with esteem,

"Your most Obed. Humble Serv't.

"ROBERT STEHLERSON,

"WILLIAM SUFFERTAND,

"WM. MCINLEY."

—*Ibid.*, p. 203.

¹ In a deposition before Richard Peters, judge of the United States District Court.—See *Pennsylvania Archives*, 2d Series, vol. iv, p. 200.

Washington County, to punish Samuel Jackson² as an enemy to what they called their cause."

The business of the meeting was opened by the submission of the conference committee's report and a speech upon it by Mr. Gallatin, who urged the adoption of a resolution in acceptance of the terms offered by the commissioners, and set forth the danger of using force in resistance to the law, the impossibility of these western counties contending successfully against the force of the United States, and the evident necessity of submission. "Mr. Gallatin, although a foreigner who could with difficulty make himself understood in English, yet presented with great force the folly of past resistance, and the ruinous consequences to the country of the continuance of the insurrection. He urged that the government was bound to vindicate the laws, and that it would surely send an overwhelming force against them. He placed the subject in a new light, and showed the insurrection to be a much more serious affair than it had before appeared."³ Mr. Brackenridge followed Gallatin in an argument to the same end, though urged in a different manner. Then Col. Bradford delivered a speech in opposition to the various arguments of Gallatin and Brackenridge, alluding to the revolutions in America and in France as models for imitation, and as inducements to hope for the success of these counties against the government, which he said was rendered reasonably certain on account of their peculiar situation, as separated from the eastern country by almost insurmountable natural barriers. His whole speech was manifestly intended to keep up the opposition to government, and to prevent the adoption of the resolutions proposed by Mr. Gallatin.

The leaders, with the exception of Bradford and a few others of less prominence, had fully made up their minds to abandon the wreck of the insurrection, but the followers had apparently at that time little thought of submission, and were as violent and determined an

² Samuel Jackson was a Quaker of great respectability, a man of some wealth, and a part owner of a paper-mill on Redstone Creek. He was conscientiously opposed to the use and manufacture of whiskey, and naturally sided against the insurgents. He seemed then to regard him as a foe, and the county was incensed by a remark which he had made concerning the meeting at Parsons's Ferry, calling it a "separate gathering." It was for this offense that the Muddy Creek men now visited him, took him prisoner, marched him to Brownsville, and arranged him before the Committee of Safety. Violence might and probably would have been done to him but for the interposition of Judge Brackenridge, a member of the committee, but an acquaintance and personal friend of Mr. Jackson. On the appearance of the latter he pulled back the matter into his own hands. He addressed the meeting, saying that Samuel was certainly very culpable for having applied to these respectable gentlemen in such an angry and heart-felt rebuke of the way in which these people, but that it was probably from lack of thought and reflection more than from sinister design, and that on this account the proper punishment was that he should be paid him in his own coin by being returned home as a "separate Quaker." The effect was just what the judge had intended. "Then the Trunkers hoisted sail with delight, and after a long stay they were a Quaker to be more careful of his language in the future." He would depart with no other mistreatment than the posture of the Muddy Creekers and their compatriots.

—Judge Wilkeson.

opposition as ever, and so strong an influence did this exert, even on the leaders who knew that the cause was hopeless, that they dared not openly and fully avow their sentiments and place themselves on record. "Such was the fear of the popular frenzy that it was with difficulty that a vote could be had at this meeting. No one would vote by standing up. None would write a yea or nay, lest his handwriting should be recognized. At last it was determined that yea and nay should be written by the secretary on the same pieces of paper, and be distributed, leaving each member to chew up or destroy one of the words while he put the other in the box," thus giving each member an opportunity of concealing his opinion, and of sheltering himself from the resentment of those from whom violence was to be apprehended, or whom he wished to avoid offending. In this way a balloting was had, and in the adoption of the resolutions by a vote of thirty-four to twenty-five. When this vote was declared, so strongly in opposition to his views, Col. Bradford withdrew from the meeting in anger and disgust.

It was by the meeting "Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee it is the interest of the people of this Country to accede to the proposals made by the Commissioners on the part of the United States. Resolved, that a Copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted to the said Commissioners."

But instead of giving the assurances required by the commissioners, the Committee of Sixty showed a disposition to temporize, and in the hope of obtaining better terms they further "Resolved, That a Committee be appointed¹ to confer with the Commissioners on the part of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania, with instructions to the said Committee to try to obtain from the said Commissioners such further modification in their proposals as they think will render them more agreeable to the people at large, and also to represent the necessity of granting further time to the people before their final determination is required . . . That the said Committee shall publish and communicate throughout the several counties the day at which the sense of the people is expected to be taken. That on the day thus published the following question be submitted to the citizens duly qualified to vote, according to the election law of the State, of the Counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, and that part of Bedford which lies west of the Allegheny mountains, in Pennsylvania, and of Ohio County, Virginia,—*Will the people submit to the laws of the United States*

upon the terms proposed by the Commissioners of the United States."

The persons appointed to form the committee under these resolutions were John Probst, Robert Dickey, John Nesbitt, Herman Husband, John Corbly, John Marshal, David Phillips, John Heaton, John McClelland, William Ewing, George Wallace, Samuel Wilson, and Richard Brown.

The meeting continued in session at Brownsville for two days, and adjourned on the 29th of August. It was the last meeting of the kind held during the insurrection, and virtually marked its close, as the meeting held at the same place three years before (July 27, 1791) had marked its opening, that being the first public meeting held in opposition to the excise law. Thus it may be said that the famous insurrection was born and died at Redstone Old Fort, in Fayette County.

The committee appointed at the Brownsville meeting met the commissioners of the United States and those of Pennsylvania in conference at Pittsburgh on the 1st of September, at which meeting "it was agreed that the assurances required from the citizens of the Fourth Survey of Pennsylvania [the four western counties] should be given in writing, and their sense ascertained in the following manner:

"That the citizens of the said survey (Allegheny County excepted²) of the age of eighteen years and upwards, be required to assemble on Thursday, the 11th instant, in their respective townships, at the usual place for holding township meetings, and that between the hours of twelve and seven, in the afternoon of the same day, any two or more of the members of the meeting who assembled at Parkinson's Ferry on the 14th ultimo, resident in the township, or a justice of the peace of said township, do openly propose to the people assembled the following questions: Do you now engage to submit to the laws of the United States, and that you will not hereafter, directly or indirectly, oppose the execution of the acts for raising the revenue upon distilled spirits and stills? And do you also undertake to support, as far as the laws require, the civil authority in affording the protection due to all officers and other citizens? *Yea or nay?* . . . That a minute of the number of yeas and nays be made immediately after ascertaining the same. That a written or printed declaration of such engagement be signed by all those who vote in the affirmative, of the following tenor, to wit: 'I do solemnly promise henceforth to submit to the laws of the United States; that I will not, directly or indirectly, oppose the execution of the acts for raising a revenue on distilled spirits and stills; and that I will support, so far as the law requires, the civil authority in affording the protection due to all officers and other

¹ The following letter from the chairman of the meeting was addressed to the United States committee:

"BROWNVILLE, 29th August, 1794.

"GENTLEMEN: Difficulties having arisen with us, we have thought it necessary to appoint a committee to confer with you in order to procure, if possible, some farther time, in order that the people may have leisure to reflect upon their true situation.

"I am, Gentlemen, your most obt. Humble Servt.,

"EDWARD COOK."

² The citizens of Allegheny County were required to "meet in their respective election districts on the said day, in the same manner as if they were assembled in townships."

" UNIONTOWN, September 16, 1794.

citizens.' This shall be signed in the presence of the said members or justices of the peace, attested by him or them, and lodged in his or their hands.

"That the said persons so proposing the questions stated as aforesaid do assemble at the respective county court-houses on the 13th inst., and do ascertain and make report of the numbers of those who voted in the affirmative in the respective townships or districts, and of the number of those who voted in the negative, together with their opinion whether there be such a general submission of the people in their respective counties that an office of inspection may be immediately and safely established therein; that the said report, opinion, and written or printed declarations be transmitted to the commissioners or any one of them at Uniontown on or before the 16th instant."

On the part of the United States, the commissioners agreed that if the assurances should be given in good faith, as prescribed, no prosecution for treason or any other indictable offense against the United States committed in this survey before the 22d of August, 1794, should be commenced before the 10th of July, 1795, against any person who should, within the time limited, subscribe such assurance and engagement, and perform the same, and that on the 10th of July, 1795, there should be granted "a general pardon and oblivion of all the said offenses;" but excluding therefrom every person refusing or neglecting to subscribe the assurances and engagement, or who having so subscribed, should violate the same, or wilfully obstruct the execution of the excise laws. On behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, the commissioners, McKean and Irvine, promised that if the proposed assurances should be given and performed until July 10, 1795, there should then be granted (so far as the State was concerned) "an act of free and general pardon and oblivion of all treasons, insurrections, arsons, riots, and other offenses inferior to riots committed, counseled, or suffered by any person or persons within the four western counties of Pennsylvania" subsequent to the 14th of July, 1794, but excluding from its operation every person refusing or neglecting to subscribe to such agreement, or violating it after subscribing.

The Pennsylvania commissioners left Pittsburgh on the 3d of September, and Messrs. Yeates and Bradford, United States commissioners, proceeded east soon afterwards. Both bodies were requested by the Governor and the President respectively to remain until after the announcement of the result of the popular vote;¹ but for some reason they did not comply, and only James Ross remained to carry the signatures to Philadelphia.

On the day appointed, September 11th, elections were held in (nearly) all the townships or election districts of the four counties. The result in Fayette was announced as follows:

"We, the subscribers, having, according to resolutions of the committee of townships for the county of Fayette, acted as judges on the 11th instant at the meetings of the people of said county, respectively convened at the places in the first, second, and third election districts where the general elections are usually held (no judge or member of the committee attending from the fourth and last district, which consists of the townships of Tyrone and Bullskin), do hereby certify that five hundred and sixty of the people thus convened on the day aforesaid did then and there declare their determination to submit to the laws of the United States in the manner expressed by the commissioners on the part of the Union in their letter dated the 22d day of August last; the total number of those who attended on that occasion being only seven hundred and twenty-one,—that is to say, something less than one-third of the number of citizens of the said three districts. And we do further certify that from our previous knowledge of the disposition of the general body of the people, and from the anxiety since discovered by many (who either from not having had notice, or from not having understood the importance of the question, did not attend) to give similar assurances of submission, we are of opinion that the great majority of those citizens who did not attend are disposed to behave peaceably and with due submission to the laws.

"ALBERT GALLATIN. JOHN JACKSON.

"WILLIAM ROBERTS. ANDREW RABE.

"JAMES WHITE. THOMAS PATTERSON.

"GEORGE DIEUTH [DEARTH?]."

But notwithstanding the favorable report of the judges of election, it appears that the United States commissioners regarded the proceedings in Fayette County as being peculiarly unsatisfactory. In their report to the President² they said, "The county of Fayette rejected the mode of ascertaining the sense of the people which had been settled between the undersigned and the last committee of conference at Pittsburgh (September 1st). The standing committee of that county directed those *qualified by the laws of the State*³ for voting at elections to assemble in their election districts⁴ and vote by ballot whether they would accede to the proposals made by the commissioners of the United States on the 22d of August or not. The superintendents of these election districts report that five hundred and sixty of the people thus convened had voted for submission, and that one hundred and sixty-one had voted against it; that no judge

¹ Papers Relating to the Whiskey Insurrection; Pa. Archives, Series 2, vol. 48, pp. 257, 258.

² The agreement of the committee with the commissioners was, not that *qualified voters by the laws of Pennsylvania* alone should vote on the proposition, but that the question should be submitted to "the citizens of the said survey of the age of eighteen years and upwards."

³ It was in Allegheny County alone that the agreement with the commissioners contemplated voting by election districts. In Fayette, Washington, and Westmoreland they were required to vote by townships.

¹ See Pa. Archives, 2d Series, vol. iv, pp. 260, 261.

or member of their committee had attended from the Fourth District of the county to report the state of the votes there, and that they are of opinion that a great majority of the citizens who did not attend are disposed to live peaceably and with due submission to the laws. But it is proper to mention that *credible and certain* information has been received that in the Fourth District of that county (composed of the townships of Tyrone and Bullskin), of which the standing committee have given no account, six-sevenths of those who voted were for resistance. . . . The written assurances of submission which have been received by the commissioners are not numerous, nor were they given by all those who expressed a willingness to obey the laws. In Fayette County, a different plan being pursued, *unwritten assurances were given* in the manner required."

In regard to the non-compliance with the methods prescribed by the commissioners, the failure in Fayette County to signify the submission of the people by individual subscription to the terms, and the very light vote cast here, Mr. Gallatin, in a letter to Governor Mifflin,¹ dated Uniontown, September 17th, said, "It was an effort too great, perhaps, to be expected from human nature that a people should at once pass from an avowed intention of resisting to the signing a test of absolute submission, and to a promise of giving active support to the laws. The change would be operated only by degrees; and after having convinced the understanding of the more enlightened, it was not so easy a task to persuade those whose prejudices were more deeply rooted and means of information less extensive. The great body of the people, which consists of moderate men, were also for a time, from a want of knowledge of their own strength, afraid to discover their sentiments, and were in fact kept in awe by a few violent men. This was one of the principal reasons which prevented so many from attending the general meeting on the day on which the sense of the people was taken, to which may be added, in this county, the unconcern of a great number of moderate men, who, having followed peaceably their occupations during the whole time of the disturbances, did not think themselves interested in the event, and were not sufficiently aware of the importance of the question to the whole county. Although, however, all the warmest persons attended, we had a very large and decided majority amongst the voters, and a great many of those who had come with an intention of testifying their intention to resist, were convinced by the arguments made use of, though their pride would not suffer them to make a public retraction on the moment, and they went off without giving any vote."

"A very favorable and decisive change has taken place since, and has indeed been the result of the event of that day. The general disposition now seems

to be to submit, and a great many are now signing the proposals of the commissioners, not only in the neighboring counties, but even in this, where we had not thought it necessary. We have therefore thought the moment was come for the people to act with more vigor, and to show something more than mere passive obedience to the laws, and we have in consequence (by the resolutions of this day herein inclosed, and which, we hope, will be attended with salutary effects) recommended associations for the purpose of preserving order, and of supporting the civil authority, as whatever heat existed in this county was chiefly owing to what had passed in the neighboring counties."

The resolutions referred to in the letter were those passed at a meeting of the township committees of Fayette County, held on the 17th of September, at Uniontown, and of which Edward Cook was chairman. As stated by Mr. Gallatin, they recommended township associations in this and adjoining counties to promote submission to the law, and in their preamble recited that "It is necessary to shew our fellow-citizens throughout the United States that the character of the inhabitants of the western country is not such as may have been represented to them, but that on the contrary they are disposed to live in a peaceable manner, and can preserve good order among themselves without the assistance of a military force." Evidently the opponents of the law had at last begun to realize that successful resistance to the government was hopeless, and that voluntary submission was better than that enforced by infantry, cavalry, and artillery. But the knowledge came too late to prevent the exercise, or at least the menace, of the military power. Upon a full knowledge of the result of the meetings held on the 11th of September in the townships and election districts of the disaffected counties, the United States commissioners reported to the President, narrating the events connected with their mission, and concluded by saying that although they firmly believed that a considerable majority of the inhabitants of the four counties were disposed to submit to the execution of the laws, "at the same time they [the commissioners] conceive it their duty explicitly to declare their opinion that such is the state of things in that survey that there is no probability that the act for raising a revenue on distilled spirits and stills can at present be enforced by the usual course of civil authority, and that some more competent force is necessary to cause the laws to be duly executed, and to insure to the officers and well-disposed citizens that protection which it is the duty of government to afford. This opinion is founded on the facts already stated [the accounts of the unsatisfactory result of the township and district meetings], and it is confirmed by that which is entertained by many intelligent and influential persons, officers of justice and others, resident in the western counties, who have lately informed one of the commissioners that what-

¹ Pennsylvania Archives, iv. 706.

ever assurances might be given, it was in their judgment absolutely necessary that the civil authority should be aided by a military force in order to secure a due execution of the laws."

The commissioners' report caused the President to decide, unhesitatingly, to use the military power, and to extinguish the last vestige of insurrection at whatever cost. In taking this course he had (as he afterwards said to a committee from these counties) two great objects in view: first, to show, not only to the inhabitants of the western country, but to the entire Union and to foreign nations, that a republican government could and would exert its physical power to enforce the execution of the laws where opposed, and also that American citizens were ready to make every sacrifice and encounter every difficulty and danger for the sake of supporting that fundamental principle of government; and, second, to effect a full and complete restoration of order and submission to the laws in the insurrectionary district. In pursuance of this determination the forces were promptly put in motion, and on the 25th of September the President issued a proclamation, which, after a preamble, setting forth that the measures taken by government to suppress the lawless combinations in the western counties had failed to have full effect; that "the moment is now come where the overtures of forgiveness, with no other condition than a submission to law, have been only partially accepted; when every form of conciliation not inconsistent with the well-being of government has been adopted without effect," proceeds,—

"Now, therefore, I, George Washington, President of the United States, in obedience to that high and irresistible duty consigned to me by the Constitution, 'to take care that the laws be faithfully executed,' deploring that the American name should be sullied by the outrages of citizens on their own government, commiserating such as remain obstinate from delusion, but resolved, in perfect reliance on that gracious Providence which so signally displays its goodness towards this country, to reduce the refractory to a due subordination to the law: Do hereby declare and make known that, with a satisfaction which can be equaled only by the merits of the militia summoned into service from the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, I have received intelligence of their patriotic alacrity in obeying the call of the present though painful yet commanding necessity; that a force which, according to every reasonable expectation, is adequate to the exigency is already in motion to the scene of disaffection; that those who have confided or shall confide in the protection of government shall meet full succor under the standard and from the arms of the United States; that those who, having offended against the laws, have since entitled themselves to indemnity, will be treated with the most liberal good faith, if they shall not have forfeited their claim by any subsequent conduct, and that instructions are given accordingly. . . ."

The forces called out for the exigency amounted to about fifteen thousand men, in four divisions, one division from each of the States of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, as before mentioned. The Virginia and Maryland troops (commanded respectively by Gen. Daniel Morgan, of the former State, and Brig.-Gen. Samuel Smith, of Baltimore) formed the left wing, which rendezvoused at Cumberland, Md. The right wing (which was rendezvoused at Carlisle, Pa.) was composed of the Pennsylvania troops, commanded by Governor Mifflin, and those of New Jersey, under Governor Richard Howell, of that State. The commander-in-chief of the whole army was Gen. Henry Lee, Governor of Virginia, the "Light-Horse Harry" of Revolutionary fame, and father of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the Confederate commander in the war of 1861-65.

In his instructions from the President, the commander-in-chief was directed to "proceed as speedily as may be with the army under your command into the insurgent counties, to attack and as far as shall be in your power to subdue all persons whom you may find in arms in opposition to the laws. You will march your army in two columns from the places where they are now assembled, by the most convenient routes, having regard to the nature of the roads, the convenience of supply, and the facility of co-operation and union, and bearing in mind that you ought to act, until the contrary shall be fully developed, on the general principle of having to contend with the whole force of the counties of Fayette, Westmoreland, Washington, and Allegheny, and of that part of Bedford which lies westward of the town of Bedford, and that you are to put as little as possible to hazard. The approximation, therefore, of your columns is to be sought, and the subdivision of them so as to place the parts out of mutual supporting distance to be avoided as far as local circumstances will permit. Parkinson's Ferry appears to be a proper point towards which to direct the march of the columns for the purpose of ulterior measures.

"When arrived within the insurgent country, if an armed opposition appear, it may be proper to publish a proclamation inviting all good citizens, friends to the constitution and laws, to join the standard of the United States. If no armed opposition exist it may still be proper to publish a proclamation exhorting to a peaceful and dutiful demeanor, and giving assurances of performing with good faith and liberality whatsoever may have been promised by the commissioners to those who have complied with the conditions prescribed by them, and who have not forfeited their title by subsequent misdemeanor. Of those persons in arms, if any, whom you may make prisoners, leaders, including all persons in command, are to be delivered to the civil magistrates, the rest to be disarmed, admonished, and sent home (except such as may have been particularly violent and also influential), causing their own recognizances for their good

behaviour to be taken in the cases which it may be deemed expedient. . . . When the insurrection is subdued, and the requisite means have been put in execution to secure obedience to the laws, so as to render it proper for the army to retire (an event which you will accelerate as much as shall be consistent with the object), you will endeavor to make an arrangement for attaching such a force as you may deem adequate, to be stationed within the disaffected counties in such a manner as best to afford protection to well-disposed citizens and the officers of the revenue, and to suppress, by their presence, the spirit of riot and opposition to the laws. But before you withdraw the army you shall promise, on behalf of the President, a general pardon to all such as shall not have been arrested, with such exceptions as you shall deem proper. . . . You are to exert yourself by all possible means to preserve discipline among the troops, particularly a scrupulous regard to the rights of persons and property, and a respect for the authority of the civil magistrates, taking especial care to inculcate and cause to be observed this principle,—that the duties of the army are confined to attacking and subduing of armed opponents of the laws, and to the supporting and aiding of the civil officers in the execution of their functions.

"It has been settled that the Governor of Pennsylvania will be second, and the Governor of New Jersey third in command, and that the troops of the several States in line on the march and upon detachment are to be posted according to the rule which prevailed in the army during the late war, namely, in moving towards the seaboard the most southern troops will take the right, in moving towards the north the most northern troops will take the right. . . ."

In addition to his military duties as commanding officer of the expeditionary forces, Gen. Lee was also charged to give countenance and support to the civil officers in the execution of the law, in bringing offenders to justice, and enforcing penalties on delinquent distillers, and "the better to effect these purposes" the judge of the United States District Court, Richard Peters, Esq., and the attorney of the district, William Rawle, Esq., accompanying the army.

President Washington, with Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary of War, and Gen. Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, left Philadelphia on the 1st of October, and proceeded by way of Harrisburg to the headquarters of the right wing of the army at Carlisle. From that place, on the 11th he went to Chambersburg, and thence by way of Williamsport to Fort Cumberland, where he arrived on the 14th, and where he reviewed the Maryland and Virginia troops, composing the left wing; after which he proceeded to Bedford, Pa. (which was then Gen. Lee's headquarters), reaching it on the 19th, and remaining there two or three days, then returning east, and arriving at Philadelphia on the 28th.

In the mean time, after the departure of the Hon. James Ross, United States commissioner, from Pittsburgh and Uniontown, carrying with him to Philadelphia the reports of the elections of the 11th of September, the people of the four counties began to realize that the results of those elections might very probably be regarded as unsatisfactory by the government, and that very unpleasant consequences might ensue by the ordering of the military forces into this region. Upon this a general feeling of alarm became apparent, and spread rapidly. A meeting of the Committee of Sixty (otherwise termed the Committee of Safety) was called and held at Parkinson's Ferry on the 2d of October, Judge Alexander Addison being their secretary. At this meeting William Findley, of Westmoreland, and David Redick, of Washington County, were appointed a committee to wait on the President of the United States and to assure him that submission and order could be restored without the aid of military force. They found the President on the 10th of October at Carlisle, where he had come to review the troops of the right wing of the army, as before mentioned. They there had several interviews with him, in which they informed him of the great change that had taken place; "that the great body of the people who had no concern in the disorders but remained quietly at home and attended to their business had become convinced that the violence used would ruin the country; that they had formed themselves into associations to suppress disorder, and to promote submission to the laws." In reply to this, the President said that as the army was already on its way to the western counties, the orders could not be countermanded, yet he assured the delegates that no violence would be used, and that all that was desired was to hate the inhabitants of the disaffected region come back to their allegiance.

This reply was final and ended the mission of the committee. They returned and made their report at another meeting of the Committee of Safety, which was held at Parkinson's on the 24th of October, and of which Judge James Edgar was chairman. At this "meeting of the committees of townships of the four western counties of Pennsylvania and of sundry other citizens" it was resolved, "First,—That in our opinion the civil authority is now fully competent to enforce the laws and punish both past and future offenses, inasmuch as the people at large are determined to support every description of civil officers in the legal discharge of their duty.

"Second,—That in our opinion all persons who may be charged or suspected of having committed any offense against the United States or the State during the late disturbances, and who have not entitled themselves to the benefits of the act of oblivion, ought immediately to surrender themselves to the civil authority, in order to stand their trial; that if there be any such persons among us they are ready to surrender themselves to the civil authority accord-

ingly, and that we will unite in giving our assistance to bring to justice such offenders as shall not surrender.

"Third,—That in our opinion offices of inspection may be immediately opened in the respective counties of this survey, without any danger of violence being offered to any of the officers, and that the distillers are willing and ready to enter their stills.

"Fourth,—That William Findley, David Redick, Ephraim Douglass, and Thomas Morton do wait on the President with the foregoing resolutions."

The four committee-men appointed by the meeting to carry the renewed assurances to the President met at Greensburg preparatory to setting out on their mission, but at that place they received intelligence that the President had already left Bedford for Philadelphia, and that the army was moving towards the Monongahela, and thereupon they decided to await the arrival of the forces, and to report the action of the meeting to the commander-in chief, as the President's representative.

There was no delay in the movement of the army. The New Jersey and Pennsylvania troops, composing the right wing, marched from Carlisle on the 22d of October, and proceeded by way of Bedford, across that county and Somerset, and along the road skirting the northeastern part of Fayette, to what is now Mount Pleasant, in Westmoreland, at which place the advance brigade arrived and encamped on the 29th. The centre corps (of this wing) encamped on the farm of Col. Bonnett, in Westmoreland, near the line of Fayette County, and the rear went into camp at Lobergier's Mills on the 30th. At these places they remained encamped about one week. Following is an extract from a letter¹ written from the rear brigade, dated Jones' Mill (in Westmoreland, near the northeast line of Fayette County), Oct. 29, 1784: "I am distressed at the ridiculous accounts sometimes published in our papers. I assure you that there has not been a single shot fired at our troops to my knowledge. The whole country trembles. The most turbulent characters, as we advance, turn out to assist us, supply forage, cattle, etc. From Washington we hear of little but fear and flight; a contrary account as to one neighborhood (Pigeon Creek) has been sent down, but no appearance of an armed opposition, and this the only part of the country where the friends of government are not triumphant. Our army is healthy and happy; the men exhibit unexpected fortitude in supporting the continued fatigues of bad roads and bad weather."

The left wing of the army moved from Fort Cumberland on the 22d of October, and took the route marched over by Gen. Braddock thirty-nine years before, to the Great Meadows, and from there to Union-

town, at which place Gen. Lee arrived on the last day of October, and the main body of the left wing came up and encamped there the same evening.

The committee-men, Findley, Redick, Douglass, and Morton, who, as before mentioned, had been met at Greensburg with the intelligence of the departure of the President from Bedford, which decided them to wait the arrival of the army, went to the headquarters of the right wing at Bonnett's farm on the 30th of October, and presented the resolutions of assurance to Secretary Hamilton, who accompanied the division of Governor Mifflin. The secretary examined them and returned them to the committee, with the remark that, "for the sake of decorum, it would be best to present them to the commander-in-chief." This was what the committee had intended to do, and learning that Gen. Lee was then at or near Uniontown they immediately left for that place, and arriving there on the 31st of October, laid the business of their mission before him, he having full power to act in the name of the President. Secretary Hamilton also came over from the right wing, and arrived at Uniontown on the same evening.

Gen. Lee received the committee with great politeness,² and requested them to call on him on the following morning. At the appointed time he gave them his reply, which they embodied in their report, dated Uniontown, Nov. 1, 1794.³ It was as follows:

"GENTLEMEN,—The resolutions entered into at the late meeting of the people at Parkinson's Ferry, with the various papers declaratory of the determination of the numerous subscribers to maintain the civil authority, manifest strongly a change of sentiment in the inhabitants of this district. To what cause may truly be ascribed this favorable turn in the public mind it is of my province to determine. Yourselves, in the conversation last evening, imputed it to the universal panic which the approach of the army of the United States had excited in the lower orders of the people. If this be the ground of the late change,—and my respect for your opinions will not permit me to doubt it,—the moment the cause is removed the reign of violence and anarchy will return.

"Whatever, therefore, may be the sentiments of the people respecting the present competency of the civil authority to enforce the laws, I feel myself obligated by the trust reposed in me by the President of the United States to hold the army in this country until daily practice shall convince all that the sovereignty of the Constitution and laws is unalterably established. In executing this resolution I do not only

¹ Papers Relating to the Whiskey Insurrection; Pennsylvania Archives, 2d Series, vol. iv. p. 433.

² The committee, however, were not very well pleased with their reception by Gen. Lee. One of their number, Mr. Findley, said (in his "History of the Insurrection," p. 129), "Indeed, though we were treated politely in other respects and employed to assist in the fixing of necessities for the army, and consulted about the ground on which it should encamp when it advanced farther into the country, yet we did not meet with that candour and frankness with which we had been treated by the President at Carlisle."

³ Pa. Archives, 2d Series, vol. iv. p. 437.

consult the dignity and interest of the United States, which will always command my decided respect and preferential attention, but I also promote the good of this particular district.

"I shall, therefore, as soon as the troops are refreshed, proceed to some central and convenient station, where I shall patiently wait until the competency of the civil authority is experimentally and unequivocally proved. No individual can be more solicitous than I am for this happy event, and you may assure the good people whom you represent that every aid will be cheerfully contributed by me to hasten the delightful epoch.

"On the part of all good citizens I confidently expect the most active and faithful co-operation, which in my judgment cannot be more effectually given than by circulating in the most public manner the truth among the people, and by inducing the various clubs which have so successfully poisoned the minds of the inhabitants to continue their usual meetings for the pious purpose of contradicting, with their customary formalities, their past pernicious doctrines. A conduct so candid should partially atone for the injuries which in a great degree may be attributed to their instrumentality, and must have a propitious influence in administering a radical cure to the existing disorders.

"On my part, and on the part of the patriotic army I have the honor to command, assure your fellow-citizens that we come to protect and not to destroy, and that our respect for our common government, and respect to our own honor, are ample pledges for the propriety of our demeanor. Quiet, therefore, the apprehensions of all on this score, and recommend universally to the people to prepare for the use of the army whatever they can spare from their farms necessary to its subsistence, for which they shall be paid in cash at the present market price; discourage exaction of every sort, not only because it would testify a disposition very unfriendly, but because it would probably produce very disagreeable scenes. It is my duty to take care that the troops are comfortably subsisted, and I cannot but obey it with the highest pleasure, because I intimately know their worth and excellence.

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

"Your most obedient servant,

"With due consideration,

"HENRY LEE."

This reply, or address to the people, was printed and circulated extensively in every part of the four counties.

After a stay of a few days at Uniontown and Mount Pleasant respectively, the two columns of the army moved on in obedience to the general orders of the commander-in-chief, as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS,

"UNION-REESE'S TOWN, NOV. 2, 1794.

"The army will resume its march on the morning of the 4th, at the hour of eight, when a signal-gun will be fired. They

will advance in two columns, composed of the respective wings. The right column will take the route by Lodge's to Budd's Ferry, under the command of his Excellency Governor Mifflin, who will please to take the most convenient situation in the vicinity of that place for the accommodation of the troops and wait further orders. The left column will proceed on the route to Peterson's, on the east side of Parkinson's Ferry, under the orders of Major-General Morgan; they will march by the left in the following manner: Light corps, cavalry, artillery, Virginia brigade, Maryland brigade, the baggage to follow each corps, and the public stores of every kind in the rear of the Virginia brigade. On the first day the light corps and artillery will march to Washington Bottom, fourteen miles; the Virginia brigade to Peterson's farm, twelve miles; the cavalry under Major Lewis will move with the commander-in-chief; the bullocks to precede the army at daylight. On the second day the column will proceed to the camp directed to be marked out between Parkinson's and Budd's Ferries.

"Should Brigadier-General Smith find the second day's march rather too much, he will be pleased to divide the same into two days. The quartermaster-general will immediately take measures for the full supply of forage and straw at the different stages. The commissary will place the necessary supply of provisions at particular intermediate stages where issues will be necessary; guards over the straw as soon as the van reaches the ground, and to see the same fairly divided amongst the troops. [Here follows the assignment of straw to each brigade, to the cavalry and artillery, and directions for making out the pay-rolls for one month's pay from the commencement of service.] The inspector and muster-master-generals of the respective line will also make pay-rolls for the general staff, to be countersigned by the commander-in-chief previous to payment.

HENRY LEE."

"By the Commander-in-Chief.

"G. H. TAYLOR, *Aide-de-Camp.*"

Under these orders the left wing marched from Uniontown, and the right wing from its camps at Mount Pleasant, Bonnett's, and Lobengier's, at the appointed time, and moving to the vicinity of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers, in Westmoreland County, went into camp at the place designated, between Parkinson's and Budd's ferries. From his headquarters, "near Parkinson's Ferry," on the 8th of November, the commander-in-chief issued an address or proclamation to the inhabitants of certain counties lying west of the Laurel Hill, in the State of Pennsylvania," the tone of which was a little after the manner of a conquering chieftain addressing the people of a subjugated province. "You see," he said, "encamped in the bosom of your district a numerous and well-appointed army, formed of citizens of every description from this and the neighboring States of New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, whom the violated laws of our common country have called from their homes to vindicate and restore their authority. . . . The scene before your eyes ought to be an instructive one; it ought to teach many useful truths, which should, for your own happiness, make a deep and lasting impression on your minds. . . . Those who have been perverted from their duty may now perceive the dangerous tendency of the doctrines by which they have been misled, and how unworthy of

their confidence are the men by whom, for personal and sinister purposes, they have been brought step by step to the precipice from which they have no escape but in the moderation and benignity of that very government which they have vilified, insulted, and opposed. The friends of order may also perceive in the perils and evils that have for some time surrounded them how unwise and even culpable is that carelessness and apathy with which they have permitted the gradual approaches of disorder and anarchy."

The general then proceeded to recommend to the people to manifest their good intentions by taking and subscribing an oath (the form of which he prescribed) to support the constitution and obey the laws, and by entering into associations to protect and aid all government officers in the execution of their duties. He further recommended to all men able and willing to do military duty, and truly attached to their government and country, "to array themselves into regiments, one for each county, and to place themselves under such officers as may be selected by the Governor of the State, known to be firm friends to order and right, upon the express conditions of holding themselves in constant readiness to act in defense of the civil authority whenever called upon, receiving for their services the same pay and subsistence as is allowed to the militia of the United States when in actual service." He then concluded his proclamation as follows: "In pursuance of the authority vested in me by the President of the United States, and in obedience to his instructions, I do moreover assure all who may have entitled themselves to the benefit of the amnesty proffered by the commissioners heretofore sent by him to this district, and who may not have forfeited their title by subsequent misconduct, that the promise will be faithfully and liberally observed, and that all possible endeavors will be used to prevent injury to the persons or property of peaceable citizens by the troops, whose sole province it is to subdue those, if any there should be, hardy enough to attempt an armed resistance, and to support and aid the civil authority as far as may be required. To the promulgation of these, my orders, I with pleasure add my assurances that every exertion will be made by me—and, from my knowledge of the officers and soldiers of the army, I am persuaded with full success—to carry these wise and benevolent views of the President into complete effect."

The entire army remained in the neighborhood of Parkinson's Ferry for several days, after which the main part of the troops moved down the Monongahela River, and on the 15th of November a detachment was marched from the vicinity of Parkinson's to the town of Washington, accompanied by Secretary Hamilton and Judge Peters, and taking with them a large number of prisoners¹ which had been taken in

the eastern part of Washington County. All the prisoners taken by the army excepting three were taken in that county and Allegheny, under Gen. Lee's special orders,² issued for that purpose to Gen. Irvine and other officers in command of cavalry.

The time indicated in this order (Thursday morning, November 13th) was the time when most of the arrests were made by the military.

The commander-in-chief, at Uniontown, on the 1st of November, had announced his intention "to hold the army in this country until daily practice shall convince all that the sovereignty of the Constitution and laws is unalterably established." In a few days after his forces marched northward from Uniontown he became so convinced, and at once began to make arrangements for the return of the army. The notification of the reopening of the inspection-offices was made on the 10th,³ and they were accordingly reopened ten days

put the damned rascals in the cellar, to tie them back to back, to make a fire for the guard, but to put the prisoners back to the farther end of the cellar, and to give them neither victuals nor drink. The cellar was wet and muddy, and the night cold; the cellar extended the whole length under a large new log house, which was neither floored nor the openings between the logs daubed. They were kept there until Saturday morning, and then marched to the town of Washington. On the march one of the prisoners, who was subject to convulsions, fell into a fit, but when some of the troops told Gen. White of his situation he ordered them to tie the damned rascal to a horse's tail and drag him along with them, for he had only feigned having the fit. Some of his fellow-prisoners, however, who had a horse, dismounted and let the poor man ride. He had another fit before he reached Washington. This march was about twelve miles. The poor man who had the fits had been in the American service during almost the whole of the war with Great Britain." Findley relates many other instances of barbarous treatment inflicted on prisoners by the soldiery, but it is not improper to say that his statements may have been a good deal exaggerated, as there is to be seen through all his narrative an unmistakable disposition to place in the worst possible light every occurrence or act done by the army, particularly all which could by any assumption be supposed to have been authorized, encouraged, or countenanced by Secretary Hamilton or executed by Brig.-Gen. White.

² The following are extracts from Gen. Lee's orders to Gen. William Irvine:

"HEAD QUARTERS NEAR PARKINSON'S FERRY,
November 9th, 1794.

"Sir,—From the delays and danger of escapes which attend the present situation of judicial investigations to establish preliminary processes against offenders, it is deemed advisable to proceed in a summary manner in the most disaffected scenes against those who have notoriously committed treasonable acts; that is, to employ the military for the purpose of apprehending and bringing such persons before the judge of the district [Judge Peters], to be by him examined and dealt with according to law; to you is committed the execution of this object within that part of Allegheny County to which you are advancing. . . . The persons apprehended ought to be heard or influential characters or particularly violent. You will find a list (No. 3); this paper comprehends witnesses. The individuals are to be brought forward and treated as such. Direct all who may be apprehended by you to be conveyed to your camp until further orders. Send off your parties of horse with good guides, and at such a period as to make the surprise, however distant or near, at the same moment, or intelligence will precede them and some of the culprits will escape. I presume the proper hour will be at day-break on Thursday morning, and have therefore desired the operation to be then performed in every quarter.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"With great respect,

"Your most obedient servant,

"HENRY LEE."

¹ "On Thursday, the 13th of November," says Findley, in his "History of the Insurrection," "there were about forty persons brought to Parkinson's house, by order of Gen. White [of New Jersey]. He directed to

² "The announcement by Inspector Neville was as follows:

"Notice is hereby given that on Thursday, the 20th instant, an office of inspection will be opened at Pittsburgh for the county of Allegheny, at

later without opposition at the principal towns of the four counties. The withdrawal of the army was announced, and the order of its return march directed, in orders by Gen. Lee, dated "Headquarters, Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1794," viz.:-

"The complete fulfillment of every object dependent on the efforts of the army makes it the duty of the commander-in-chief to take measures for the immediate return of his faithful fellow-soldiers to their respective homes, in execution of which no delay will be permitted but that which results from the consultation of their comfort.

"On Tuesday morning, at the hour of eight, the Pennsylvania Cavalry will be ready to accompany his Excellency Governor Mifflin, whose official duties renders his presence necessary at the seat of government.

"On the next day the first division of the right column, consisting of the Artillery and Proctor's Brigade, under the orders of Maj.-Gen. Irvine, will commence their march to Bedford, on the route commonly called the Old Pennsylvania road.

"The following day at the same hour the New Jersey Line will move under the command of his Excellency Governor Howell, who will be pleased to pursue from Bedford such routes as he may find convenient.

"On the subsequent day at the same hour the residue of the Pennsylvania Line now on this ground will march under the command of Brig.-Gen. Chambers, taking the route heretofore mentioned, and making the same stages as shall have been made by the leading division. Maj.-Gen. Frelinghuysen, with the Elite Corps of the right column, will follow the next day and pursue the same route.

"Brig.-Gen. Smith, with the Maryland Line, will move to Uniontown, agreeably to orders heretofore communicated to him, and from thence to proceed on Braddock's road to Fort Cumberland, where he will adopt the most convenient measures in his power for the return of his troops to their respective counties.

"Brig.-Gen. Matthews will move on Wednesday next to Morgan Town, from thence to Winchester by way of Frankfort. From Winchester the troops will be marched to their respective brigades under the commanding officers from each brigade.

"As soon as the public service will permit afterwards, the Elite Corps of the left column, under Gen. Darke, will follow on the route prescribed for Brig. Matthews, and be disbanded as they reach their respective brigades.

"... The corps destined for the winter defense will move without delay to Bentley's Farm, on the west side of the Monongahela, near Perry's Ferry, where they will receive orders from Maj.-Gen. Morgan.

the town of Washington for the county of Washington, at Greensburg for the county of Westmoreland, and at Union Town for the county of Fayette. All distillers are required forthwith to enter their stills at the office of the county in which they respectively reside, and to do further what the laws prescribe concerning the same, of which they may receive more particular information from the officer of inspection with whom entry is made.

"JOHN NEVILLE,

Inspector of the Revenue, District of Pennsylvania, Fourth Survey.

"Nov. 10, 1794."

On the 27th of November the inspector announced that he was "directed to notify all persons in the counties of Allegheny, Fayette, and Bedford against whom suits have been commenced in the court of the United States for neglecting to enter their stills that upon their coming forward immediately to the collectors of each county and paying one year's arrearages upon the capacity of the still and the costs of suit, a bill of which will be furnished, the actions will be discontinued."—*Pennsylvania Archives*, iv., pp. 447, 481.

"The Virginia Cavalry will take the route by Morgan Town, from thence to Winchester by Romney's; the commandant will receive particular instructions as to their time and manner of march.

"The right column will receive their pay (still due) at Bedford, the Maryland Line at Fort Cumberland, and the Virginia Line at Winchester. . . ."

The army moved on its return in accordance with these orders. The right column marched from Pittsburgh, by way of Greensburg, Ligonier, and Stony Creek, to Bedford, and thence by way of Fort Lytleton, Strasburg, and Shippensburg to Carlisle. The troops of the left column returned by different routes, the Virginians marching up the Monongahela Valley into their own State, and passing on by way of Morgantown to Winchester; and the Maryland brigade starting from its camp at Pierce's Ferry, thence moving southeastwardly through Fayette County and its county town, to the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny, and from there to Fort Cumberland by the same route over which it had advanced.

The corps left, under command of Gen. Morgan, to remain in this region through the winter for the preservation of order, and to assist, if necessary, in the execution of the laws, was placed in camp at Bentley's, on the southwest side of the Monongahela. This force was composed in part of troops who had come from the East under Gen. Lee, and partly of men enlisted in the western counties, as advised in the proclamation of the commander-in-chief of November 8th, and authorized to the number of two thousand five hundred men by an act of Assembly of the 29th of the same month. Of those who were thus enlisted, Findley, in his "History of the Insurrection,"¹ says that many of them were reported to have been among the most troublesome of the insurgents; that the people in the neighborhood complained "that many of them, for some time at first, demanded free quarters and such things as they stood in need of without pay, and that some of the officers committed indictable offenses; but when the persons against whom the offenses were committed commenced prosecutions they settled the disputes amicably and behaved well for the future. And when the people took courage to refuse to submit to impositions, the soldiers ceased to demand free quarters, or to be otherwise troublesome." But the tenor of the orders issued by Gen. Morgan² to the

¹ Appendix, p. 521.

² They were as follows:

"General Orders,

"CAMP, BENTLEY'S FARM, NOV. 30, 1794.

"The General anticipates the happiest issue that the army he has the honor to command will afford to the laws and friends of good order and government in the four western counties of Pennsylvania. The willingness with which the citizens have enrolled themselves to co-operate with the army in the restoration of obedience to the laws are pleasing evidences that the unhappy delusion which lately pervaded this country, under the auspices of the friends to anarchy, are at an end.

"The General hopes that the army now hutting for winter-quarters will consider themselves as in the bosom of their friends, & that they will vie with each other in promoting the love and esteem of their fel-

troops under his command, and the well-known character of that general in the matter of the enforcement of discipline, render it probable that the above statements of Mr. Findley, like many others made by him in disparagement of the army and its officers, ought to be received with some degree of incredulity.

Gen. Morgan's forces continued in their cantonments at Bentley's Farm (with small detachments at Pittsburgh and Washington) until the following spring, when, order being fully restored and established, the last of the troops marched eastward across the Alleghenies, and the western counties were left in full possession and exercise of their former rights and powers.

Gen. Lee remained in the West for a considerable time after the departure of the main body of the army, and on the 29th of November, in pursuance of authority delegated to him by the President, he issued a "proclamation of pardon" as follows:

"By HENRY LEE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Major-General therein, and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia Army in the Service of the United States.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"By virtue of the powers and authority in me vested by the President of the United States, and in obedience to his benign intentions, therewith communicated, I do by this, my proclamation, declare and make known to all concerned that a full, free, and entire pardon (excepting and providing as hereafter mentioned) is hereby granted to all persons residing within the counties of Washington, Allegheny, Westmoreland, and Fayette, in the State of Pennsylvania, and in the county of Ohio, in the State of Virginia, guilty of treason or misprision of treason against the United States, or otherwise directly or indirectly engaged in the wicked and unhappy tumults and disturbances lately existing in those counties, excepting nevertheless from the benefit and effect of this pardon all persons charged with the commission of offenses against the United States, and now actually in custody or held by recognizance to appear and answer for all such offenses at any judicial court or courts, excepting also all persons avoiding fair trial by abandonment of their homes, and excepting, moreover, the following persons, the atrocity of whose conduct renders it proper to mark them by name, for the purpose of subjecting them with all possible certainty to the regular course of judicial proceedings, and whom all officers, civil and military, are required to endeavor to

low-citizens, and pointedly avoid every species of spoliation on the property of the inhabitants.

"The officers commanding fatigue parties are particularly directed not to suffer the sugar or other trees producing fruit or comfort to the farmer to be cut down for building, or any other purpose whatever. The burning of fencing, where there is such an abundance of fuel so easily procured, is strictly forbid, and a violence offered to the person or depredation on the property of any individual by the soldiery will be punished in the most exemplary and summary manner.

"DANIEL MORGAN."

apprehend and bring to justice, to wit: [Here follows the list of excepted persons, given below.]

"Provided,—That no person who shall hereafter wilfully obstruct the execution of any of the laws of the United States, or be in anywise aiding or abetting therein, shall be entitled to any benefit or advantage of the pardon hereinbefore granted; and provided, also, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to the remission or mitigation of any forfeiture of any penalty incurred by reason of infractions of, or obstructions to, the laws of the United States for collecting a revenue upon distilled spirits and stills.

"Given under my hand, at Head Quarters in Elizabeth Town, this twenty-ninth day of November, 1794.

HENRY LEE.

"By order of the commander-in-chief,

"G. K. TAYLOR, *Aid-de-Camp*."

The names of the persons excepted by the terms of this proclamation were

Benjamin Parkinson,	George Parker,
Arthur Gardner,	William Hanna,
John Holcroft,	Edward Wagner, Jr.,
Daniel Hamilton,	Thomas Hughes,
Thomas Lapsley,	David Lock,
William Miller,	Ebenezer Gallagher,
Edward Cook,	Peter Lyle,
Edward Wright,	John Shields,
Richard Holcroft,	William Hay,
David Bradford,	William McIlhenny,
John Mitchell,	Thomas Patton,
Alexander Fulton,	Stephenson Jack,
Thomas Spiers,	Patrick Jack, and
William Bradford,	Andrew Highlands,

of the State of Pennsylvania.

William Sutherland,	John Moore, and
Robert Stephenson,	John McCormick,
William McKinley,	

of Ohio County, Va.

With reference to the cases of those who were made prisoners by the cavalry, as well as of many proscribed but not captured, formal investigations were made under the direction of Judge Peters, in the course of which it was made apparent that information had been made against many who had really been guilty of no offense against the government. Many of those arrested were taken to Pittsburgh. Some were released through the interposition of influential friends, while others less fortunate were sent to Philadelphia, where they were imprisoned for some months.

Of those who were arrested while the army was in this region, one, and only one, was of Fayette County. This was Caleb Mounts. He was taken East with the forces of the right wing, but it was afterwards found that he was innocent, having been in Kentucky at the time when the riotous proceedings occurred. In regard to the taking of this person, Findley says, "Isaac Meason, a judge of Fayette County, followed

Judge Peters near forty miles into Bedford County, and offered himself and Judge Wells, of Bedford, both of them acknowledged friends of the government, as bail for the prisoner, but was absolutely refused. As Mr. Meason knew that the prisoner was guilty of no crime, which evidently appeared to be the case by no bill being found against him on his trial, he and Mr. Wells complain of the judge for not admitting him to bail on their application. Judge Peters being well known to be a man of feeling and humanity, his conduct in this and several other instances can only be accounted for from his apprehension that it was necessary that a considerable number of prisoners should be brought down in order to prevent the inflammatory part of the army from committing outrages at leaving the country." This last remark of Findley seems too clearly absurd to require contradiction. Only two prisoners were taken by the army in Westmoreland County. One of these was afterwards discharged for the reason that no bill was found against him. The other, a very ignorant man of most violent temper, and said to be subject to fits of temporary insanity, was found guilty of setting fire to the house of the Fayette County collector, Benjamin Wells, and was sentenced to death, but was reprieved, and finally pardoned by the President of the United States. The principal witness against this man on his trial was said to have been a chief leader of the rioters who attacked Wells' house, but one of those included in the pardon of the commander-in-chief.

In August, 1795, general pardons to those who had been implicated in the insurrection and who had not subsequently been indicted or convicted were proclaimed by President Washington and Governor Mifflin, in pursuance of the agreement made in the previous year at Pittsburgh by the United States and Pennsylvania commissioners.

CHAPTER XVI.

FAYETTE COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1812-15 AND MEXICAN WAR.

IMMEDIATELY after the declaration of war by the United States against England, in 1812, recruiting was commenced in Fayette County for the formation of companies to take the field in the government service. The first company completed was that of Thomas Collins, of Uniontown, which marched from the county-seat in August of that year. The service of this company was performed at Oswego, Sackett's Harbor, and other points along the lake frontier in Northern New York, under Maj. John Herkimer.

A company raised and commanded by Capt. John Phillips was completed, and left the county at about the same time as Capt. Collins', and served in the same command under Maj. Herkimer.

Capt. James Whaley, of Connellsville, raised and commanded a company which left the county in September of the same year. On the day of their departure from Connellsville they were entertained at the public-house of David Barnes (afterwards the Page House), where they were addressed in a patriotic strain by Father Connelly, and after the conclusion of these ceremonies moved across the river to a camp in the limits of the present borough of New Haven. Thence they marched to Pittsburgh, where they were mustered into the service Oct. 2, 1812. The company being assigned to duty under Col. Robert Patterson, moved from Pittsburgh to Fort Meigs, and was incorporated with the forces that fought in the campaign under Gen. William H. Harrison, afterwards President of the United States.

Capt. Andrew Moore, of Wharton township, raised and commanded a company, which was mustered on the 2d of October, 1812, and served under command of Brig.-Gen. Richard Crooks.

Capt. Joseph Wadsworth's company was raised in Fayette County, and mustered into service at the same time as Moore's and Whaley's companies, and served with the latter under Col. Robert Patterson.

Capt. Peter Hertzog, of Spring Hill township, commanded a company recruited by him in Fayette County. It was mustered into service Oct. 2, 1812, and was assigned to duty with the forces of Gen. Richard Crooks.

A company of light dragoons was raised by Capt. James McClelland, and mustered into service for one year on the 5th of October, 1812. This company formed part of a squadron under command of Lieut.-Col. James V. Ball.

Capt. John McClean commanded a company of infantry raised in Fayette County and vicinity in 1812. Its principal service was at Erie, Pa.

The companies of Capt. William Craig and Isaac Linn went from Fayette County in the early part of 1813. These companies, with that of Capt. McClean, were in the force of one thousand militia commanded by Col. Rees Hill, and stationed at Erie, Pa. Volunteers from this command were engaged on Commodore Perry's squadron at the time of the battle of Lake Erie and capture of the British fleet, in consideration of which service the Legislature passed a resolution directing the Governor to present a silver medal, engraved with such emblematic devices as he might think proper, to each man (if a citizen of Pennsylvania) who so volunteered.

Capt. James Piper, of Uniontown, raised and commanded a company of Fayette County volunteers, who served with the Fifth Detachment Pennsylvania Militia, under Col. James Fenton, at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1814.

Capt. Valentine Giesey, of Brownsville (who had been first a sergeant, and afterwards a second lieutenant in Capt. Joseph Wadsworth's company), raised a company numbering one hundred and eighteen

men and officers, who left this county in November, 1814. Just before their departure the Rev. William Johnson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Brownsville, preached a patriotic sermon from the text, "Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord deceitfully; and cursed be he that keepeth back his sword from blood."¹ The company marched hence to Baltimore, Md., but while on their way there they were met by a messenger bearing orders for their return. The eagerness of officers and men for active service was so great, however, that while the company halted and remained at Hagerstown, Capt. Giesey pushed on to Washington City, where by his importunity he prevailed on the Secretary of War to accept the services of the company, and order them forward to report to Gen. Scott, at Baltimore. On arriving there, Capt. Giesey, accompanied by his second lieutenant, Shuman, repaired to the headquarters, where he reported to Scott in person. The general examined the captain's order, and remarked, in some surprise, "What! from Western Pennsylvania?" "Yes, sir, from Western Pennsylvania," answered Giesey. "Well, Capt. Giesey," said the general, "you must have a very patriotic company of men." "I hope I have, sir," replied the captain. Gen. Scott continued the conversation for a short time, expressing the hope that the men of the company might have an opportunity to show their soldierly qualities, and finished by ordering them to duty with the Second Regiment of Maryland Militia. Three days later the company left Baltimore for Annapolis, where they remained until after the declaration of peace, when they were mustered out of service and returned to their homes.

The rolls of the above-mentioned companies (except Capt. Giesey's) are here given as copied from the "Muster-Rolls of the War of 1812-14," published under authority of the State.

CAPT. THOMAS COLLINS' COMPANY.

Pay-roll of Capt. Thomas Collins' company of United States volunteers, lately under the command of Maj. John Herkimer, in the service of the United States, discharged at Oswego. Commencement of service, 27th August, 1812; expiration of service, August 26th, 1813.

Captain.

Collins, Thomas.

Lieutenant.

Marshall, J. H.

Ensign.

Fell, Mahlon, dead.

Sergeants.

Price, Benjamin; promoted to the rank of ensign,

April 1, 1813.

McFarland, William.

Beeson, Henry, Jr.

Craig, James.

Corporals.

Colhoun, James.

Trusedale, Allen.

Tibbs, John.

Gard, Moses.

Musicians.

Updegraff, William.

Cuntzman, John.

Privates.

Wood, Seth, appointed second sergeant.

Woods, Clement.

Hibben, Thomas, appointed quartermaster-sergeant.

Springer, Job.

Taylor, John.

Price, Simon, employed by Quartermaster Thomas, Buffalo, extra duty.

Lynch, Daniel.

Turner, Hanson.

Pryor, Joseph.

Gilman, Samuel.

Knapp, Jacob.

Farr, William.

Reyner, John.

Stewart, James.

Bleeks, William.

Beeson, Henry W.

Henthorn, Noah.

McGuire, Michael.

Butler, Orrick.

Salter, Samuel, discharged for inability.

Springer, David.

Yates, Samuel, furloughed and unable to return.

Bayles, Henry.

Ebbert, William.

Butler, Comfort, furloughed and never returned.

Hoover, Phillip.

Goslin, Richard, employed by Quartermaster Thomas, Buffalo, extra duty.

Gaddis, Rice.

Shiles, Isaac.

Stoops, George.

Askerns, Thomas.

Dixon, William.

Hart, William.

Hunsaker, Henry.

Barnes, Daniel, employed by Quartermaster Thomas,

Buffalo, extra duty.

Meason, George, died at Sackett's Harbor.

Gaddis, Abner.

Matt, James.

McCoy, William, employed by Quartermaster Thomas, Buffalo, extra duty.

¹ This incident, as also the account of the company which follows it, is found in the *Brownsville Times* of Aug. 20, 1861, as related by Capt. George Shuman, who was second lieutenant of the company, John Sowers, of Uniontown, being the first.

McClellan, Moses, discharged for inability.

Flick, Gersham.

Miller, Richard.

Moore, Samuel.

Firestone, Daniel, died at Buffalo.

Barnes, Otho.

Hyshe, Adam.

Morris, William.

Orange, Thomas.

Stilwell, James.

Stilwell, Joseph.

White, James.

CAPT. JOHN PHILLIPS' COMPANY.

Pay-roll of Capt. John Phillips' company of United States volunteers, lately under the command of Maj. John Herkimer, in the service of the United States; discharged at Oswego, Aug. 26, 1813; commencement of service, Aug. 28, 1812.

Phillips, John. *Captain.*

Wood, Joseph. *Lieutenant.*

Kalor, Frederick.
Kramer, Balthaser.
Kelley, Matthew. *Sergeants.*

Daugherty, Zadoc. *Corporals*

Shaw, James.

Phillips, Peter. *Privates.*

Nailor, John.
Daugherty, William.

Tipton, Thomas.

Dorff, Richard.

Cassady, Edward.

Caseman, John.

Black, James.

Rumage, James.

Hannahs, John.

Iliff, Stephen.

Smith, Thomas.

Bear, David.

Morgan, David.

Havel, Philip.

More, Samuel L.

Hardin, Cato, discharged December 9th.

Parke, John, furlough to April 1st, not returned.

Denney, Miller, furlough to March 1st, not returned.

Darling, James, discharge 1 December 9th.

O'Nail, Charles.

Clovous, Matthias, discharged December 9th.

Bothwell, John.

Ogle, Lewis.

Parke, Andrew.

I certify that the within exhibits a true statement of Capt. John Phillips' company.

JOSEPH WOOD,

Lieutenant United States Volunteers.

CAPT. JAMES WHALEY'S COMPANY.

List of members of Capt. James Whaley's company,¹ which marched from Connellsville, Fayette Co., Pa., to Pittsburgh, where it was mustered into the United States service under Col. Robert Patterson Oct. 2, 1812; afterwards moved to Fort Meigs, and served with the forces under Gen. William H. Harrison.

Captain.

James Whaley.

First Lieutenant.

George Huey.

Second Lieutenant.

Hugh Ray.

First Sergeant.

Andrew Reece.

Second Sergeant.

Patrick Adair.

Third Sergeant.

Crawford Springer.

Fourth Sergeant.

Abram Kilpatrick.

First Corporal.

Henry Jones.

Second Corporal.

Aaron Agen.

Third Corporal.

Henry Haselton.

Fourth Corporal.

John Marple.

Drum-Major.

John Robbins.

Drummer.

George Biddle.

Fife-Major.

Charles Long.

Privates.

Nicholas Wallace.

Simon Ruffcorn.

Joseph Walker.

Abram Freed.

Andrew Walker.

William Fisher.

Robert Stewart.

John Ashbill.

Levi Ebert.

Thomas McCullough.

Jacob Stimrel.

John Artist.

Robert Smilie.

William Highger.

James Quigley.

Robert McGlaughlin.

John Martin.

Welden Ragan.

Josiah Martin.

John Hessen.

Lewis Ruffcorn.

John Hodge.

¹ This is copied from the original roll, now in possession of James C. Whaley, of Uniontown.

Michael Spencer.	Amos Coughanour.
George Ulery.	Martin Beatill.
Conrad Bowers.	Benjamin Atkins.
Peter Keffer.	Adam Kirkwood.
Daniel Midder.	Daniel O'Bryan.
William Baysinger.	Thomas Matthews.
Silas Moody.	John Miller.
Reuben Kinner.	Thomas Durbin.
Christian Murphy.	George Oldshue.
Jacob Hophouse.	Henry Wentling.
Jacob Somers.	John Blake.
David Buck.	David Thompson.
Aaron Thorp.	James Ragars.

CAPT. ANDREW MOORE'S COMPANY.

Pay-roll of a company of infantry commanded by Capt. Andrew Moore, in the service of the United States from Oct. 2, 1812, until April 2, 1813, Second Regiment, Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Richard Crooks.

Captain.
Moore, Andrew.

Lieutenant.
Flanigin, Andrew.

Ensign.
Allen, Elisha.

Sergeants.
Bailey, Andrew.

Gallagher, John.

Marrow, John, left sick at Canton, October 30th, and returned home.

Swain, Hiram.

Corporals.

Hughs, Reef.

Brewin, Elias.

McClelland, William.

Dunn, John, discharged December 20th.

Privates.

Allen, David, discharged October 20th.

Brown, Solomon.

Brown, Christopher.

Burt, Daniel, left sick at Canton, October 30th.

Bright, David, died since the time expired.

Bardlow, Daniel, discharged December 19th.

McDole, Alexander.

Uptecraft, Jacob.

Jewell, William.

Conquers, Samuel.

Mitchel, John.

Mitchel, Lewis.

Tissue, Sebastian.

Sills, John.

Steel, Isaac.

Lappin, Robert.

Gilliland, William.

Gilliland, Adam.

Fuller, James.

Shanks, Mathew.

Neighbours, William.

Miller, John.

Russell, James.

Low, Daniel, died since the time expired.

Evins, John.

Tissue, Edward, volunteered for fifteen days.

Vanhauten, Cornelius, volunteered for fifteen days.

Emberson, John, volunteered for fifteen days.

Campbell, Jonathan, volunteered for fifteen days.

Wood, Lewis.

Wood, William.

Lewis, John.

Freeman, Edward.

Kemp, Solomon.

Kemp, William.

Heaney, Isaac.

Reynolds, William.

Swick, Martin.

Thompson, Aaron.

Mackelfresh, Eli.

Harris, Joseph.

Robbins, John.

Whetzell, Andrew.

Fisher, Michael.

McKee, John.

McCauce, James.

Daugherty, Patrick.

Yauger, Henry.

Miller, Pressley, discharged December 14th.

Tharp, Job, left sick at Mansfield, December 23d.

Wilson, William, discharged December 14th.

Inks, John, discharged December 14th.

Tharp, David, discharged October 19th.

Weer, James, discharged October 19th.

Coffier, James, discharged October 19th.

McKearn, Charles, left sick at Canton, October 30th.

Flick, Jacob, left sick at Canton, October 30th.

Mareland, Robert.

Marble, Daniel.

Canon, Daniel.

McClellan, Alexander.

Jackson, Robert.

Elliot, Benjamin, discharged October 19th.

Leynard, Stephen.

CAPT. JOSEPH WADSWORTH'S COMPANY.

Pay-roll of a company of infantry, commanded by Capt. Joseph Wadsworth, of the Second Regiment, Second Detachment, Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Robert Patterson, in the service of the United States. Commencement of service, Oct. 2, 1812; expiration of service, April 2, 1813.

Captain.

Wadsworth, Joseph, died at Fort Meigs after the expiration of the tour.

Lieutenant.

Conrad, Jacob, died on his return home after the expiration of the tour.

Ensign.

Craft, George, resigned on the 22d of January, 1813.

Sergeants.

Giesey, Valentine.

Wherley, Daniel, appointed clerk to the district paymaster.

Gallaher, Thomas, promoted to first sergeant.

Stickle, Henry, promoted to second sergeant.

Corporals.

Shaw, John, promoted to third sergeant and elected ensign; volunteered fifteen days.

Moore, Alexander, promoted to fourth sergeant.

Jackson, John.

Coulter, Samuel.

Privates.

Allison, William, discharged on the 22d of December; allowed fourteen days to go home.

Barton, Roberts, promoted fourth sergeant.

Crosier, Kenada, promoted first corporal.

Hill, Joseph, promoted second corporal.

Armstrong, John C., promoted third corporal.

Sayres, Reuben, promoted fourth corporal.

Tobs, Samuel.

Marthers, Robert.

McLain, John.

Frazier, Even, discharged December 16th; allowed sixteen days to go home.

Blana, Thomas.

McCrorey, William.

Monteeth, James, discharged December 15th; allowed sixteen days to go home.

Kelley, James.

Phillips, John.

Nahlon, Jonathan.

Homan, Ucal, discharged Oct. 26, 1812.

Miller, Ephraim.

Ammons, George.

Chandler, Isaac H.

Ammons, Jacob.

Miller, Eli.

Harford, Charles, discharged Oct. 17, 1812.

Shion, Jones.

Doney, Isaac.

Langley, Jonathan, discharged Oct. 19, 1812.

Luce, Henry.

Hutchinson, James.

Hutchinson, Henry.

Hartman, Daniel, volunteered at Fort Meigs, fifteen days.

Pierson, Thomas.

Knap, Daniel.

Joyce, William.

West, William.

Kimber, Predy, volunteered at Fort Meigs, fifteen days.

Miller, Robert.

Stewart, Charles.

Walker, Francis, discharged Nov. 23, 1812.

Rails, William.

Winder, John, died at Fort Meigs, after expiration of tour.

Misser, Job.

Parker, John L.

Misser, Joshua, discharged December 22d; allowed fourteen days home.

Moss, John.

Laughlin, Hugh, volunteered at Fort Meigs, fifteen days.

Nose, Robertson, volunteered at Fort Meigs, fifteen days.

Higinbotham, George.

Burnet, Edward.

Donilon, James.

Bivins, Robert, volunteered at Fort Meigs, fifteen days.

Anderson, Richard.

Coon, John.

Rodgers, John.

Lewis, David, discharged December 15th; allowed fourteen days home.

Doyle, John.

Whipple, Joseph.

Reese, Philip.

Peters, David.

Moore, Anthony.

Walters, Peter.

Rodgers, Jesse.

Irons, John.

Vickers, Able.

Clerk, James.

Crider, John.

Fogle, Peter.

Carson, Thomas, discharged previous to first muster.

Cook, John.

Murdock, Thomas, discharged previous to first muster.

Rees, James.

CAPT. PETER HERTZOG'S COMPANY.

Pay-roll of Capt. Peter Hertzog's company of drafted militia, attached to the Second Regiment, commanded by Col. Patterson, in the service of the United States, from Pennsylvania, Brig.-Gen. Richard Crooks commanding. Commencing of service, Oct. 2, 1812; end of service, April 2, 1815 (3?).

Captain.

Hertzog, Peter.

Lieutenant.

Bowers, Joseph.

Ensign.

Overturf, J.

Sergeants.

Coombs, Edward.

Sangston, William.

Hamilton, James.
Yander, Daniel.

Corporals.

Houpt, Jacob.
Freeman, Alexander R.
Hanna, Robert.
Rogers, Stacy.

Privates.

Black, Henry.
Harshberger, Daniel, volunteered fifteen days.
Gono, John.
Brin, William.
Debolt, Rezon, volunteered fifteen days.
Debolt, Tegarden S., volunteered fifteen days.
Danold, Jonah M., volunteered fifteen days.
Blaney, William.
Rifle, Jacob.
Cronton, Abram.
Hafhill, Abram.
Antle, James.
Reed, Jacob.
Robertson, Robert.
Care, John.
Koupt, Tobias.
Smith, Samuel, died March 22, 1813.
White, John, volunteered fifteen days; died April 7th.
Rees, James, volunteered fifteen days; died April 9th.
Wilson, Thomas.
Numbers, James.
Getzendaner, John, volunteered fifteen days.
Criss, Miceal.
Stuart, James.
Getty, Solomon, volunteered fifteen days.
Getty, Joseph, volunteered fifteen days.
Holmes, John.
Defenbough, Daniel.
Proctor, William.
Willey, Richard.
Rumble, Henry.
Wynn, Jonathan.
Hartmann, Melchi.
Parson, John.
Wilson, Hugh, volunteered.
Price, William.
Coombs, John.
Logan, James.
McDougal, Levi.
Thompson, Thomas.
Willark, David.
Watson, Joseph.
McCarty, Joel.
McCarty, Hiram.
Tipit, William.
McCann, Hugh.
Hardman, Philip.
Rickets, Philoman.
Owl, Jacob.
Feirst, George.

Crowsore, Christian.
Hall, Ephraim.
Lawriner, Philip.
Vance, Hugh.
Patterson, Jesey.

CAPT. JAMES A. MCCLELLAND'S COMPANY.

Pay-roll of a company of twelve month volunteers, light dragoons, commanded by Capt. James A. McClelland, in a squadron commanded by Lieut.-Col. James V. Ball, late in the service of the United States.

Captain.

McClelland, James A.

First Lieutenant.

Gilmore, Hugh, Oct. 5, 1812; discharged April 2, 1813.

Second Lieutenant.

Ramsay, Thomas, died March 25, 1813.

Sergeants.

Porter, Thomas W., Oct. 5, 1812; discharged Oct. 21, 1813; made first sergeant after death of F. Hertzog.
Hertzog, Frederick, Oct. 5, 1812; died July 11, 1813.
Messmore, George.
Balsinger, Christopher.

Corporals.

Pollock, Stephen.
Lawrence, George.
Keckler, Jacob.

Drummer.

Axton, Jeremiah.

Blacksmith.

Morgan, Morris.

Privates.

Messmore, Solomon.
Parshall, Nathaniel.
Hare, James, killed June 30, 1813.
Ackle, Jacob, killed May 1, 1813.
Tucker, Jacob.
Thompson, John.
Abrams, James.
Bowel, Bazael.
Balsinger, John.
Hannah, Ephraim.
Province, Benjamin.
Gilmore, David.
Christopher, Gideon.
Wheaton, Benjamin, died May 30, 1813.
Breeding, James.
Graham, John.
Smith, John, died Oct. 15, 1813.
Williams, William.
McClean, Thomas.
Bowde, Thomas.
Vaughan, Thomas.
Martin, Scott.

Brown, Caleb.
 Harrison, Isaac, died Aug. 13, 1813.
 Harrison, Jacob.
 Dougherty, Samuel, discharged from service, time not known.
 Herrod, George.
 Griffin, James M., killed Dec. 18, 1812.
 Smith, Jeremiah, August, 1813.
 Brown, Samuel R., August, 1813; promoted April 2, 1814.

I do certify, on honor, that the within exhibits a true roll of the men's names belonging to my troop of twelve month volunteer light dragoons, late in the service of the United States.

JAMES A. McCLELLAND,
Captain United States V. L. D.

CAPT. JOHN McCLEAN'S COMPANY.

Pay-roll of Capt. John McClean's company, belonging to a regiment of Pennsylvania militia in the service of the United States, commanded by Col. Rees Hill, from the date of entering into service to Nov. 5, 1813, inclusive.

Captain.

McClean, John.

Lieutenants.

Taylor, Beriah, resigned Aug. 17, 1813.

Gance, Jacob.

Tillard, Robert.

Ensign.

Smith, Samuel, appointed adjutant Aug. 10, 1813.

Sergeants.

Boyd, William.

Taylor, Joseph.

Barton, Joseph.

Death, John.

Routzenger, Adam, appointed sergeant July 14, 1813.

Corporals.

Foly, David, discharged July 27, 1813.

McFall, William, discharged July 14, 1813.

Cox, Levi, appointed corporal July 1, 1813.

Lewis, Thomas, appointed corporal July 1, 1813.

Gue, Joseph, appointed corporal July 15, 1813.

Byers, Andrew, appointed corporal July 1, 1813.

Fifer.

Roberts, William.

Privates.

Donald, William.

Sample, Samuel.

Shaw, William.

Murphey, Barrich, discharged Aug. 14, 1813.

Edwards, John.

McLaughlin, William, discharged Aug. 15, 1813.

Rankin, Robert.

Downer, Jacob, appointed surgeon's mate May 12, 1813.

Sharp, Levi.

Show, Eli.

Patrick, James.

Matthias, Joseph.

Hamilton, Hance.

Campbell, Hugh.

Fuller, Thomas, enlisted July 13, 1813.

Hopkins, Josiah.

Phillips, Evan.

Mulvine, Edward.

Williams, William.

Golden, James.

Martin, William.

Allison, Major.

Lewis, Robert.

Law, John.

Simpkins, Amos.

Homan, Michael.

Hunt, Daniel.

Shepperd, Fermand.

King, Joseph.

Cummins, James.

Summions, or Timmons, Peter.

Fulton, Thomas.

Smith, Nicholas.

Riddle, Michael.

Stewart, Daniel.

Bear, John.

Kempson, John, discharged Aug. 3, 1813.

Thomas, Benjamin, discharged Aug. 14, 1813.

Dann, John.

Campble, Stephen, discharged Aug. 19, 1813.

McLaughlin, James.

Coffman, Jacob.

McConnel, William, discharged July 7, 1813.

Helmick, John.

Bice, Thomas.

Booker, Henry.

Woodruff, Cornelius.

McCormack, Moses.

Morgan, James.

Black, John.

Shields, Roger.

Wilkins, Thomas.

Gibney, David.

Roach, Thomas.

Badger, Jeremiah.

Johnston, Elijah, discharged June 22, 1813.

Farquer, Chads.

Wood, Joseph.

Singleton, Jacob.

White, David, discharged July 18, 1813.

Swink, Jacob, discharged July 18, 1813.

Goodwin, Joseph.

Davis, James.

Seals, Isaac.

Morce, Alven.

Bunton, Edmund.

Robinson, James.

Thompson, William.
 McClean, William, appointed forage-master May 12, 1813.
 Gray, John.
 Price, Jacob.

CAPT. WILLIAM CRAIG'S COMPANY.

Pay-roll of a company of infantry, commanded by Capt. William Craig, in the regiment of Pennsylvania militia commanded by Col. Rees Hill, in the service of the United States, commencing on the 23d day of April, until Nov. 8, 1813, both days inclusive.

Harvey, Isaac, May 5, 1813; died Aug. 6, 1813.
 White, James.
 Trimble, Alexander.
 Robinson, Hugh, promoted to sergeant July 8, 1813.
 Haggerman, Samuel, discharged July 8, 1813, invalid.
 Robinson, James.
 Cassaday, William.
 Fenil, Thomas.
 Keister, Michael.
 Mitchel, Jesse.
 Gray, Israel.
 McLaughlin, Michael.
 Irwin, Thomas.
 Johnston, Uriah.
 MeVey, Patrick.
 Grove, Jacob.
 Carney, George.
 Weaver, Daniel.
 Brown, Peter.
 McClean, Thomas.
 Brown, George, sick, and discharged by doctor, Aug. 13, 1813.
 Sherbondy, George.
 Mahan, Robert.
 Berry, John.
 Irwin, William, discharged June 13, 1813, casualty.
 Carson, James.
 Kirkpatrick, Henry.
 Wade, George.
 McGuire, Daniel.
 Russell, John, discharged Aug. 17, 1813, sickness.
 Kanaan, Jonathan, discharged Sept. 20, 1813, to take care of a sick man.
 Walker, John.
 McCormick, James.
 Aron, Conrad.
 Clark, James.
 Black, James.
 Serenna, Joseph.
 Murphy, James, discharged Aug. 17, 1813, on account of sickness.
 McHenry, William.
 McCormick, John.
 Speese, George, discharged Aug. 18, 1813, over age.
 Dougal, Henry.
 McClean, Robert.

Shaffer, George, discharged Aug. 19, 1813, on account of sickness.
 Young, John, discharged Aug. 17, 1813; cut in the foot.
 Geiger, Benjamin.
 McClean, John.
 McKeever, Matthew, discharged Aug. 19, 1813.
 Cochran, William.
 Murphy, Jeremiah.
 Wadle, James, discharged Aug. 19, 1813.
 McKee, John.
 Williard, Frederick.
 Gray, John.
 Amilong, Daniel.
 Berlin, John.
 Wilty, Philip.
 Fox, Jacob.
 Gibson, Gedion.
 Dixon, Samuel.
 Gaut, William.
 Dillinger, George.
 Campbell, Thomas.
 Holder, James.
 Taylor, John.
 Cimmel, John.
 Hunter, Thomas.
 McQuade, James.
 Cassidy, William, Jr.
 Morrow, James.
 Cole, David.
 Leightly, George.
 Boyd, John, discharged Aug. 23, 1813.

CAPT. ISAAC LINN'S COMPANY.

Pay-roll of Capt. Isaac Linn's company, belonging to a regiment of Pennsylvania militia commanded by Col. Rees Hill, commencing 18th May, 1813, and ending the 5th November.

Captain.

Linn, Isaac.

Lieutenants.

Oldshue, John.
 Meriman, John.
 Kendall, Jeremiah.

Ensign.

Lowns, John.

Sergeants.

Shryock, Daniel, appointed wagon-master Aug. 19, 1813.
 Andrews, Thomas, discharged October 24th.
 Allen, Jonathan, discharged October 24th.
 Lewis, John, discharged October 24th.
 Reed,¹ John, discharged November 5th.

¹ Died in Jefferson township, Fayette County, in 1881, aged ninety-three years.

Corporals.

Davis, Joseph, discharged October 26th.
Greenlee, Jacob, discharged October 24th.

Drummer.

Shoultz, George, discharged October 24th.

Privates.

Anderson, William, discharged November 5th.
Crooks, William, discharged October 24th.
Fagan, John, discharged November 5th.
Martin, George, discharged October 24th.
Helmick, Joseph, discharged October 24th.
Laylander, James, discharged October 24th.
Cauflman, Abraham, discharged November 5th.
Greenland, John, discharged October 24th.
Hilands, John, discharged July 9th.
Latta, Ephraim, discharged November 5th.
Robbison, Robert, discharged October 26th.
Currant, Joel, discharged October 24th.
Updegraff, Jacob, discharged August 21st.
Davis, William, discharged August 22d.
Law, Thomas, discharged October 24th.
Laughlin, Andrew, died October 18th.
Mendingall, John, discharged October 24th.
Bell, Samuel, discharged October 24th.
Price, James, discharged October 24th.
Hartman, Frederick, discharged July 26th.
Briant, James, discharged November 5th.
Lynch, William, died July 9th.
Beeler, John, discharged November 5th.
Cumberland, Thomas, discharged October 24th.
Alloways, Joseph, enlisted June 23d.
Ebbert, Levi, discharged November 5th.
Stewart, Robert, enlisted June 27th.
Thompson, Thomas, discharged October 24th.
Tegret, Hugh, discharged October 26th.
Gage, John R., discharged November 5th.
Brown, Samuel, discharged November 5th.
Brooks, James, discharged November 5th.
Ruvendale, Isaac, discharged November 5th.
Bachly, Martin, discharged October 26th.
Chain, James, discharged November 5th.
River, John, died October 18th.
Reed, Charles, discharged November 5th.
Reed, Thomas, discharged July 1st.
Malaby, James, discharged October 24th.
McGwiggan, Alexander, discharged October 24th.
Johnston, Nicholas, discharged October 24th.
Drinen, David, discharged November 5th.
Badger, Giles, discharged November 5th.
Baner, Daniel, enlisted June 27th.
Foredice, William, enlisted June 13th.
Vicars, Abel, enlisted June 13th.
Rupely, John, on board fleet, August 9th.
Craig, William, discharged November 5th.
McGinnis, Daniel, discharged November 5th.
Clark, John, discharged November 5th.
Drenen, John, discharged November 5th.

Davis, John, discharged October 24th.
Miller, Benjamin, enlisted June 18th.
Loey, Stephen, discharged November 5th.
Croxtton, Abra^m, discharged October 24th.
King, Robert, enlisted June 29th.
Litman, John, discharged October 24th.
Cole, Daniel, discharged August 28th.
McFarland, Joseph, discharged October 24th.
Dunnom, William, discharged October 24th.
Dickerson, James, discharged October 24th.
Beel, Amos.
Beeson, John, discharged November 5th.
Badger, Weyman, discharged November 5th.
Evy, Benjamin, discharged August 22d.
McClelland, William, enlisted June 1st.
Taylor, Jesse, discharged November 5th.

I certify, on honor, the above pay-roll to be a true statement of the company under my command up to the time of discharge.

ISAAC LINN, *Captain.*

REES HILL, *Colonel Commanding.*

CAPT. JAMES PIPER'S COMPANY.

Muster-roll of Capt. Piper's company of volunteers, belonging to Fifth Detachment, Pennsylvania Militia, now in the service of the United States, at Buffalo, State of New York.

Captain.

Piper, James.

Lieutenant.

Woodburn, James.

Ensign.

Huston, Andrew.

Sergeants.

Weakley, William L.

Weakley, James.

Smith, James.

James, Henry.

Corporals.

Kable, Daniel.

McCulloch, William, Sr.

McCulloch, William, Jr.

Privates.

Morrison, Ezra.

Williamson, David.

Orr, Samuel.

McWilliams, John.

Stitt, James.

Kelly, John.

McIntire, James.

Patterson, Hugh.

Collins, Valentine.

Walker, John.

Turner, Joseph.

Marlin, Thomas.

Casner, Jacob.

Thompson, William.

Spangler, Peter.

Sowers, Samuel.

McGaw, Thomas.

Ingram, Samuel.

McGlaughlin, Samuel.

Wacob, William.

Jones, William, deceased

McGlaughlin, Robert.

Aug. 5, 1814.

Bull, John.

Donley, Michael.

Thomas, Enoch.

Harper, Samuel.

Carothers, Andrew.

Brown, Alexander.	Woodburn, Robert.
Buchanan, Robert.	Davidson, Andrew.
Trago, Joseph.	Gamble, Benjamin.
McKinney, John.	Lindsay, William.
Brown, William.	Oliver, John.
Graham, James.	Boner, John.
Watts, James.	Miller, Jacob.
Ramsay, James.	Brown, William, Jr.
Kinkaid, William.	Burk, William.
Jones, Joshua.	Felker, William.
Huston, John.	Garrad, John.
Miller, Robert.	

I do certify that the above is a correct muster-roll of my company. Given under my hand this 23d day of August, A.D. 1814.

JAMES PIPER, *Captain*.
JAMES FENTON, *Colonel*.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The county of Fayette furnished to the United States service in the Mexican war one full company of volunteers, raised and commanded by Capt. (afterwards colonel) William B. Roberts, and a large number of men who enlisted in the company of Capt. P. N. Guthrie, both of which commands performed good service on several of the battle-fields of that war.

The company first mentioned was formed and organized in the fall of 1846, and named the "Fayette County Volunteers." It left the county on the 2d of January, 1847, for Pittsburgh, where it was mustered into service on the 4th of the same month, and designated as Company "H" of the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. The first commander of the company was, as has been stated, Capt. Roberts, with William Quail as first lieutenant; but Capt. Roberts was soon after promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment, and Lieut. Quail became captain of "H" Company. The roll of the company¹ as mustered is given below, viz.:

Captain, William B. Roberts.
First Lieutenant, William Quail.
Second Lieutenant, John Sturgeon.
Second Lieutenant, Stewart Speer.
First Sergeant, David Forrey.
Second Sergeant, Absalom Guiler.
Third Sergeant, Edmund Rine.
Fourth Sergeant, Richard Irwin.
First Corporal, Henry N. Stillwagen.
Second Corporal, Peter A. Johns.
Third Corporal, John Crawford.
Fourth Corporal, James P. Downer.
Drummer, Daniel Jarrett.
Fifer, Caleb Crossland.

Privates.

Matthew Allen.	John P. Kilpatrick.
Ephraim Abercrombie.	John King.
Zephaniah E. Barnes.	Samuel Morgan.
John Bishop.	William Moore.
Noah Bird.	John Mitz.
Alexander Baine.	Thomas McBride.
William C. Bayes.	John Mustard.
Edmund Beeson.	Cornelius McMichael.
David Bedker.	William Mendenhall.
Henry Bradford.	Thomas Motes.
Henry Bryan.	William F. Nicholson.
Cyrus L. Conner.	Albert G. Nicholson.
Harvey Chipps.	Jacob Orwin.
Samuel Coinworthy.	Samuel Page.
Hiram Downer.	John Pollock.
George Duckett.	Andrew Pritchard.
John Davis (1).	Joseph Rooddy.
John Davis.	Henry Rist.
Henry Fowg.	William Shaw.
Benjamin F. Frey.	Jesse Smith.
William Freeman.	Vincent Seals.
John W. B. Fetter.	Evans Shriver.
Andrew Ferguson.	Martin S. Stanly.
Wilson Fee.	Benjamin Stevens.
Beeson Gardner.	John Sutton.
John H. Gibson.	Solomon Shaw.
James Gordon.	David Silvey.
Eli M. Gregg.	John W. Skiles.
John Gillis.	John Stillwell.
Elijah Gadd.	David R. Shaw.
Daniel Hardesty.	James Shaw.
James Hutchinson.	James Turner (1).
Henderson Harvey.	William Turner.
John Hutchinson (1).	Isaac Woolverton.
Samuel Hyde.	James F. Ward.
Daniel Hazard.	Josiah W. Winders.
Alexander Hood.	Joseph Widdoes.
Hezekiah Inks.	Hugh Walker.
Oliver E. Jones.	Charles Yeaman.
Jackson Kilpatrick.	William West.

The Second Regiment, of which the Fayette Volunteers formed a part, proceeded by way of New Orleans to Mexico, and landed at Lobos Island, near Vera Cruz, which was invested by the American forces and fleet. The regiment entered the city after its surrender, and moved thence to the interior by way of Puebla and Pérote, being assigned to Quitman's division. During its term of service it took part in the engagements at Tobasco, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, San Pascual, and at the storming of the Belen Gate,² and it was the first regiment to enter

¹ Copied from the original roll of the company, now in possession of William Guiler, son of Absalom Guiler, who was a member of the Fayette County Volunteers, and served with the company in Mexico.

² In the assault on the Belen Gate, Sept. 10, 1847, Josiah W. Winders, of the Fayette company, was mortally wounded. He was attended in his last moments by Cyrus L. Conner, who promised him that his body should be sent home, and afterwards faithfully kept the promise. The names of others who fell in that assault have not been ascertained.

within the walls of the capital. Afterwards it was moved to San Angel.

Col. Roberts died of disease in the city of Mexico, on the 3d of October, 1847, and the command of the regiment was assumed by Lieut.-Col. John W. Geary, afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania. The body of the dead colonel was embalmed, and with that of Lieut. John Sturgeon, of the Fayette County company, was sent back to Uniontown, where the remains were received with every demonstration of sorrow and respect. The funeral procession was escorted by the "Union Volunteers" and the "Fayette Cavalry," Capt. James Gilmore. The committee of arrangements (chosen at a public meeting held for that purpose at Uniontown on the 8th of December) was composed of Gen. H. W. Beeson (chairman), John Irons, John M. Austin, Dr. J. Patrick, Armstrong Hadden, E. P. Oliphant, Dr. Smith Fuller, Daniel Kaine, and William Wells. The gentlemen forming the committee of escort were Everhart Bierer (chairman), Col. Robert Patterson, Amzi Fuller, Robert S. Henderson, M. W. Irwin, William T. Roberts, John Huston, Hugh Graham, John L. Dawson, William C. Stevens, W. R. Turner, S. D. Oliphant, John D. Scott, Dr. R. M. Walker, Henry Barkman, William Bailey, D. H. Phillips, E. B. Dawson, William Redick, and John Bierer. The remains of Col. Roberts were interred in the Methodist graveyard in the borough of Uniontown, and a neat marble monument has since been erected over his grave.

The "Fayette County Volunteers" having served with the Second Regiment in Mexico until the close of the war, returned with that command, and on the 12th of July, 1848, arrived at Uniontown, where they received an enthusiastic welcome from the people of the town and surrounding country.

The company of Capt. P. N. Guthrie, in which were many men from Fayette County, was mustered into the service at Pittsburgh in May, 1847, and was assigned to duty in the Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, which fought under Gen. Scott in most of the engagements that occurred on the march from Vera Cruz to the Mexican capital. A letter written by Capt. Guthrie at the city of Mexico, mentioning the gallantry of his company in the battle of Molino del Rey and other engagements, is here given:

"My men all behaved in very gallant style through the actions of the 18th and 20th of August and on the 8th of September, also in several skirmishes with the Lancers on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of September, and I am very proud of them. The action on the 8th of September at Molino del Rey was the hardest and most severely contested battle that has been fought in this country. Sergeant Lenox Rea distinguished himself very much by his acts of heroism; he had five as brave spirits as his own with him, —Corporals William M. Smith, John M. Crammer,

Thomas Neil, and Privates Asbury Harvey [of Uniontown] and A. Cook. He penetrated the fort, and followed the enemy right up to one of their batteries, situated immediately under the guns of Chapultepec, and in the very midst of the Mexican army took prisoners three officers and fifty-three men, bringing them back along the very front of the Mexican line, deceiving them by his boldness into the belief that the situation of affairs was *vice versa*. He reported himself and prisoners safely to a lieutenant of the Fifth Infantry, and in a few minutes afterwards had his leg completely torn to atoms by a shell. He is now doing well, and will in all probability be sent home by the first train. The other men who were wounded are all doing well."

No roll of the members of this company has been found, nor any further particulars ascertained in reference to their engagements, the duration of their term of service, or their return to Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER XVII.

WAR OF THE REBELLION—FAYETTE'S FIRST COMPANIES—EIGHTH AND ELEVENTH RESERVES.

IN the great conflict of 1861-65, known as the war of the Rebellion, the people of Fayette County exhibited the greatest patriotism and promptness in furnishing and forwarding men for service in the Union armies. On receipt of the proclamation of the President of the United States announcing the opening of war by the assault and capture of Fort Sumter, and calling for seventy-five thousand men to suppress the Rebellion, preparations were at once commenced to form companies to enter the service, and so ready and enthusiastic was the response that on the 21st of April, 1861, only six days from the date of the President's call, the first company,¹ then known as the "Fayette Guards," ninety-eight strong, including officers, left Uniontown for Pittsburgh, where they were soon after mustered into the service for three months,—a term which at that time was considered ample for the closing of the war.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the "Fayette Guards" were Capt. S. Duncan Oliphant, First Lieut. Jesse B. Gardner, Second Lieut. J. B. Ramsey, Third Lieut. Henry W. Patterson; Sergeants: First, John Bierer; Second, Henry C. Dawson; Third, James H. Springer; Fourth, Peter

¹ It is stated, upon authority which seems entirely reliable, that the first man who left Fayette County to enter the service of the government as a soldier in the war of 1861-65 was Thomas Porter, now of Connelleville. On the morning of Tuesday, April 16, 1861, the day following the issuance of President's Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men, he went to Pittsburgh, and there enlisted in a company then commencing to be recruited by Capt. John Poland, and which afterwards became Company K of the (Thirtieth Pennsylvania) regiment commanded by Col. Thomas A. Rowley.

Heck; Corporals: First, B. L. Hunt; Second, O. P. Wells; Third, J. O. Stewart; Fourth, Joseph White. The company was afterwards reorganized, and mustered in for three years as "G" company of the Eighth Reserve Regiment, as will be noticed in another part of this chapter.

When the President's call was made there were in existence in Fayette County several militia organizations, armed and equipped, viz.: the Union Volunteers, Dunlap's Creek Cavalry, Georges Creek Cavalry, Springfield Blues, Youghiogheny Blues, and Falls City Guards. A meeting of the officers of these companies was held at the court-house in Uniontown, where it was voted unanimously to tender their services to the Governor. This was done, but the offer was declined, for the reason that the quota of the State had already been filled.

During the six or seven weeks next following the President's call a company of cavalry was raised by Capt. William A. West, of this county, a veteran of the Mexican war. Of this company sixty-seven were Fayette County men, and the remainder were raised principally in Morgantown and Clarksburg, W. Va. As the Pennsylvania quota was filled, the company could not secure acceptance in this State, and was therefore joined to the First Cavalry Regiment of West Virginia, Col. Sansel, afterwards commanded by Col. Richmond. The officers of this company were Capt. West, First Lieut. H. N. Mackey, Second Lieut. Isaac Brownfield, Ord. Sergt. Dennis Delaney.

In May and June a company of infantry was recruited in Fayette County, principally in Wharton, Henry Clay, and Stewart townships, and was for the same reason as mentioned above, incorporated with the Third Regiment of West Virginia. The officers of this company were Capt. C. E. Swearingen, First Lieut. H. C. Hagan, Second Lieut. C. B. Hadden. On the organization of the regiment at Clarksburg, W. Va., July 4, 1861, Capt. Swearingen was elected major, and Lieut. Hagan promoted to the captaincy, — Gibson, of West Virginia, being elected first lieutenant. This company served creditably during the war, but no roll of its members has been obtained.

Fayette County furnished during the war large numbers of troops for the armies of the United States. They served in various commands, but were most numerous in the Eighth and Eleventh Reserves, the Eighty-fifth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Forty-second Infantry Regiments, the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Cavalry, and the Second Heavy Artillery of Pennsylvania. Of the movements and services of these regiments separate historical sketches will be given, with lists of their Fayette County members.

Besides the soldiers serving in the organizations above mentioned, there was also raised principally in Fayette County a company of men who joined the Sixth Artillery (Two Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment). Of this company the captain

was Joseph Keeper, and the first lieutenant Thomas M. Fee, of Connellsville, at which place thirty-four men of the company were enlisted.

The fact that Pennsylvania, by reason of her extended southern frontier bordering on Mason and Dixon's line, was peculiarly exposed to the danger of invasion by the forces of the Confederacy was at once recognized by Governor Curtin, who on the 20th of April, just one week after the fall of Fort Sumter, called an extra session of the Legislature, which convened on the 30th. In his message to that body he said, "To furnish ready support to those who have gone out and to protect our borders we should have a well-regulated military force. I therefore recommend the immediate organization, disciplining, and arming of at least fifteen regiments of cavalry and infantry, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States. As we have already ample warning of the necessity of being prepared for any sudden exigency that may arise, I cannot too much impress this upon you."

In pursuance of this recommendation of the Governor a bill was introduced on the 2d of May, and became a law on the 15th, having among its provisions one authorizing and directing the commander-in-chief to raise and organize a military force, to be called the "Reserve Volunteer Corps of the Commonwealth," to be composed of thirteen regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of light artillery, to be enlisted in the service of the State for the term of three years, or during the continuance of the war unless sooner discharged, and to be liable to be called into service at the discretion of the commander-in-chief for the purpose of suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion, and, further, to be liable to be mustered into the service of the United States under requisition made by the President on the State of Pennsylvania. The regiments and companies composing the corps so authorized were entitled to elect, and the Governor was directed to commission, officers similar in rank and equal in number to those allowed to troops in the United States army.

The corps formed under the provisions of this act was quickly and easily recruited, for the enthusiasm and desire to enlist in its ranks was general in every part of the State. The camps of instruction were four in number,—one at Easton, one at West Chester, one at Pittsburgh, and one at Harrisburg. The exigency foreseen by Governor Curtin having arisen, orders were received (July 19th) from the Secretary of War directing all the regiments, excepting the Fifth and Thirteenth,¹ of the Reserves to be assembled at Harrisburg, and there, immediately after the disastrous battle of Bull Run, they were mustered into the United States service. From Harrisburg, "moving rapidly to the points designated by the commander of

¹ These two regiments were already in the field in the vicinity of Cumberland, Md.

the national army, the several regiments remained on duty until all danger from a sudden incursion of the enemy was passed," when all of them were rendezvoused at Tenallytown, Md., in the immediate vicinity of the District of Columbia. There they were formed into three brigades, composing one division, under command of Maj.-Gen. George A. McCall. This was the far-famed division of the Pennsylvania Reserves, which, after the requisite tour of drill and discipline at Tenallytown, moved into Virginia with the forces of Gen. McClellan, and afterwards won imperishable renown on nearly all the principal battlefields of the Army of the Potomac.

EIGHTH RESERVE REGIMENT.

The Eighth Reserve, or Thirty-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania (enlisted for three years' service), was raised in the counties of Fayette, Washington, Allegheny, Greene, Armstrong, Butler, and Clarion, all or nearly all of which had been raised for the three months' service, but had failed to secure acceptance by the government for that term. Two of its companies ("D," Capt. C. L. Conner, and "G," Capt. S. D. Oliphant) were recruited in Fayette County, the former at Brownsville and the latter at Uniontown, being previously known as the Fayette Guards.

The rendezvous of the Eighth was at "Camp Wilkins," Pittsburgh, to which camp the companies were ordered early in June, 1861, and on the 28th of the same month the regiment was formally organized, under the following-named field-officers, viz.: Colonel, George S. Hays, M.D., of Allegheny County; Lieutenant-Colonel, S. Duncan Oliphant (original captain of "G" company), of Fayette; Major, John W. Duncan; Adjutant, Henry W. Patterson, promoted from second lieutenant of "G" company.

On the 20th of July the regiment left for Washington, D. C., by way of Harrisburg and Baltimore. Receiving equipments at the former place, and tents at the latter, it arrived at Washington on the 23d, and encamped at Meridian Hill. On the 2d of August it moved thence to Tenallytown, Md., where it encamped with other regiments of the Reserve Division under Maj.-Gen. George A. McCall. The Eighth, together with the First Reserve, Col. R. Biddle Roberts; the Second, Col. William B. Mann; and the Fifth, Col. Seneca G. Simmons, formed the First Brigade, under command of Brig.-Gen. John F. Reynolds.

The regiment remained at Tenallytown about two months, a period which was passed in camp routine, picket duty, and frequent alarms along the line of the Potomac, and on the 9th of October moved with its brigade and division across that historic stream, and took position in the line of the Army of the Potomac at Langley, Va., at which place the Reserve Corps made its winter-quarters. In the battle of Dranesville, which was fought on the 20th of December by the Third Brigade (Gen. Ord's) of the Reserves, neither the Eighth Regiment nor any part of Rey-

nolds' brigade took part, being absent on a reconnaissance to Difficult Creek. On the 7th of December, while the division lay at Langley, Capt. Jesse B. Gardner, of "G" company, was promoted to major of the regiment, in place of Duncan, resigned.

On the 10th of March, 1862, the Eighth, with the entire division, moved from the winter-quarters at Camp Pierpont (Langley) to Hunter's Mills, Va., with the expectation of joining in a general advance of the army on the Confederate position at Manassas. But it was found that the enemy had evacuated his line of defenses and retired towards Gordonsville, and thereupon the plan of the campaign was changed by the commanding general, McClellan, and the Reserve regiments were ordered back to the Potomac. On the 12th, the retrograde march was commenced, and continued through mud, darkness, and a deluge of rain to Alexandria, where it was expected that the division would embark with the rest of the Army of the Potomac for the Peninsula; but this was not the case. The division of McCall was assigned to duty with the First Corps, under Gen. McDowell, which, with the exception of Franklin's division, was held between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers for the protection of the city of Washington.

From Alexandria the Eighth with its brigade marched back to Manassas, thence to Warrenton Junction, to Falmouth, and (May 24th) across the Rappahannock to Fredericksburg, of which place Gen. Reynolds was appointed military governor. An advance from Fredericksburg along the line of the railroad towards Richmond was intended, but this was found to be inexpedient, and as Gen. McClellan was calling urgently for reinforcements in the Peninsula, Reynolds' brigade was recalled from its advanced position on the railroad; the entire division was marched to Gray's Landing, and there embarked for White House, on the Pamunkey River, where it arrived on the 11th of June. There had been a vast quantity of stores collected at White House for the use of the army on the Chickahominy, and the timely arrival of the Reserves prevented the destruction of these stores by a strong detachment of Confederate cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee, who was then on his way towards the Pamunkey for that purpose.

From White House, the Eighth marched with the division by way of Baltimore Cross-Roads to join the Army of the Potomac in the vicinity of Gaines' Mill. Thence the division was moved to the extreme right, where it took position at Mechanicsville and along the line of Beaver Dam Creek.

On Thursday, the 26th of June, was fought the battle of Mechanicsville, the first of that series of bloody engagements known collectively as the Seven Days' Fight, and also (with the exception of the severe skirmish at Dranesville in the previous December) the first engagement in which the Pennsylvania Reserves took part. In this battle the Eighth (having in the morning of that day relieved the Second) occu-

pied the left of its brigade line, and about the centre of the line holding the bank of Beaver Dam Creek. The First Reserve Regiment was on its right. On a crest of ground northeast of the creek was posted Easton's Battery. At the margin of the swamp which skirts the creek the Eighth was deployed, Companies A, D, F, and I being thrown forward as skirmishers under command of Lieut.-Col. Oliphant. The battle commenced at about three o'clock in the afternoon, the Georgia and Louisiana troops of the enemy wading the stream and rushing forward to the attack. "A brief artillery contest, in which the shells burst in rapid succession in the very midst of the infantry, was followed by the advance of the rebel columns, and the battle became general. A charge of the enemy below the swamp, with the design of capturing Easton's Battery, caused the skirmishers to be recalled, and the regiment moved to its support. But the enemy being repulsed by other troops it returned to its former position. Three times the close columns of the enemy charged down the opposite slope with determined valor, but were as often repulsed and driven back. At night the men rested upon the ground where they had fought. The dead were collected, wrapped in their blankets, and consigned to the earth, and the wounded were sent to the rear. The loss of the regiment in killed, wounded, and missing was nearly one hundred. Company F being upon the skirmish line, and not comprehending the order to withdraw, remained at its post, and fell into the hands of the enemy."

At daylight in the morning of the 27th of June the Eighth, with its companion regiments of the Reserve Corps, was withdrawn from the battle-ground of the previous day, and moved down, parallel with the Chickahominy, some two or three miles, to Gaines' Mill, where Gen. Fitz-John Porter's corps (of which the Reserves formed a part) was placed in line of battle for the renewed conflict which was inevitable. Butterfield's brigade occupied the extreme left, Sykes' division of regulars the right, and McCall's Pennsylvanians were placed in the second line. Approaching them were the Confederate commands of Gens. A. P. Hill, Longstreet, D. H. Hill, and the redoubtable "Stonewall" Jackson, in all more than fifty thousand men, against half that number on the Union side. The battle opened by a furious attack on the regulars composing Porter's right. These, after having repulsed the enemy in his first attack, finally gave way before a renewed assault. The Eighth Reserve, in the second line, was posted where a road was cut through rising ground, and the excavation afforded some shelter, but the regiment suffered quite severely from the shells of the enemy, which were directed at a battery which it was posted to support. The battle raged furiously during all the afternoon. At about five o'clock the enemy advanced in heavy masses from the woods, and the Eighth Reserve, with the Second Regulars, were advanced to meet the assault in their front. The hostile

line recoiled before them, and was swept back to the woods, but they rallied in superior numbers, and the two regiments were in turn driven back, with a loss to the Eighth of twenty-four in killed and wounded. During the battle the heroic Reynolds, the brigade commander, was taken prisoner by the enemy.

The day of Gaines' Mill closed in blood and defeat to the Union forces, and during the night the shattered Pennsylvania Reserves, with the other troops, succeeded in crossing the Chickahominy and destroying the bridges behind them, though two bridges farther down the stream (Bottom's and Long Bridges) still remained, and it was not long after sunrise on Saturday morning when the Confederate force under the indomitable Jackson was massed at the upper one of these and making preparations to cross to the south side. Other hostile forces were also advancing directly on McClellan's left wing, and in view of this rather alarming situation of affairs, the general had, as early as Friday evening, decided on a retreat by the whole army to James River, where a base of supplies could be held, and communication on the river kept open by the co-operation of the Union gunboats. The troops were informed of the proposed change by an apparently triumphant announcement (intended merely to encourage the soldiers and lighten in some degree the gloom of the great disaster) that a new and mysterious flank movement was about to be executed which would surely and swiftly result in the capture of Richmond. No such assurance, however, could conceal from the intelligent men who formed the Army of the Potomac that their backs and not their faces were now turned towards the rebel capital, and that the much-vaunted "change of base" was made from necessity rather than choice.

During all the day succeeding the battle (Saturday, June 28th) the Eighth lay at Savage Station, on the York River Railroad. On Sunday it moved with the other regiments to and across White Oak Swamp, and at about sunset came to the vicinity of Charles City Cross-Roads, where on the following day a fierce battle was fought, in which the Eighth took gallant part. The first assault of the enemy was received at about one o'clock in the afternoon. "In the formation of the line the First Brigade was held in reserve, but as the struggle became desperate the Eighth was ordered in. Its position fell opposite the Sixth Georgia, which was upon the point of charging, when Gen. McCall gave the order for the Eighth to charge upon it, and Col. Hays leading the way with a shout that rang out above the deafening roar of the conflict, it dashed forward, scattering the Georgians and driving them beyond the marsh in front. A few prisoners were taken. Later the enemy pressed heavily upon that part of the field, and the line was forced back, the Eighth gradually retiring until it reached a new line which had been established, where it remained till darkness put an end to the conflict." The loss to the regiment at Charles City Cross-Roads

was sixteen killed and fourteen severely and many others slightly wounded.

In the terrific battle of Malvern Hill, which was fought in the afternoon of the following day, the Eighth, being held with the division in reserve, did not become engaged. The battle was opened at about four o'clock P.M., and from that time until darkness closed in, the roar of musketry, the crash of artillery, and the howling of canister was unintermitting. Finally the carnage ceased, and the men of the North lay down on the field (as they supposed) of victory. But at about midnight orders were received to fall in for a march, and the Pennsylvania Reserves, with other commands of the Army of the Potomac, moved silently down the hill and away on the road to Berkeley (or Harrison's Landing), where they arrived and encamped on July 2d. The loss of the Eighth Reserve Regiment in killed, wounded, and missing during the Seven Days' battles was two hundred and thirty.

After a dreary stay of more than a month at Harrison's Landing, the Eighth was embarked on the 11th of August, and with the other Reserve regiments proceeded to Acquia Creek, on the Potomac, under orders to reinforce Gen. Pope. The division (except the Second Regiment) was moved to the vicinity of Kelly's Ford, and there joined to the Third Corps, under Gen. McDowell. In the engagements of the 29th and 30th of August the regiment took gallant part, losing five killed, seventeen wounded, and about thirty missing, out of a total strength of about one hundred effective men with which it entered the campaign. At this time the command of the regiment was held by Capt. C. L. Conner, of "D" company, from Fayette County.

Immediately after the close of Pope's disastrous campaign the Reserve division moved with the army into Maryland and fought at South Mountain and Antietam. In the former battle the Eighth lost seventeen killed and thirty-seven wounded, and in the latter twelve killed and forty-three wounded. In this battle (Antietam) the Reserves, being in the corps of Hooker, moved across the creek with that fighting general in the afternoon of September 16th and opened the fight, the position of that corps being on the right of the army. On the following morning the battle opened early, and the First Brigade moved forward, passed through a small wood, and formed line in a large cornfield beyond. The Eighth was ordered into a grove to the left to dislodge a body of the enemy who had sheltered themselves there and were engaged in picking off the Union artillerymen. This duty was well and gallantly performed. "The grove was soon cleared, and from it a steady and effective fire at close range was delivered upon the rebel line concealed in the cornfield. For four hours the battle raged with unabated fury and with varying success when the Reserves were relieved by fresh troops." On the following day the enemy commenced

his retreat to the Potomac, covering his design by the feint of bringing in fresh troops from the direction of Harper's Ferry.

At the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., on the 18th of December, 1862, the Eighth again fought with the greatest gallantry, and experienced a heavier loss than on any previous field. In the crossing of the Rappahannock the Reserves covered the laying of the pontoons for the passage of Gen. Franklin's grand division, and after the crossing they were selected to make the first attack on that part of the field. "In the heroic advance of this small division in the face of the concentrated fire of the enemy's intrenched line, in scaling the heights, and in breaking and scattering his well-posted force the Eighth bore a conspicuous and most gallant part. Never before had it been subjected to so terrible an ordeal, and when after being repulsed and driven back by overwhelming numbers it again stood in rank beyond the reach of the enemy's guns scarcely half its numbers were there. Twenty-eight lay dead upon that devoted field, eighty-six were wounded, and twenty-two were captured."

Early in February, 1863, the Reserve regiments were ordered to the defense of Washington to rest and to receive recruits, which were being sent forward from Pennsylvania to fill their decimated ranks. There the Eighth remained until the opening of the spring campaign of 1864, when it was again ordered to the front, and rejoining the Army of the Potomac moved forward with Gen. Grant into the Wilderness. It left Alexandria on the 19th of April, proceeded to Bristow Station, and thence on the 29th marched to Culpeper Court-House. On the 4th of May it crossed the Rapidan, and on the 5th was once more engaged with the enemy, losing six killed and twenty-seven wounded. On the 8th it moved to Spottsylvania, and in the series of conflicts which continued until the 15th it was almost constantly under fire, and behaved with its accustomed steadiness, though its loss during that time was but three killed and sixteen wounded. Its three years' term of service having now expired, an order of the War Department was received on the 17th of May relieving it from duty at the front, directing the transfer of its recruits and re-enlisted veterans to the One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment, and the mustering out of its other men and officers. Under this order those whose terms had expired proceeded to Washington, and thence to Pittsburgh, where the remnant of the regiment was mustered out of service.

Gen. S. Duncan Oliphant,¹ the subject of this sketch, is the second son of a family of eleven children—six sons and five daughters—of F. H. and Jane C. Oliphant; was born at Franklin Forge, at the "Little Falls" of the Youghiogheny River, Franklin township, Fayette Co., Pa., Aug. 1, 1826.

¹ By Gen. Joshua T. Owen.



Gen. S. D. Oliphant

His experience of school commenced when quite a child, while his father lived in Pittsburgh,—the instruction of a private tutor in the family at Franklin Forge, and subsequently at different schools from time to time in Uniontown, mostly in the old Madison College building; and his preparation for college at Bethel Academy, near Pittsburgh, and the Grove Academy, at Steubenville, Ohio.

In the fall of 1840 he entered the freshman class of Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Washington Co., Pa., where his older brother John, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, Rev. Johnson Elliot, John Sturgeon, Daniel Downer, William Parshal, and Thomas Lyons, of Fayette County, were among his college-mates. He was one of the four orators representing the Philo Literary Society, along with Gen. Joshua T. Owen, of Philadelphia, Gen. James S. Jackson, of Kentucky, and Col. Rodney Mason, of Ohio, on the annual exhibition in the spring of 1844, graduating in September following. In October of the same year he entered Harvard Law School; graduated from it in June of 1846; entered the law-office of Gen. J. B. Howell and Hon. E. P. Oliphant, his uncle, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Fayette County in September, 1847.

Having some passion and taste for the military life he joined the old Union Volunteers in the fall of 1847, and in January, 1848, he was elected and commissioned captain; appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Cyrus P. Markle. In 1849 he was elected and commissioned lieutenant-colonel, commanding the battalion of uniformed militia of Fayette County. Taking an active part in anything useful to the town and county, he commanded the Union Fire-Engine Company for many years, and was for three terms president of the Fayette County Agricultural Society, holding its annual fairs at Brownsville. He was fond of horses, the chase, the rifle, and the shot-gun, and was something of an expert in all manly exercises.

Acquiring some experience at the bar of Fayette County, he moved to Pittsburgh in the fall of 1850, and entered into partnership with Hon. Thomas Williams; but the atmosphere of the "Smoky City" proving uncongenial to his wife's taste and health, he returned to Uniontown in the fall of 1852, and resumed the practice of law there.

About this time the building of a branch railroad from Uniontown to Connellsville began to be seriously agitated. Col. Oliphant took an active interest in the enterprise, calling meetings and soliciting subscriptions for stock, working on when others had abandoned hope. The Fayette County Railroad was due chiefly to his—in conjunction with the Hon. Nathaniel Ewing's—constant and persevering energy. He was secretary and treasurer of the company from the commencement of the enterprise until after the road was finished.

On the 12th of April, 1861, Fort Sumter was fired

upon. Col. Oliphant at once commenced to raise a company of volunteers for the defense of the Union. In this he had the active co-operation of Capt. J. B. Ramsey, Maj. J. B. Gardner, Henry W. Patterson, Henry C. Danson, William H. McQuilkin, Martin Hazen, and others. On the 15th the company was full and off to the rendezvous in Pittsburgh, where the company was organized, electing S. D. Oliphant captain; J. B. Gardner, first; J. B. Ramsey, second; and Henry W. Patterson, third lieutenant. The company then went into Camp Wilkins with the name of "Fayette Guard," and was cast in the organization of the Eighth Regiment, Company G, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, at Camp Wright, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, of which Capt. Oliphant was elected lieutenant-colonel. On the 16th of June, 1861, he was presented with a beautiful sword by his friends in Pittsburgh, of which the *Daily Post* of the 17th says,—

"SWORD PRESENTATION—AN INTERESTING CEREMONIAL.

"Last evening one of the large parlors of the Monongahela House was filled by a party of ladies and gentlemen to witness a pleasing and touching ceremony, not an uncommon one amid the incidents of these times of war, but in this instance a peculiarly graceful and appropriate one. A beautiful sword was presented to Lieutenant Colonel S. D. Oliphant by his friends as a token of their love for the man and their esteem for the virtues peculiar to the soldier which he so eminently possesses.

"In a speech conceived in most excellent taste, and delivered with true manly feeling, the sword was presented to Col. Oliphant by Algernon S. Bell, Esq., of this city. It was received by Col. Oliphant with deep feeling, and his reply was a model of calm eloquence, such as only comes when the heart speaks out.

"The gentlemen were college-mates together, are both members of the legal profession, and the friendship of their early days has been refreshed and strengthened by the growing esteem of more mature years. The occasion was one which called forth feeling allusions to bygone days and classic remembrances. The generous impulses of both hearts poured out in simple, touching words. There was no effort at display, no high-flown effort at big, round words, but the men spoke to each other as brother might speak to brother.

"We never recollect to have witnessed a similar ceremony more happily consummated. The audience sympathized heartily with the sentiments expressed by the speaker, and at the close of the ceremony gave their hearty congratulations to the officer whom they had assembled to honor."

On the 20th of July, 1861, the regiment received marching orders for Harrisburg; took cars at Pittsburgh on Sunday morning, the 21st, arriving at Harrisburg on Monday morning. "Bull Run" had been heard from, and the regiment was hurried on through Baltimore to the defense of Washington; went into camp at Meridian Hill, moved thence to Tenallytown, where the Pennsylvania Reserves were assembled and organized into brigades under Gen. George A. McCall. The Eighth Regiment was brigaded with the First, Second, and Fifth Regiments, under command of Brig.-Gen. John F. Reynolds.

Late in October, 1861, the Pennsylvania Reserves were ordered to the south side of the Potomac, to the extreme right of McClellan's line, Camp Pierpont, with division headquarters at Langley, on the Dranesville turnpike.

The monotony of the winter of 1861-62 was only broken by the little battle of Dranesville, eight or ten miles south of Camp Pierpont, the first success of the Union arms on the soil of Virginia, fought principally by the Third Brigade of the Reserves, under Gen. Ord; the First Brigade, in which was the Eighth Regiment, under Gen. Reynolds, being in reserve, and coming up near the close of the battle. About the 1st of April the Reserves took up the line of march for Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock River, halting some days at Alexantria, Manassas Junction, and Catlett's Station, arriving at Falmouth, and shelling a detachment of rebels out of the town, but not in time to prevent them from firing and burning a span of the bridge on the Fredericksburg side of the river. The Reserves went into camp on the hill above the town, were incorporated with the army of Gen. McDowell, and remained on duty at Falmouth and Fredericksburg until the 8th of June, 1861, when the division was ordered to the Peninsula, and again assigned to the right of McClellan's line, on the Chickahominy, near Mechanicsville.

On the 25th of June, 1862, Col. Oliphant was on grand guard and picket duty with his regiment at the village of Mechanicsville, and during the afternoon of that day was driven in by the advance of Lee's army. Retiring slowly he fell back to Beaver Dam, where the regiment was formed in line of battle with the rest of the Reserves. "Col. Oliphant rode along the front of his line, addressing each company in turn with words of inspiring eloquence. When he came to his own old company, under the influence of deep feeling and strong emotion, he exclaimed, 'Fayette Guard, remember Pine Knob is looking down upon you, and Lafayette is watching you from the dome of the court-house! You will not go back on me to-day!'¹ The first of the Seven Days' battles was fought, and the 'Old Guard' did not go back upon him."

Next morning the Reserves fell back to Gaines' Mill, where the second of the Seven Days' battles was fought. Col. Hayes having lost his voice, not strong at best, and although he participated in the battle, he turned the command over to Lieut.-Col. Oliphant. The regiment was sent forward some distance in advance of the line to develop the position and force of the enemy; it suffered severely. Every commissioned officer in the left wing excepting Capt. Danson was killed or wounded; among the wounded were Capt. Bailly and Lieut. McQuilkin, of Fayette County. Having spent all its ammunition, the regiment retired by the rear rank in good order, mangled and bloody, but

not broken. On the crest of the hill, where the line of battle was formed, Col. Simmons, of the Fifth Reserve, opened his ranks to let the Eighth pass through.

The whole line cheered the Eighth, and Col. Simmons, grasping Col. Oliphant's hand, said, "I never expected to see you alive again, or to bring a corporal's guard up out of that rebel hell."

At the White Oak Swamp Col. Oliphant received a severe contusion from a spent round-shot, which involved the right knee-joint. Stunned by the blow he fell unconscious to the ground, when Surgeon Alleman bandaged his knee whilst under fire, and having administered some restoratives, in a few minutes he remounted, and by leave of Gen. Seymour continued on duty on horseback. [Officers below the rank of brigadier-general are required to go into battle on foot.] He continued on duty throughout the day and night, and the next day at the battle of Malvern Hill.

On the 6th of July, at Harrison's Landing, he was stricken down with partial paralysis of the right side, and with entire loss of hearing, and was sent to Washington and thence home for treatment. He suffered great pain in his leg and ears, and on the 29th of December, 1862, on surgeon's recommendation, he was honorably discharged on account of physical disability incurred in service.

Col. Oliphant's hearing improving, along with improvement of his general health, when, in February of 1863, a shock from the discharge of an overloaded musket kicked him over, causing a severe contusion of the shoulder-blade and joint, which hastened the restoration of his hearing to a normal condition; but it is yet dull, and at times inconveniently so, and the injury to the knee-joint is without much relief.

Having thus in a measure recovered from his disability, in June of 1863, Col. Oliphant was appointed and commissioned in the United States Veteran Reserve Corps with the rank of major, ordered on duty at Pittsburgh, then at Harrisburg, and in July was assigned to the command of a detachment at Pottsville, in Schuylkill County. Promoted in August to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in October to the rank of colonel, and assigned to the command of the second sub-district of the Lehigh, with headquarters at Pottsville, his duty there was to enforce the draft, and give protection to the coal operators who had large contracts with the government.

This was to him the most delicate and anxious period of his military service, to obey and follow out his orders and instructions fully and firmly without coming in conflict with the civil authorities.

Says *The Miners Journal* of April 2, 1864, "Col. Oliphant, of the 14th Veteran Reserve Corps, recently detached from this post with his command, carries with him the good wishes and kind regards of all who had the pleasure of enjoying his acquaintance; as an officer he was firm and faithful in the discharge of

¹ *Antietam Standard*, July, 1862.

his duty, and the good order that prevailed here may in a great measure be attributed to his excellent judgment. We part with him with sincere regret."

Arriving at Washington City, he was detached from the active command of his regiment and ordered on duty as the presiding officer of a board for the examination of officers recommended for promotion, and when this board was discontinued he was detailed as the senior officer of a general court-martial in Washington.

In July of 1864, Gen. Jubal Early invaded Maryland and threatened Washington. Col. Oliphant was sent to Philadelphia to bring down all the convalescents from the hospitals fit for service in the defenses of the city. While mustering and equipping the men land communication between Philadelphia and Washington was cut off by the rebels, but he took 1200 men by sea and the Potomac River into the defenses around Washington.

After Gen. Early's repulse he resumed court-martial duty, and so continued until early fall, when he was sent as senior officer of a board of inspection of men in hospitals. This duty brought him to Nashville in December, and he volunteered on the staff of Gen. Thomas for the battles of the 15th and 16th instant, in which the rebel army under Gen. Hood was destroyed.

Returning to Washington after these battles, he was again appointed presiding officer of a board of examination, and continued on this, court-martial and special inspection duty until June 23, 1865, when he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general by brevet, and assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of the garrison of Washington, with headquarters at East Capital Barracks.

While exercising this command the State trials for the murder of President Lincoln were conducted at the arsenal in Washington; the guards were furnished from his brigade, and by special order from Gen. Augur to that effect, he largely increased the force and took command of the guard himself on the day of execution.

From this time he was actively though uncongenially employed on provost duty, while Grant's and Sherman's armies were being passed through Washington and disbanded, until late in November, 1865, when he was relieved and ordered home to await the further order of the War Department.

Gen. Oliphant spent the winter of 1865-66 in Harrisburg, in the service of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and on the 1st of July, 1866, was honorably discharged and mustered out of the military service of the United States.

In the spring of 1867 he moved to Princeton, N. J., for its educational advantages, having a large family of small boys; was admitted to the bar of that State, and resumed the practice of law.

His imperfect hearing and some impediment of speech, resulting from the paralysis, embarrassing

him in trials at the bar, and his old friend, Hon. William McKennan, having been appointed judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Third Circuit, including the district of New Jersey, he saw in this the probability of an appointment to office in the line of his profession more congenial to his tastes and physical condition; applied for and was appointed clerk of the court for the district of New Jersey in September, 1870. He is so employed at this writing. In the spring of 1874 he moved from Princeton to Trenton, where he now resides.

In March, 1847, Gen. Oliphant married Mary C., only child of John Campbell, of Uniontown, and has by her ten sons, all living. His wife Mary dying in October, 1875, some time thereafter he married a New Jersey lady, Miss Beulah A. Oliphant. Although of the same name, there is no consanguinity of blood between them.

Gen. Oliphant is a genial man, polite and even courtly in manners, and fond of society. His intimates are few, but they are staunch and true friends. He is a Republican in politics, and though not at all bitter in his advocacy of political doctrines, he is an effective public speaker.

OFFICERS AND MEN IN THE EIGHTH RESERVE FROM FAYETTE COUNTY.

COMPANY D.

Cyrus L. Conner, captain, must. in June 21, 1861; captured at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; returned to company Aug. 19, 1862; res. Dec. 25, 1862.

S. B. Bennington, captain, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. from sergeant to second lieutenant Aug. 1, 1862; to captain May 1, 1863; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va.; must. out with company May 29, 1865.

Adam Jacobs, Jr., first lieutenant, must. in June 21, 1861; res. Jan. 7, 1862.

George W. Miller, first lieutenant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. from sergeant to first sergeant; to first lieutenant Feb. 1, 1862; captured at Charles City Cross-Roads; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Thomas McGee, first lieutenant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. from corporal to sergeant Oct. 1, 1861; to quartermaster-sergeant Nov. 1, 1861; to first lieutenant March 1, 1862; app. A. R. Q. M. April 1, 1863; to A. C. S. 2d Brigade Oct. 8, 1863; to A. D. C. Jan. 26, 1864; to A. D. C. to Col. Fisher, 3d Brigade, April 29, 1864; must. out with company May 29, 1864.

Robert Clark, second lieutenant, must. in June 21, 1861; transferred second lieutenant to C. S. A. Sept. 28, 1861.

Solomon C. Kreppe, second lieutenant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. from first sergeant to second lieutenant Oct. 1, 1861; to second lieutenant 4th Regt. U. S. Infantry April 18, 1862.

Joseph J. Hall, second lieutenant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. from sergeant to first sergeant; to second lieutenant May 1, 1862; res. July 18, 1862.

J. M. Annawalt, second lieutenant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant May 1, 1863; killed at Robinson's Farm, May 10, 1864.

J. L. Shaw, first sergeant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal May 1, 1862; to first sergeant July 1, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1864.

William R. Wilkinson, sergeant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. from corporal July 1, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads, June 29, 1862.

Archibald F. Hill, sergeant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal July 1, 1861; to sergeant May 1, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate December, 1862.

William Fullerton, sergeant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal July 1, 1861; to sergeant Aug. 1, 1862; wounded at Gaines' Mill; must. out with company May 29, 1864.

James B. Evans, sergeant, must. in July 8, 1861; pro. to corporal May 1, 1862; to sergeant Nov. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1864.

David C. Hughes, sergeant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal Nov. 1, 1862; to sergeant Aug. 1, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1864.

Abraham S. Haddock, sergeant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal Nov. 1, 1862; to sergeant Sept. 1, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1864.

John H. Gae, corporal, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal July 1, 1861; wounded at Charles City Cross-Roads; disch. on surgeon's certificate Jan. 26, 1863.

Elias H. Dawson, corporal, must. in Oct. 14, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 15, 1864.

Edward Morgan, Jr., corporal, must. in July 8, 1861; pro. to corporal Nov. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1864.

Hamon Jeffries, corporal, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Spotsylvania Court-House May 11, 1864; must. out with company May 26, 1864.

John Young, corporal, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal June 5, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1864.

Estep Williams, corporal, must. in July 8, 1861; pro. to corporal Aug. 1, 1861; wounded at Robinson's Farm, Va., May 8, 1864; absent at muster-out.

E. F. Whitmer, corporal, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal Aug. 1, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1864.

Henry C. Gagin, musician, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to first lieutenant U. S. A. June 29, 1862.

Privates.

David Adams, must. in June 21, 1861.

Jacob Archibald, must. in July 8, 1861.

John Burke, must. in June 21, 1861.

William Bane, must. in July 8, 1861.

James S. Birch, must. in June 21, 1861.

John F. Booth, must. in June 21, 1861.

Eugene L. Beckley, must. in June 21, 1861.

John C. Bailey, must. in July 8, 1861.

William N. Baker, must. in June 21, 1861.

Charles E. Brawley, must. in July 8, 1861.

John D. Brawley, must. in June 21, 1861.

James M. Butler, must. in Sept. 2, 1861.

Daniel Campbell, must. in July 8, 1861.

William F. Chess, must. in June 21, 1861.

David L. Croft, must. in June 21, 1861.

William Clarke, must. in Sept. 2, 1861.

Jacob Clarke, must. in Sept. 2, 1861.

Enoch Calvert, must. in June 21, 1861.

Peter Connolly, must. in June 21, 1861.

Benjamin Clarke, must. in Sept. 2, 1861.

Robert Campbell, must. in June 21, 1861.

W. P. Dean, must. in June 21, 1861.

James Dextin, must. in June 21, 1861.

Frederick Daubert, must. in June 21, 1861.

John H. Ebbert, must. in July 8, 1861.

Fleming Evans, must. in July 8, 1861.

Thomas Fewster, must. in June 21, 1861.

James E. Gaskill, must. in June 21, 1861.

William K. Gregg, must. in June 21, 1861.

Henry J. Gormley, must. in June 21, 1861.

Thomas Grace, must. in July 8, 1861.

Samuel D. Gaskell, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.

William H. Hoffman, must. in July 8, 1861.

James Hassan, must. in July 8, 1861.

Benjamin A. Hoffman, must. in July 8, 1861.

Worcester Haddock, must. in June 21, 1861.

James Hare, must. in June 21, 1864.

John C. Hughes, must. in Sept. 2, 1861.

J. Hosenbaugh, Jr., must. in Feb. 19, 1864.

David Hazen, must. in June 21, 1861.

Robert Haught, must. in June 21, 1861.

James Jacobs, must. in Sept. 2, 1862.

Benjamin Jeffries, Jr., must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

Victor Jones, must. in June 21, 1861.

John W. Kissinger, must. in July 8, 1861.

Joseph Kennedy, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

George W. Levette, must. in June 21, 1861.

James Lucas, must. in July 8, 1861.

Edwin H. Lytton, must. in March 24, 1864.

William Lucas, must. in Sept. 2, 1861.

Mahlon Lynch, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

Daniel McWilliams, must. in June 21, 1861.

D. McWilliams, must. in June 21, 1861.

William Montona, must. in June 21, 1861.

Isaac Mayhorn, must. in June 21, 1861.

David Mahone, must. in June 21, 1861.

William C. Mitchell, must. in June 21, 1861.

William McWilliams, must. in June 21, 1861.

George Ort, must. in July 8, 1861.

N. H. Patterson, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.

Charles W. Pace, must. in July 8, 1861.

James S. Rohrer, must. in June 21, 1861.

James Ryan, must. in June 21, 1861.

George Raum, must. in June 21, 1861.

Rudolph Rhyne, must. in July 8, 1861.

Henry Rhyne, must. in July 29, 1861.

James Roland, must. in July 8, 1861.

William H. Ritchie, must. in July 8, 1861.

Nicholas C. Rhyne, must. in June 21, 1861.

William F. Stewart, must. in June 21, 1861.

David Seese, must. in June 21, 1861.

James Smith, must. in July 8, 1861.

George W. Scott, must. in June 21, 1861.

John Simmons, must. in June 21, 1861.

Thomas Simpson, must. in June 21, 1861.

Nicholas C. Sweater, must. in June 21, 1861.

John Swearer, must. in June 21, 1861.

Enos K. Straun, must. in July 8, 1861.

William Sprowles, must. in June 21, 1861.

William Smith, must. in June 21, 1861.

John L. Taylor, must. in June 21, 1861.

James Troth, must. in June 21, 1861.

William P. Trump, must. in June 21, 1861.

W. H. Underwood, must. in June 21, 1861.

George Waggoner, must. in June 21, 1861.

O. A. Waggoner, must. in June 21, 1861.

John W. Watkins, must. in June 21, 1861.

Simcoe B. Wigle, must. in June 21, 1861.

George W. Winters, must. in March 24, 1864.

John Woodward, must. in June 21, 1861.

David C. Winder, must. in June 21, 1861.

Robert Young, must. in June 21, 1861.

COMPANY G.

S. Duncan Oliphant, captain, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. to lieutenant-colonel June 28, 1861.

Jesse B. Gardner, captain, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. from first lieutenant to captain June 28, 1861; to major Dec. 7, 1861.

William Seagriff, captain, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. from sergeant Dec. 30, 1861; res. May 21, 1862.

Henry C. Dawson, captain, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. from sergeant to first sergeant June 28, 1861; to second lieutenant Nov. 15, 1861; to captain May 22, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1864.

Jesse B. Ramsey, first lieutenant, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. from second lieutenant June 28, 1861; must. out with company May 24, 1864.

Henry W. Patterson, second lieutenant, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. from first sergeant to second lieutenant June 28, 1861; to adjutant July, 1861.

H. H. Magoufien, second lieutenant, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. from corporal to sergeant Jan. 28, 1861; to first sergeant Jan. 1, 1862; to second lieutenant June 16, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1864.

John O. Stewart, first sergeant, must. in April 21, 1861; pro. from sergeant to first sergeant; killed at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.

Martin V. B. Hazen, first sergeant; must. in April 24, 1861; pro. from corporal to sergeant Jan. 1, 1862; to first sergeant; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.

William Lethel, sergeant, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. from private Jan. 1, 1862; killed at Gettysville, Aug. 28, 1862.

Albert Roland, sergeant, must. in May 29, 1861; pro. to corporal Jan. 1, 1862; to sergeant; disch. March 29, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Thomas W. Springer, sergeant, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. to corporal; to sergeant; trans. to Co. G, 101st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.

Isaac A. Moore, sergeant, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. to corporal; to sergeant; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.

James W. Eberhart, sergeant, must. in July 12, 1861; pro. to sergeant; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.

Joseph W. Sturgis, sergeant, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. to corporal; to sergeant; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.

George B. Ritter, corporal, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. to corporal Jan. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1864.

William D. Nesmith, corporal, must. in April 24, 1861; died Oct. 15, 1862; buried at Alexandria, Va., grave 1787.

Thomas H. White, corporal, must. in May 24, 1861; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., Dec. 9, 1861.

William Mitchell, corporal, must. in May 23, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Henry Larke, corporal, must. in April 24, 1861; disch. May 30, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Rawley H. Jolliff, corporal, must. in April 24, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.

James C. Darnell, corporal, must. in April 24, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.

John L. Francis, corporal, must. in July 20, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.

Henry C. Bunting, musician, must. in April 22, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.

John Collins, musician, must. in April 24, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.

Privates.

George H. A-shcroft, must. in July 20, 1861.

James P. Ashcroft, must. in July 18, 1861.

James Axton, must. in July 20, 1861.

John Bierer, must. in April 24, 1861.

Morgan Barclay, must. in May 24, 1861.

William Burnham, must. in July 12, 1861.

John Balfinger, must. in Feb. 21, 1864.

Jared Beach, must. in May 24, 1861.

Jacob Bowers, must. in May 30, 1861.

Thomas Brown, must. in May 15, 1861.

Ephraim D. Baer, must. in May 24, 1861.

John T. Booth, must. in May 24, 1861.

F. O'Brien.

James C. Clark, must. in May 24, 1861.

H. Cunningham, must. in April 24, 1861.

James D. Cope, must. in July 20, 1861.

Daniel F. Darr, must. in May 24, 1861.

George W. Darby, must. in April 24, 1861.

Henry C. De Wolfe, must. in June 15, 1861.

Henry D. Doud, must. in June 3, 1861.

Samuel Drums, must. in May 26, 1861.

Cyrus Eli-lie, must. in May 27, 1861.

Amos Fry, must. in Feb. 21, 1864.

John Grimes, must. in April 24, 1861.

James Gamble, must. in Feb. 21, 1864.

James Hoover, must. in May 24, 1861.

Samuel Hixson, must. in June 19, 1861.

Daniel Housholder, must. in June 18, 1861.

Charles Herse, must. in April 2, 1864.

Isaac Jaquette, must. in April 24, 1861.

Jeremiah B. Jones, must. in May 17, 1861; re-enl. March 30, 1864.

William Z. Kendall, must. in May 31, 1861.

Job King, must. in June 19, 1861.

Nicholas Kissinger, must. in May 23, 1861.

Alfred Kerr, must. in April 24, 1861.

Joseph D. Long, must. in April 24, 1861.

James C. McNamee, must. in May 24, 1861.

Isaac N. Mitchell, must. in June 23, 1863.

Michael P. Miller, must. in June 19, 1861.

James Marshall, must. in May 24, 1861.

John McLean, must. in April 24, 1861.

Gottlieb Myers, must. in March 1, 1862.

John Malone, must. in Feb. 21, 1864.

James C. Malone, must. in Feb. 21, 1864.

John H. Nesmith, must. in May 24, 1861.

Jordan M. Nesmith, must. in May 23, 1861.

Andrew F. Neff, must. in May 24, 1861.

William V. Nesmith.

Levi Ogle, must. in May 14, 1861.

William Peters, must. in May 30, 1861.

George Proud, must. in June 19, 1861.

Thomas J. Parker, must. in July 9, 1861.

William Philip, must. in June 10, 1861.

Reuben Reed, must. in May 24, 1861.

Adoniram J. Reid, must. in April 24, 1861.

David Richie, must. in May 24, 1861.

James D. Ramsey, must. in April 24, 1861.

William Rohland, must. in July 20, 1861.

Thomas Rhodsbach, must. in Feb. 21, 1864.

John R. Rutter, must. in April 24, 1861.

Isaac Sampul, must. in April 24, 1861.

John Sisler, must. in April 24, 1861.

Samuel Sager, must. in May 23, 1861.

James Smith, must. in July 18, 1861.

Patrick Tooley, must. in April 24, 1861.

Joseph C. Thornton, must. in April 24, 1861.

Llewellyn Vaughan, must. in May 24, 1861.

Joseph Wickup, must. in May 24, 1861.

Henry G. Whaley, must. in Nov. 20, 1863.

Joseph L. Warrick, must. in June 12, 1861.

George Walker, must. in May 30, 1861.

James M. Wells, must. in April 24, 1861.

Bartholomew Warman, must. in June 19, 1861.

Wilson S. Work, must. in May 26, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 15, 1863.

Samuel Wilcox, must. in June 19, 1861.

ELEVENTH RESERVE REGIMENT.

The Eleventh Reserve, or Fortieth Pennsylvania Regiment (three years' service), was made up of one company from Fayette County, two from Westmoreland, two from Indiana, two from Butler, and one from each of the counties of Cambria, Armstrong, and Jefferson. Most of these companies had been raised for the three months' service, but had failed of acceptance for the short term. The Fayette County company ("F," recruited at Uniontown) had for its original officers Capt. Everard Bierer, First Lieut. Peter A. Johns, Second Lieut. John W. De Ford.

The companies were rendezvoused at Camp Wright, on the Allegheny River, twelve miles above Pittsburgh, and there mustered into the State service. Early in July, 1861, the Eleventh Reserve Regiment was organized under the following-named officers: Colonel, Thomas F. Gallagher; Lieutenant-Colonel, James R. Porter; Major, Samuel M. Jackson; Adjutant, Peter A. Johns, of Uniontown, a soldier of the Mexican war. On the 24th of the same month the regiment moved by way of Harrisburg and Baltimore to Washington, D. C., where it arrived on the 26th, and where, on the 29th and 30th, it was mustered into the United States service, about nine hundred strong. Soon afterwards the regiment marched to Tenallytown, Md., where it encamped with the other regiments of the Reserve division, under Maj.-Gen. McCall. The Eleventh was assigned to duty in the Second Brigade, under command of Brig.-Gen. George G. Meade. The other regiments composing that brigade were the Third Reserve (Col. H. G. Sickel), the Fourth (Col. Robert G. March), the Seventh (Col. E. B. Harvey), and the Thirteenth ("Buck-tails"), under Col. Charles J. Biddle.

After a stay of about two months at Tenallytown and vicinity the regiment moved with the division (October 9th) across the Potomac, and took position in the line of the Army of the Potomac between

Langley and Lewinsville, Va., a location on which was made its winter-quarters. On the 10th of March, 1862, it moved from its winter camp, and with the division made the marches (before mentioned in connection with the Eighth Reserve Regiment) to Hunter's Mills, on the advance towards Manassas, and thence back towards the Potomac on the Alexandria road, through almost bottomless mud and drenching rain. Arriving at Fairfax Seminary, south of Alexandria, it went into camp, and remained on duty in that vicinity for more than three weeks. During that time the division was assigned to the First Army Corps under Gen. Irwin McDowell, and on the 9th of April it moved from Fairfax to Catlett's Station, where it encamped for a short time, and then marched to Falmouth, on the Rappahannock. While there (May 17th) Adj. Peter A. Johns, of Fayette County, was promoted to major, *vice* Litzinger, resigned.

On the 9th of June the regiment with its brigade was embarked for transportation to the Peninsula to join the Army of the Potomac. It arrived at White House, on the Pamunkey River, Va., on the 11th, and was immediately moved to the front on the Chickahominy, taking position on the right of the army line at Mechanicsville. In the severe battle at that place on the 26th of June the Eleventh did not take active part, though it lay for a long time under a heavy fire.

On the following day (June 27th) in the terrific battle of Gaines' Mill the Eleventh fought with the most determined bravery and suffered a great disaster. From its position in the second line it was ordered forward late in the afternoon to relieve the Fourth New Jersey, which had been closely engaged in the front line until its ammunition was almost exhausted. The Eleventh took its place unflinching, and delivered a fire that sent the enemy staggering back from its front. But while in this advanced position the troops on its right and left were driven back by overpowering numbers, and the enemy, advancing, poured in a destructive fire on both flanks of the exposed regiment. Maj. Johns rode quickly to the left to stop the firing (supposing it to come from some of the Union troops under a mistake), and in a few moments was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. Nearly the entire regiment soon afterwards met the same fate, as is recounted in the following extract from Gen. McCall's official report of the operations of the day, viz.: "The only occurrence of this day's battle that I have cause to regret (except the loss of many brave officers and men, whose fall I sincerely mourn) is the capture by the enemy of a large portion of the Eleventh Regiment of the Reserves, Colonel Gallagher commanding. This regiment of Meade's brigade had, in the course of the afternoon, relieved the Fourth New Jersey Regiment, Colonel Simpson, major United States Topographical Engineers, the latter promising to support the former in case of being hard pressed. In the heat of the action, the Eleventh Regiment becoming enveloped in the smoke of battle,

continued the fight after the rest of the line had retired, having been closely engaged with a rebel regiment in front, and before the colonel was aware that he had been left alone on the field, he found himself under the fire of two regiments, one on either flank, besides the one in front. Notwithstanding the peril of his position, he gallantly kept up a galling fire on the advancing foe as he himself retired in good order on the Fourth New Jersey. Here, to crown his ill fortune, he found that he, as well as Colonel Simpson, was completely surrounded, a strong force having already taken position in his immediate rear. The situation of these two brave regiments, which had so nobly maintained their ground after all had retired, was now hopeless; their retreat was entirely cut off by the increasing force of the enemy, who were still advancing, and they were compelled to surrender. No censure can possibly attach to either Colonel Gallagher or Colonel Simpson or the brave men of their respective regiments on account of this ill turn of fortune; but, on the contrary, they are entitled to the credit of having held their ground until it was tenable no longer." The loss of the Eleventh in the bloody encounter of the afternoon was forty-six killed and one hundred and nine wounded.

The regiment surrendered just as the shadows of night had begun to close over the crimsoned slopes that stretched away northward from the swampy banks of the Chickahominy. The officers and men were worn out and exhausted by the picketing and marching and fighting of the previous forty-eight hours, but their captors hurried them to the rear, and without allowing any delay for rest or refreshment, marched them by a circuitous route (around the right of McClellan's army) to Richmond, where they arrived at about sunrise in the morning of the 28th, and after having been paraded through the city as a spectacle to the exulting inhabitants, were placed in Libby Prison and the adjacent tobacco-warehouses. A few days later the enlisted men of the regiment were transferred to the bare and cheerless prison-camp on Belle Isle, in the James River. There they remained until the 5th of August, when they were exchanged, marched to Aiken's Landing on the James, and there placed on board United States transports. The officers of the regiment, who had remained at Libby, were exchanged about a week later and sent to the Union lines.

After the return of the officers and men from captivity, the regiment, in a very reduced condition, was transferred to the Rappahannock, to rejoin McDowell's corps and take part in the operations of Gen. Pope's Army of Virginia. It was engaged in the actions of the 29th and 30th of August (second Bull Run), losing fourteen killed and forty-four wounded.

In the Maryland campaign, which followed immediately after the defeats in Virginia, the Eleventh fought well at South Mountain, losing fifteen killed and twenty-eight wounded, and at Antietam (Sep-

tember 16th and 17th), where it lost seven killed and seventeen wounded.

At Fredericksburg, where Burnside hurled the Army of the Potomac against the impregnable works of the enemy, the Eleventh was, with other regiments of the Reserves, assigned to the duty of clearing and holding the banks of the Rappahannock during the laying of the pontoons on which the army was to cross. It was a perilous duty, but bravely performed. In the conflict which followed this regiment moved forward over level and unsheltered ground to assault the enemy's works, a part of which it carried, but was finally forced back with heavy loss, the killed, wounded, and captured amounting to one hundred and twelve out of the total of three hundred and ninety-four officers and men who went into the fight.

After the battle of Fredericksburg the regiment was moved to the defenses of Washington, and remained there in quiet until the opening of the campaign of Gettysburg, when it marched to the field of the great battle, arriving there on the 2d of July (1863). In that engagement the Eleventh charged, leading the brigade, and sustaining a loss of three killed and thirty-eight wounded. During the remainder of the year the regiment saw but little fighting, being engaged only at Bristow Station, Va., October 14th, and in a light action at New Hope Church, on the movement to Mine Run, in December. Its losses in these were but slight.

The Wilderness campaign of 1864 was the last in the experience of the Eleventh Reserve. Leaving its winter encampment at Bristow Station on the 29th of April, it marched with the other regiments of the command to the vicinity of Culpeper Court-House, and thence with Warren's (Fifth) corps, of which it formed a part, to the Germania Ford of the Rapidan, and crossing at about one o'clock in the morning of the 4th of May, and in the afternoon of the same day became engaged with the enemy. Through the next two days in the Wilderness, and during twenty-three succeeding days, it was almost constantly under fire, in the engagements at Spottsylvania Court-House, at the North Anna River, and at Bethesda Church. On the morning after the last-named battle (May 30th) orders were received from the War Department transferring the veterans and recruits of the Eleventh to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment, and withdrawing the Eleventh from the front as its term of service had expired. Under these orders what remained of the regiment was moved by way of White House to Washington; hence it was transported to Harrisburg, and from there to Pittsburgh, where it was mustered out of service June 13, 1864.

OFFICERS AND MEN FROM FAYETTE COUNTY IN THE ELEVENTH RESERVE.

COMPANY F.

Everard Bierer, captain, must. in June 20, 1861; res. Nov. 17, 1862, for pro. to colonel 171st Regt. P. V.
John W. De Ford, captain, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. from second lieutenant; res. Nov. 10, 1862, to enter Signal Corps.

James A. Hayden, captain, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. to sergeant Oct. 1, 1861; to captain April 10, 1863; to brevet major March 13, 1863; prisoner May 5, 1864; disch. March 12, 1865.
Peter A. Johns, first lieutenant, must. in May 23, 1861; pro. to adjutant July 2, 1861; to major May 17, 1862; res. March 30, 1863.
Thomas A. Hopwood, first lieutenant, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. from first sergeant Sept. 23, 1861; res. Dec. 23, 1862.
William R. K. Hook, first lieutenant, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. to corporal; to sergeant Dec. 10, 1862; to first lieutenant April 10, 1863; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
William F. Springer, second lieutenant, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. to corporal; to sergeant Dec. 10, 1862; to second lieutenant Sept. 22, 1863; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
George W. Kremer, first sergeant, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. to first sergeant; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Ephraim W. Robbins, sergeant, must. in June 20, 1861; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., Dec. 20, 1861.
George Downer, sergeant, must. in June 20, 1861; disch. to accept promotion as second lieutenant Co. E, 178th Regt. P. V., Dec. 6, 1862.
Daniel T. Smouse, sergeant, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. from corporal; disch. to accept promotion as first lieutenant Co. F, 177th Regt. P. V., Dec. 6, 1862.
Samuel D. Sturgis, sergeant, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. from corporal; disch. to accept promotion as adjutant 171st Regt. P. V., Dec. 5, 1862.
Philip Sutton, sergeant, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. to corporal; to sergeant; disch. to accept promotion as second lieutenant Co. H, 179th Regt. P. V., date unknown.
John McCloy, sergeant, must. in July 22, 1861; pro. to sergeant; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.
Thomas B. Whaley, sergeant, must. in July 22, 1861; pro. to sergeant; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Eugenius Tibbs, sergeant, must. in May 21, 1861; absent in Insane Asylum, Washington, at muster out.
Daniel L. Chaggett, sergeant, must. in June 20, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Alfred M. Gorley, corporal, must. in June 20, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Jan. 2, 1862.
Daniel De Ford, corporal, must. in June 20, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps, U. S. A., Aug. 1, 1863.
Jeremiah Yoder, corporal, must. in June 20, 1861; died July 1, 1862; buried in Mt. As. Cem., D. C.
Robert G. Dunn, corporal, must. in June 20, 1861; died June 14, 1862; buried at Alexandria, grave 33.
John F. Freeman, corporal, must. in June 20, 1861; died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 7, 1863, of wounds received in action.
James M. Butz, corporal, must. in June 20, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Elijah W. Phillips, corporal, must. in June 20, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.
James H. Yates, corporal, must. in June 20, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
John W. Farr, musician, must. in June 20, 1861; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., Dec. 9, 1861.
G. W. Conchannon, musician, must. in June 20, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Nov. 24, 1862.

Privates.

William H. Austin, must. in June 20, 1861.
E. H. Abraham, must. in Oct. 1, 1861.
William H. Abraham, must. in June 20, 1861.
George Anderson, must. in June 20, 1861.
Gaylord Bell, must. in June 20, 1861.
William Berry, must. in June 20, 1861.
Thomas Byerly, must. in June 20, 1861.
John H. Beatty, must. in July 20, 1861.
Robert Bell, must. in June 20, 1861.
Theodore Bales, must. in June 20, 1861.
Franklin Byerly, must. in Oct. 1, 1861.
Samuel Childs, must. in June 20, 1861.
John W. Crusen, must. in July 16, 1861.
Henry N. Crane, must. in April 5, 1862.
Arthur Core, must. in July 22, 1862.
Patrick Dooyar, must. in June 20, 1862.
George Delph, must. in Oct. 1, 1861.
Balser H. Deenan, must. in June 20, 1861.
Joseph H. F. Scher, must. in June 20, 1861.
William Frasier, must. in June 20, 1861.

Asa Frostone, must. in June 29, 1861.
 John Graham, must. in July 16, 1861.
 Robert M. Harvey, must. in June 29, 1861.
 William H. Iles, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Robert Holliday, must. in July 29, 1861.
 Andrew Hiles, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Aaron Hostetter, must. in Oct. 4, 1861.
 Lawrence Haffin, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Simpson W. Hackett, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Thomas Jackson, must. in June 29, 1861.
 John M. Kefover, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Andrew N. Lowry, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Albert M. Roy, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Isaac F. Miller, must. in July 6, 1861.
 Barney Martin, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Joseph C. Marshall, must. in June 29, 1861.
 John F. McKerns, must. in July 22, 1861.
 John W. McQuinn, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Thomas F. Miller, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Patrick Morgan, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Timothy McNeerney, must. in July 6, 1861.
 James K. P. McKerns, must. in June 29, 1861.
 William F. McGee, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Lucy H. Nicholson, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Andrew Nicholson, must. in July 22, 1861.
 John Nicholson, must. in July 22, 1861.
 John Reilly, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Jacob Prettyman, must. in June 29, 1861.
 William Quay, must. in Oct. 31, 1861.
 Malison Robbins, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Alexander J. Rogers, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Joseph Russell, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Henry F. Russell, must. in June 29, 1861.
 William A. Roney, must. in June 29, 1861.
 John F. Rockwell, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Horan Ritchie, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Malachi Ritchie, must. in July 22, 1861.
 Daniel F. Smith, must. in June 29, 1861.
 J. H. Shallenberger, must. in June 29, 1861.
 John W. Strickler, must. in July 22, 1861.
 Elzer B. Sharpneck, must. in June 29, 1861.
 John Shoup, must. in June 29, 1861.
 David Semmler, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Daniel F. Shoup, must. in June 29, 1861.
 George H. Sickles, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Joseph Swank, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Thomas J. Suttle, must. in Oct. 31, 1861.
 Reuben A. Sutton, must. in Oct. 31, 1861.
 Carey Strick, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Jacob Suttle, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Joseph Shaw, must. in June 29, 1861.
 George W. Sumprell, must. in July 22, 1861.
 Frederick Victor, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Henry Vandell, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Henry G. Whaley, must. in July 29, 1861.
 John Wilson, must. in June 29, 1861.
 Benjamin F. Wimer, must. in June 29, 1861.
 William Yates, must. in Sept. 30, 1861.
 B. Franklin Youler, must. in June 29, 1861.

CHAPTER XVIII.

WAR OF THE REBELLION—(Continued).

Eighty-fifth Regiment and Second Artillery.

THE Eighty-fifth, a three years' infantry regiment, was raised in the summer and fall of 1861, under an order from the War Department, dated August 1st, and directed to Joshua B. Howell, of Uniontown, Fayette Co. The regimental rendezvous was established at "Camp La Fayette," at Uniontown. Re-

cruiting was commenced immediately, and completed in less than three months. The companies composing the regiment were recruited as follows: Three companies ("C," "I," and "K") in Fayette County; three companies in Washington County; one company in Greene County; one company in Somerset; one company ("E") in Fayette and Washington, and one company ("G") in Fayette and Greene.

The regiment was organized at Camp La Fayette on the 12th of November, under the following-named field-officers, viz.: Joshua B. Howell, colonel; Norton McGiffin, lieutenant-colonel; Absalom Guiler (of Uniontown, and a Mexican war veteran), major. The adjutant was Andrew Stewart, of Fayette County, son of the distinguished "Tariff Andy" Stewart, long a member of Congress from this district.

While in camp at the rendezvous, the Eighty-fifth received the gift of a national color, presented with the usual ceremonies by the ladies of Uniontown. About the 25th of November the regiment broke camp, and proceeded under orders to Washington by way of Harrisburg, where it received the State colors, presented by Governor Curtin. Soon after its arrival at the national capital it was moved across the Anacostia Bridge, and encamped at "Camp Good Hope," where it remained during the succeeding winter, engaged in the construction of earthworks for the defense of Washington.

In March, 1862, the Eighty-fifth was brigaded with the One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania and the Ninety-sixth New York Regiments, forming the Second Brigade (Gen. Keim's) of Casey's (Third) division of the Fourth Army Corps, under command of Maj.-Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes. With that corps the regiment embarked at Alexandria on the 29th of March, and proceeded down the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay to Fortress Monroe, arriving there on the 1st of April, and joining the Army of the Potomac, which then lay encamped on a line extending from the Fortress to Newport News, preparatory to the march up the Peninsula. The movement commenced on the morning of the 4th, and in the evening of the following day Keyes' corps confronted the enemy's lines at and in the vicinity of Warwick Court-House. There it remained until the morning of Sunday, the 4th of May, when it was found that the enemy had during the previous night evacuated his works at Yorktown, and along the line of Warwick River, and the Union army at once moved on in pursuit.

On the morning of Monday, May 5th, the Confederate forces were found strongly intrenched at Williamsburg. They were attacked soon after daylight, and the battle raged through the entire day, resulting in victory to the Union arms, the enemy retreating during the night, leaving his wounded on the field. In this, its first battle, the Eighty-fifth was but slightly engaged, and suffered a loss of only two wounded.

Moving up from Williamsburg towards Richmond in pursuit of the retreating enemy, the regiment with its brigade crossed the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge on the 20th of May, and marched thence to a position in the army line at Fair Oaks, within about five miles of Richmond. There at a little past noon on Saturday, the 31st of May, Casey's division was suddenly attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy, and though fighting most stubbornly was forced back with great loss and in some disorder. The battle continued through the afternoon of the 31st, and the attack was renewed by the enemy on Sunday morning, but resulted in less success to him than that of the previous day. In the battle of Saturday the Eighty-fifth occupied rifle-pits and held them bravely, but was driven from them by assaults from superior numbers. "To be brief," said Gen. Casey, in his report, "the rifle-pits were retained until they were almost enveloped by the enemy, the troops with some exceptions fighting with spirit and gallantry."

In the series of engagements known as the Seven Days' battles, commencing at Mechanicsville, on the Chickahominy, on Thursday, the 26th of June, and ending at Harrison's Landing, on the James, on Wednesday, the 2d of July, the Eighty-fifth was not actively engaged and suffered but little. Its total loss during the Peninsula campaign was eighty-seven killed and wounded, the principal part of this loss being sustained in the battle of Fair Oaks.

When the Army of the Potomac evacuated the Peninsula in August, 1862, the corps of Gen. Keyes was left stationed at Fortress Monroe. From that place the Eighty-fifth with other troops was moved to Suffolk, Va., and remained there until the commencement of winter. At this time its brigade (to which the Eighty-fifth and Ninety-second Regiments had been added) was under command of Gen. Wessells. On the 5th of December this brigade left Suffolk under orders to move to Newbern, N. C., to reinforce Gen. Foster's Eighteenth Corps. It was embarked on transports on the Chowan River, and reached its destination on the 9th. It remained in North Carolina about seven weeks, during which time it was several times engaged,—at West Creek, Kinston, White Hall, and Goldsboro',—the Eighty-fifth sustaining slight loss.

In the last part of January, 1863, the regiment with its brigade and others of Foster's command was transported from Newbern to Hilton Head, S. C., where it arrived on the 1st of February. The brigade was then under command of Col. Howell. Early in April it was moved to Cole's Island, and thence across Folly River to Folly Island. There the men witnessed the bombardment of Fort Sumter by Admiral Dupont, and after its unsuccessful close the brigade of Col. Howell was left to garrison the works on the island, the other troops as well as the fleet, being withdrawn. It remained on duty on Folly and Morris Islands

through the remainder of the spring and the entire summer and fall. During this time the Eighty-fifth Regiment suffered very severely, both from the misfires of the enemy and the excessive heat of the weather. From the 20th of August, when it was placed in the advanced trenches in front of the rebel Fort Wagner (which Gen. Gillmore was attempting to take by regular approaches), until the 2d of September its losses were fifty-six killed and wounded by the enemy's shells, and the losses by sickness were still greater. It went on the outer works (August 20th) with an aggregate strength of four hundred and fifty-one, and when relieved (September 2d) it could muster but two hundred and seventy fit for duty. Immediately after this, Fort Wagner was subjected to a bombardment of forty hours' duration, which compelled its evacuation by the enemy and the abandonment of the entire island, which was then at once occupied by the Union troops. There the Eighty-fifth remained until about the 5th of December, when it was transported to Hilton Head, and went into camp near Port Royal, S. C. During its stay of more than four months at that place and its vicinity the health of the men was greatly improved, and the effective strength of the regiment largely increased. It was not called on to take part in any engagement, but sustained a loss of two wounded and one made prisoner in a skirmish at White Marsh, near Savannah, in February, 1864.

In April following, three divisions of Gen. Gillmore's troops were ordered to the James River, Va., to reinforce the army under Gen. Butler. The divisions designated were Ames', Turner's, and Terry's, in which last named was Howell's brigade, containing the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania. On its arrival in Virginia its strength was increased by the return of the veterans of the regiment, who had been home on furlough, also by the accession of a considerable number of conscripts. It was removed to Bermuda Hundred, and there went into position in the army line. Its first engagement with the Army of the James was on the 20th of May, when in an assault on the enemy's rifle-pits in its front, it sustained a loss of twenty-three killed and wounded.

On the 14th of June the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Grant, began crossing the James from the Peninsula. Two days later the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, under Lee, crossed the same river above Drury's Bluff, and the opposing forces at once commenced the long and deadly struggle in front of Petersburg. On the 17th the enemy assaulted a part of the works held by the Eighty-fifth, and the regiment was compelled to retire with a loss of seventeen killed and wounded. On the 9th of July it lost one killed and three wounded by the accidental explosion of a shell. Again, on the 14th and 15th of August, at Deep Bottom and Strawberry Plains, the regiment was engaged, charging with Terry's division, capturing the enemy's works, and sustaining a loss of twenty-

one killed and wounded. On the following day (August 16th) it lost nine killed and fifty-four wounded in a charge upon another part of the hostile works, the regiment capturing three stands of colors and a number of prisoners. The troops recrossed to the right bank of the James on the 20th, and four days later the Eighty-fifth, with its corps (the Tenth), was moved to the south side of the Appomattox, where it occupied a line of works. On the 13th of September it was ordered to occupy Fort Morton, a work mounting fourteen heavy guns.

A short time previous to this last-named movement Col. Howell had been assigned to the command of a division of colored troops. On the 12th of September, while returning at night from the corps headquarters, he was thrown from his horse and so severely injured that he died soon after. He was a brave and faithful officer, and his loss was keenly felt, not only by his own regiment, but by the officers and men of the entire brigade which he so long commanded.

On the 27th of September the regiment was relieved from duty at Fort Morton and returned to its division, with which it took part in the movement of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps across the James which resulted in the capture of Fort Harrison and a long line of other works of the enemy. In this series of operations it was engaged with the enemy on the 1st, 7th, and 12th of October, and twice advanced to within three miles of Richmond, but sustained no heavy loss.

The term of service of the Eighty-fifth was now drawing to its close. On the 14th of October it was relieved from duty in front of Petersburg, its veterans and recruits were transferred to the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, and the remainder, whose time was soon to expire, were moved to Portsmouth, Va., and there encamped. About the middle of November the remnant of the regiment was ordered home, and on the 22d of that month it was mustered out of service at Pittsburgh.

MEMBERS OF THE EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT FROM FAYETTE COUNTY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Joshua B. Howell, colonel, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; pro. to brevet brigadier-general Sept. 12, 1864; died near Petersburg, Va., Sept. 14, 1864.
Edward Campbell, lieutenant-colonel, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; pro. from captain Co. E to major Sept. 6, 1862; to lieutenant-colonel Oct. 16, 1863; must. out with regiment Nov. 22, 1864.
Abraham Ginter, major, must. in Nov. 4, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate May 4, 1862.
Isaac M. Abraham, major, must. in Nov. 4, 1861; pro. from captain Co. G April 28, 1864; wounded near Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 13, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 22, 1864.
Andrew Stewart, adjutant, must. in Nov. 11, 1861; pro. from first lieutenant Co. I to captain and A. A. G. Sept. 1, 1862.

COMPANY C.

John C. Williamson, captain, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; res. July 5, 1862.
Robert P. Hughes, captain, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; pro. from first lieutenant Co. B Aug. 21, 1862; to lieutenant-colonel 199th Regt. P. V. Nov. 28, 1864.
Isaac R. Beazell, first lieutenant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; res. June 24, 1862.

John W. Acheson, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 14, 1861; pro. from second lieutenant Co. C Aug. 2, 1862; to captain and A. A. G. Feb. 29, 1864.

William H. Davis, first lieutenant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; pro. from first sergeant to second lieutenant March 6, 1861; to first lieutenant May 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

Geo. J. Van Gilder, second lieutenant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; res. July 31, 1862.

David H. Lancaster, second lieutenant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant July 19, 1862; res. March 6, 1863.

James A. Swearer, first sergeant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

Michael Drumm, first sergeant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; killed in action Aug. 16, 1864.

Wm. A. Fortner, sergeant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

James B. Collins, sergeant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; wounded Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

George W. Smith, sergeant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate March 26, 1863.

Franklin D. Condon, sergeant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; wounded Aug. 16, 1864; transferred to Co. D, 188th Regt. P. V., June 28, 1865; veteran.

Walter C. Cravin, sergeant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 188th Regt. P. V., June 28, 1865; veteran.

John T. Norris, sergeant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 188th Regt. P. V., June 28, 1865; veteran.

John G. Woodward, sergeant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; died June 22d, of wounds received near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; buried in National Cemetery at City Point, Va., Sec. A, Div. 4, Grave 179.

Robert F. Holmes, sergeant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.

George S. Groff, corporal, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

Lewis Remmel, corporal, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

Benj. F. Durbin, corporal, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Sept. 13, 1862.

John B. Groff, corporal, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

George W. Sherwan, corporal, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Jan. 5, 1863.

Robert M. Fields, corporal, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 188th Regt. P. V., June 28, 1865; veteran.

James R. Cook, corporal, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 188th Regt. P. V., June 28, 1865; veteran.

John Wood, corporal, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; died at Hampton, Va., May 25th, of wounds received May 29, 1864.

John Mann, corporal, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.

Richard Gates, corporal, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.

Lemuel Thomas, musician, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; died at Hampton, Va., Aug. 16th, of wounds received at Deep Bottom, Aug. 13, 1864.

Privates.

James W. Axton	James Day.
John F. Alters, must. in Sept. 18, 1862.	James A. Dowler.
Joseph Banks.	Charles H. Elliott.
William W. Babbey.	Franklin Fear.
John Branthwaite.	George Fear.
William Beatty.	Walton J. Field.
Thomas Bale.	Andrew J. Frakis.
Hugh Baldwin.	William Gould.
James Baldy.	William A. Getty.
Henry Better.	James Gaines.
Israel W. Brashhear.	Ashild F. Gabler.
P. V. B. Carlsde.	Isaac Gilmore.
G. H. Crawford.	William Harvey.
Thomas H. Cline.	Thomas J. Holmes.
James Carnoy.	John F. Hewet.
William Campbell.	Lewis Hager.
Thomas W. Cox.	T. H. Lancaster.
Robert Campbell, must. in March 28, 1862.	Lewis L. Leyton.
	John Lopp.
	William Leightv.

¹ Mustered in Oct. 31, 1861, except where other dates are given.

Mahlon Lynch.
 Lewis P. Leclerc.
 Wm. H. Mahoney.
 Alex. J. Maxwell.
 John T. Macher.
 William Mann.
 Hugh McGinty, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Cyrus McMillen.
 George W. McBride.
 Wilson S. Nutt.
 George Orbin.
 John M. Richards.
 George Kodalach.
 Thomas Ryan.
 Francis Ryan.
 Albert D. Ross.
 Peter W. Row.
 C. F. Shallenberger.
 Solomon Smith.
 William Sullivan.
 Andrew J. Scott.
 Robert D. Shaw.
 Lafayette Short.
 John B. Thompson.
 John S. Wagoner, must. in March 28, 1861.
 William Whetzel.
 Joseph Woods.

COMPANY E.

Harry A. Purviance, captain, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; pro. to lieutenant-colonel May 15, 1862.
 Edward Campbell, captain, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; pro. from second lieutenant May 15, 1862; to major Sept. 6, 1862.
 Lewis Watkins, captain, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; pro. from first lieutenant Sept. 6, 1862; died Sept. 28th, of wounds received at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.
 Jacob Davis, first lieutenant, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; pro. from first sergeant to second lieutenant May 1, 1863; to first lieutenant May 5, 1864; com. captain Sept. 28, 1864; not mustered; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.
 T. S. Purviance, second lieutenant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; pro. from sergeant May 15, 1862; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
 Robert G. Taylor, second lieutenant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; res. Nov. 22, 1862.
 Samuel Marshall, first sergeant, must. in Nov. 15, 1861; disch. Oct. 31, 1864.
 Oliver P. Henderson, first sergeant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; died at Baltimore, Md., May 25, 1865.
 William J. Graham, first sergeant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; died at Beaufort, August 30th, of wounds received at Morris Island, S. C., Aug. 21, 1863.
 William M. Linn, sergeant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; pro. from private Aug. 18, 1862; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.
 John D. Heckard, sergeant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Aug. 18, 1862.
 Moses McKenz, sergeant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; disch. for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
 Jacob D. Moore, sergeant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate Aug. 18, 1862.
 Charles E. Eckles, sergeant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; wounded Oct. 13, 1864; trans. to 199th Regt. P. V. Oct. 14, 1864; veteran.
 Henry M. Hand, sergeant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; absent (wounded) at muster out.
 William G. Miller, sergeant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. E, 188th Regt. P. V., June 28, 1865; vet.
 James R. Peters, sergeant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; vet.
 George Fisher, corporal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; wounded Aug. 27, 1863; pro. to corporal Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.
 Jacob Hand, corporal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate April 18, 1862.
 Hugh B. McNeil, corporal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; pro. to corporal June, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate July 4, 1863.
 James Watkins, corporal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Dec. 19, 1862.
 Adolphus J. Luks, corporal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; trans. to 199th Regt. P. V. Oct. 14, 1864; vet.
 Jeremiah Derson, corporal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; absent (sick) at muster out; vet.
 George W. Downer, corporal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; trans. to 199th Regt. P. V. Oct. 14, 1864; vet.
 Robert M. Mitchell, corporal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; trans. to 199th Regt. P. V. Oct. 14, 1864; vet.
 H. J. McCallister, corporal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; trans. to 199th Regt. P. V. Oct. 14, 1864; vet.
 Martin Pope, corporal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; trans. to 199th Regt. P. V., Oct. 14, 1864; vet.

Davis Hinnegar, corporal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; died at Baltimore, Md., May 26, 1862.
 Henry M. Taylor, corporal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., February 5th.
 William Remmel, musician, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; trans. to 199th Regt. P. V. Oct. 14, 1864; vet.

Privates.

Matthew C. Axton, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Joseph Andrews, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 John Adams, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 James Byers, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Thomas Byers, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 John Clark, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Clark Chew, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Elbridge Collins, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Josiah W. Crawford, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Joseph C. Chase, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Newton W. Chase, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Sherman Chase, must. in Oct. 17, 1862.
 Milton B. Chase, must. in Oct. 17, 1862.
 Greensbury Crossland, must. in Oct. 17, 1862.
 William J. Crow, must. in Oct. 17, 1862.
 Simon D. Chase, must. in Oct. 17, 1862.
 John Dean, must. in Oct. 17, 1862.
 James C. Davis, must. in Oct. 17, 1862.
 Andrew Devore, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Jacob Deselins, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 John Dongan, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 James M. Edingfield, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 John Flinder, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 John Finnegan, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Isaac F. Shaw, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 John Forlyce, must. in Nov. 11, 1861.
 Benjamin Gill.
 Jacob Grover, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Eli F. Huston, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Thomas Hennessy, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Edward M. Hall, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 William Hand, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 William Hays, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Jeremiah Hartzell, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 James H. Hoff, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 William Hotman, must. in Nov. 11, 1861.
 William Hill, M.D., must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Andrew J. Hoff, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Lindsey Hustman, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Milton D. Hall, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Thomas D. Jenkins, must. in Nov. 11, 1861.
 James Jordan, must. in Oct. 17, 1862.
 Michael Keenan, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Gideon Knight, must. in Nov. 11, 1861.
 Frederick Lowry, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Mordecai S. Lincoln, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Jefferson Lowe, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 John P. Lucas, must. in Aug. 19, 1864.
 John H. Linn, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 John R. Means, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Thomas Malone, must. in March 2, 1862.
 Henry Marrett, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 James N. Mayhew, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 William Mahaffey, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 William H. Marquis, must. in March 25, 1862.
 John McLean, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 David C. McKenz, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 William McCoun, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 John F. McCoy, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Benjamin McCallister, must. in June 29, 1864.
 S. W. McDowell, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Robert Neely, must. in July 25, 1862.
 Joseph Neely, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 David R. Parker, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 George C. Rockey, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Henry J. Rigdon, must. in Dec. 31, 1861.
 Wesley Rolston, must. in Aug. 9, 1864.
 Jacob Rockwell, must. in Nov. 11, 1861.
 Elijah Rockwell, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.

Cyrus Sproul, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Henry Smith, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Rudolph Smith, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Charles Vorndal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 John Woodward, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 Christy Welsh, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
 John J. White, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.

COMPANY G.

Isaac M. Abraham, captain, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; pro. to major April 28, 1864.
 John A. Gordon, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; com. captain Sept. 8, 1863; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.
 John F. Crawford, second lieutenant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; res'd March 10, 1864.
 Benonie S. Gilmore, first sergeant, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; pro. to sergeant March 1, 1863; to first sergeant; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.
 David R. Graham, first sergeant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Nov. 22, 1862.
 Marquis L. Gordon, sergeant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; pro. to corporal March 1, 1863; to sergeant Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.
 Hiram Gordon, sergeant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; pro. to sergeant Nov. 1, 1864; absent on detached service when mustered out.
 Jesse E. Jones, sergeant, must. in Oct. 20, 1861; wounded Aug. 14, 1864; pro. to sergeant, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.
 Robert H. Ross, sergeant, must. in Oct. 20, 1861; wounded Aug. 30, 1863; disch. on surgeon's certificate May 11, 1864.
 James R. Core, sergeant, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Feb. 6, 1863.
 Benjamin F. Campbell, sergeant, must. in March 17, 1862; pro. to corporal Nov. 1, 1863; to sergeant Sept. 1, 1864; absent on detached service at muster out.
 Francis M. Rush, sergeant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; died at Hampton, Va., Aug. 1864, of wounds received Aug. 16, 1864.
 Myers P. Titus, sergeant, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; died at Hampton, Va., October, 1864, of wounds received in action.
 William Pitcock, corporal, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Nov. 21, 1862.
 George A. Burchinal, corporal, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; died at Yorktown, Va., June 19, 1862.
 James Sturgis, corporal, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; died at Beverly, N. J., Nov. 6th, of wounds received Aug. 16, 1864.
 Harrison H. Hoger, corporal, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; died Aug. 2, 1862; buried at Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. 1, grave 477; burial record Sept. 2, 1862.
 Thomas S. Knisely, corporal, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; died at Suffolk, Va., Nov. 4, 1862.
 George W. Kenney, corporal, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; pro. to corporal Nov. 1, 1863; killed at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Sec. A, Div. 1; vet.
 Adam McGill, musician, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.
 Hiram H. Kiehn, musician, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; died at Craney Island, Va., Sept. 15, 1862.

Privates.

Henry K. Atkinson, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 Baker Bare, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Lindsey Black, must. in Jan. 6, 1864.
 William Boyd, must. in Feb. 12, 1862.
 William H. Bowers, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 Jesse Barnes, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 George C. Beard, must. in Oct. 24, 1861.
 John L. Chene, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 John G. Clumley, must. in Oct. 16, 1861.
 Alexander Conrad, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 Jacob Cole, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 William Dean, must. in Oct. 21, 1861.
 Welles E. Davil, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 Philous E. Dickson, must. in Oct. 20, 1861.
 Martin L. Eberhart, must. in Nov. 4, 1861.
 Charles M. B. Emry, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 William Eberhart, must. in Feb. 11, 1862.
 Isaac French, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 William P. Greene, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.

William A. Graham, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Daniel S. Goodwin, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 James Gray, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 Philarus E. Gabler, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 John Graham, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Charles A. Griffin, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 David Gooden, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.
 Benjamin Gehoe, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 John Gregg, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 David L. Grove, must. in Oct. 25, 1864.
 Caleb F. Hayden, must. in Nov. 1, 1861.
 Nicholas Honsaker, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 John P. Harden, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Isaac Hunter, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 Henry M. Hayden, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 William M. Haney, must. in March 6, 1862.
 Frederick Hask, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 James Hask, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 George Hoffman, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Josephus Jacobs, must. in Nov. 9, 1861.
 Andrew J. Jenkins, must. in Oct. 22, 1861.
 John R. Kent, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 George W. Knisely, must. in Nov. 7, 1861.
 Van B. Kennedy, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 George Lloyd, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 James F. Lynn, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 Rolandus Little, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 David W. Martin, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Enrix Meredith, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 Allen W. Mitchell, must. in Oct. 24, 1861.
 John P. Moser, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 J. H. L. Murdock, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 John Moore, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Silas L. Moser, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 John McDona d, must. in Oct. 10, 1864.
 William McGill, must. in Oct. 10, 1864.
 James McMasters, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 J. W. Nicholson, must. in July 10, 1862.
 Henry O. Neal, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 Joseph S. Pratt, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 Henry B. Patton, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 W. H. Patterson, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 Ashbel F. Pratt, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 Owen Pitcock, must. in Nov. 1, 1861.
 Caleb A. Patton, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 Aberry Phillips, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 John W. Rush, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Minor A. Ramou, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 John D. Rush, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Joel Reel, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 William A. Sutton, must. in Oct. 24, 1861.
 John Strickler, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 Israel Shultz, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Reason Strickler, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 John Spicer, must. in Nov. 7, 1861.
 Phineas W. Sturcis, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 David R. Sturgis, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 Benjamin Titus, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 Joshua R. Thomas, must. in Nov. 7, 1864.
 William Tell, must. in July 30, 1861.
 Joseph Tannehill, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 William H. Uir, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
 Moses Wilcox, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.

COMPANY I 1

John B. Weltner, captain, res'd July 20, 1862.
 Richard W. Dawson, captain, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; pro. from first lieutenant Co. B Aug. 12, 1862; died Feb. 1, 1863, of wounds received at Fort Fisher, N. C.
 Andrew Stewart, first lieutenant, pro. to adjutant.
 E. H. Oliphant, first lieutenant, died at Yorktown, Va., May 13, 1862.
 John W. Brown, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 21, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant June 9, 1862; to first lieutenant June 16, 1862; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

¹ Mustered in Nov. 11, 1861, except as noted.

Huston Devan, second lieutenant, died at Washington, D. C., June 2, 1862.
 W. H. Hackney, second lieutenant, pro. to corporal Nov. 18, 1861; to second lieutenant June 16, 1862; res'd March 3, 1863.
 Joseph M. Johnson, second lieutenant, pro. from first sergeant March 6, 1863; wounded at Morris Island, S. C., Aug. 30, 1863; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.
 John G. Stevens, first sergeant, wounded Aug. 16, 1864; absent on detached service at muster out.
 Ellis B. Johnson, first sergeant, disch. on surgeon's certificate May 23, 1862.
 George W. Ramage, sergeant, wounded Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.
 Thomas M. Harford, sergeant, must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.
 Edward D. Clear, sergeant, must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.
 Lucius Bunting, sergeant, disch. on surgeon's certificate Sept. 15, 1862.
 Henry J. Mollister, sergeant, disch. on surgeon's certificate Jan. 8, 1864.
 Thomas J. Black, sergeant, pro. to sergeant-major Oct. 29, 1863.
 William E. Brown, sergeant, wounded Sept. 22, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 188th Regt. P. V., June 28, 1865; vet.
 Crawford H. Scott, corporal, absent wounded at muster out.
 William E. Finney, corporal, absent on detached service at muster out.
 William J. Crawford, corporal, disch., date unknown.
 William E. Chick, corporal, trans. to Co. I, 188th Regt. P. V., June 28, 1865; vet.
 James Hackney, corporal, killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
 Moses H. Hayes, corporal, died at New York, June 19, 1862; burial record July 23, 1862.
 George W. Grover, corporal, killed at Morris Island, S. C., Aug. 30, 1863.
 George W. Devan, corporal, killed in action May 20, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Va., Sec. A, Div. 1, Grave 10.
 Richard S. Lincoln, corporal.
 John Bunting, musician, must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.
 John Stuck, musician, must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.
 Ewing D. Hook, musician, disch. on surgeon's certificate June 17, 1862.

Privates.

William Adams.
 George W. Bolsinger.
 James Beeson.
 Albert W. Bolen.
 Henry J. Bell.
 William A. Brownfield, must. in Oct. 22, 1861.
 Thomas Beatty.
 Levering Bittle.
 Milton F. Bradley, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Andrew J. Bell.
 George W. Chick.
 George Cunningham.
 Isaac Campbell.
 Henry C. Crago.
 Jacob Deffenbaugh.
 Joseph Dull, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.
 John Darby.
 Moses Freeman.
 Johnson Mayhorn.
 George W. Miller.
 Isaac Miner, must. in Oct. 13, 1862.
 William McClellan.
 John McKnight.
 Michael O'Connor.
 Elias Ogle.
 Andrew Ogle.
 Levi Ogle, must. in Feb. 11, 1862.
 William A. Pratt, must. in March 1, 1862.
 William B. Perry, must. in March 26, 1864.
 Samuel B. Ramage.
 Benjamin Rager.
 Thomas Rager.
 Albert D. Ross, must. in Oct. 31, 1861.
 Edward D. Rolland.
 Joseph A. Fisher.
 William Grover.
 Greenbury Ginnis.
 Cornelius Hene-y.
 Patrick Henesy.
 Robert Hobson.
 William N. Harris.
 Samuel E. Johnson.
 William H. Jones.
 Charles E. Kernerer.
 Warren S. Kilgore.
 Thaddeus Laughman.
 Thomas P. Lilly.
 John W. Lynn.
 John Louis.
 Andrew C. Lynn.
 John Letter, must. in Oct. 27, 1861.
 James G. Lenhard, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Milton F. Lenhard, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
 William Miner.
 James Miner.
 Nathan Morgan.
 Emanuel Martin.
 Joseph Sechrist, must. in Oct. 14, 1861.
 Samuel Smiley.
 Jonathan Sheets, must. in Oct. 1, 1861.
 Stephen Sanders.
 John A. Sangston.
 Jordan Strossider, must. in Oct. 14, 1861.
 Wilson Scott.
 John Thompson.
 Benjamin Taylor.
 William Vansickel, must. in Sept. 6, 1861.
 Charles A. Weltner.

George Wyner.
 Abner Woods.
 William Wolf, must. in Feb. 11, 1861.
 John Williams.

James H. Wynn.
 John Wallery.
 James Wilson.
 Charles Yungert.

COMPANY K.

H. Q. Ludington, captain, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Feb. 8, 1863.
 Reason Smurr, first lieutenant, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Feb. 4, 1862.
 Andrew J. Gilmore, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; pro. to first lieutenant Feb. 10, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate July 21, 1862.
 Samuel L. McHenry, first lieutenant, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; pro. from sergeant-major July 21, 1862; to adjutant Sept. 1, 1862.
 John T. Campbell, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant July 21, 1862; to first lieutenant Sept. 1, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate Feb. 23, 1863.
 William F. Campbell, first lieutenant, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; pro. from sergeant to first lieutenant June 5, 1864; killed near Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 14, 1864.
 Stephen K. Brown, second lieutenant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate July 21, 1862.
 John Colestock, second lieutenant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; pro. from first sergeant Aug. 1, 1862; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.
 James H. Immel, first sergeant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate April 7, 1862.
 Oliver Sproul, first sergeant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; wounded Aug. 14, 1864; absent on detached service at muster out.
 Sylvanus Henson, sergeant, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; pro. from corporal July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.
 William H. Showman, sergeant, must. in Oct. 23, 1861; pro. from corporal July 19, 1864; absent on detached service at muster out.
 John M. Moore, sergeant, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; pro. from corporal Oct. 1, 1861; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.
 Jacob F. Miller, sergeant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; pro. from corporal July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.
 Zachariah Snyder, sergeant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate June 7, 1862.
 Samuel Grim, sergeant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Jan. 8, 1864.
 Colson Coughlanour, sergeant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Sept. 29, 1863.
 Daniel Miller, sergeant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; died at Philadelphia June 10, 1862, of wounds received in action.
 William H. Murphy, sergeant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; detailed on recruiting service; never returned.
 Louis P. Gibson, corporal, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to corporal July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.
 James H. Miller, corporal, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; wounded Sept. 3, 1864; pro. to corporal July 19, 1864; absent on detached service at muster out.
 Samuel Lister, corporal, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to corp. May 23, 1862; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.
 James C. Bailey, corporal, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; captured Feb. 22, 1864; died on transport "Northern Light" Dec. 12, 1864.
 Sykes Barnes, corporal, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Nov. 11, 1862.
 John C. Brown, corporal, must. in April 1, 1862; absent on detached service at muster out.
 Henry C. Dean, corporal, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; died at Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 22, 1864.
 Francis D. Morrison, corporal, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; received furlough and never returned to company.
 Isaac Cosell, corporal, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; received furlough and never returned to company.
 David S. Bailey, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
 William H. Brown, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
 Archibald Boyd, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
 Lorenzo D. Boyd, must. in Oct. 7, 1861.
 John Boyd, must. in Oct. 6, 1861.
 Andrew Boyd, must. in Oct. 6, 1861.
 Matthew Campbell, must. in Oct. 6, 1861.
 Henry F. Collins, must. in April 13, 1864.

Privates.

James R. Campbell, must. in Jan. 5, 1861.
 John Dexan, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
 David Daniels, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Jonas Dick, must. in Feb. 14, 1862.
 Harrison Dean, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 John Dase, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 James Edwards, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Thomas J. Edwards, must. in Nov. 7, 1861.
 Isaac Eicher, must. in Jan. 5, 1861.
 Julius R. Elder, must. in Jan. 5, 1861.
 John B. Eichel, must. in Feb. 14, 1862.
 Robinson Elder, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Louis Giercke, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Jacob W. Grim, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 John C. Grim, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Jeremiah Groat, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Simon Grim, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Paul Grim, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Jonathan Grim, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 George Grim, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Levi Hauger, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
 Isaac L. Hall, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
 George H. Hart, must. in Nov. 1, 1861.
 Jeremiah Hann, must. in Oct. 18, 1861.
 George Hiles, must. in Oct. 18, 1861.
 John N. Hough, must. in Oct. 18, 1861.
 Elijah Hough, must. in Oct. 18, 1861.
 Richard Hopkins, must. in Oct. 18, 1861.
 John Iuka, must. in Oct. 18, 1861.
 Samuel H. Immel, must. in Jan. 5, 1861.
 Samuel K. Johnson, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Charles Johnson, must. in Jan. 5, 1861.
 Ludwig A. Kramel, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
 Henry Keeler, must. in Oct. 1, 1862.
 David Kerns, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Abraham Kerns, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
 Benjamin Keeler, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 James Kerns, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Charles Lytle, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
 Isaac O. Lowes, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 James Leonard, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Isaiah D. Lowace, must. in April 11, 1863.
 Perry Morrison, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
 Isaiah Morrison, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Thomas Morrison, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Amos Miller, must. in March 24, 1864.
 Harrison Mountain, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Jacob McMillen, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
 Samuel Nicholson, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 David Nicholson, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Barthel New, must. in March 24, 1864.
 Joseph Phillips, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
 Jacob Phillips, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
 James Reynolds, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 William Rittenour, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 John Ruppert, must. in March 24, 1864.
 Paul Ranken, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 H. Ronesborough, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Leonard Rowan, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Alexander Rankin, must. in March 24, 1864.
 James Rowan, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Henry L. Rieger, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Thomas Stuch, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
 William S. Shaw, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 George Sees, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Joseph Stull, must. in March 24, 1864.
 Emich Solomon, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Charles Stull, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Isaiah P. Stull, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
 Benjamin Taylor, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Jeremiah Taylor, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Isiah Tower, must. in April 11, 1864.
 Harrison Trump, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Levi Vantine, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Ephraim Vanton, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 John Vaux, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.

William Whipkey, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Perry B. Wilson, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Samuel Whipkey, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Thomas Zedley, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
 Perry C. Zedley, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.

Unassigned Men.

Isaac Adams, must. in Jan. 20, 1864.
 Nelson E. Cady, must. in Feb. 20, 1864.
 John Earnest, must. in Jan. 20, 1864.
 Henry Garrett, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
 Eli Garrison, must. in Feb. 6, 1864.

SECOND REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, designated as the Second Artillery, was raised under authority granted in October, 1861, by the War Department to Charles Angeroth, of Philadelphia, to recruit a battalion (afterwards extended to a regiment) of heavy artillery. Recruiting was commenced at once, and proceeded rapidly. One of the batteries ("K") was made up originally of men from Fayette, and its ranks were afterwards very largely recruited from this county.

The regiment was organized in the early part of January, 1862, with Col. Charles Angeroth, Lieut.-Col. John H. Oberteuffer, and Maj. William Candidus as its field-officers.

On the 25th of February the regiment (excepting Companies D, G, and H, which had previously been placed on duty at Fort Delaware, below Philadelphia) was ordered to Washington, and upon its arrival was reported to Gen. Abner Doubleday, by whom it was assigned to duty in the fortifications north of the city. The three companies from Fort Delaware rejoined the others on the 19th of March, and for more than two years from that time the regiment remained in the Washington defenses north of the Potomac. On the 26th of March, 1864, it was transferred to the Virginia side, and placed to garrison Forts Marcy and Ethan Allen, near the Chain Bridge.¹

On the opening of the spring campaign of 1864 the regiment was ordered to the front, and accordingly embarked at Washington on the 27th of May, and proceeded to Port Royal, on the Rappahannock River, where it arrived on the 28th. From that place it marched across the country, and joined the Eighteenth Army Corps, under Gen. W. F. Smith, at Cold Harbor on the 4th of June. There it was formed into three battalions in order to secure greater facility in manœuvring. These battalions with the Eighty-ninth New York Regiment formed the Second Brigade in the Second Division of the corps.

Moving with the army across the James River, the regiment took its position in the lines investing the city of Petersburg, and during the months of June, July, and August performed constant and severe duty

¹ At that time the regiment had increased by recruiting to about 3300 men, and a new regiment, designated as the Second Provisional Artillery, was formed from its surplus by order of the War Department. The new regiment was organized April 20, 1864, and was sent into the field as a part of the Ninth Corps.

in the trenches from the Appomattox River to the Jerusalem plank-road, being in that time reduced from an effective strength of eighteen hundred and thirty-six to less than nine hundred. This number was increased early in September by an accession to its ranks of about four hundred men, the remnant of the Second Provisional Artillery Regiment, which had originally been formed from its surplus strength.

On the 20th of September the regiment moved with the Army of the James across the river, and took part in the operations which resulted in the capture of Fort Harrison, and in which the First and Second Battalions sustained a loss of over two hundred in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Among these was Lieut. John B. Krepps, of Company K, wounded, and Lieut. Presley Cannon, of the same company, killed, September 29th.

The regiment remained in its position near Fort Harrison until the 2d of December, when it was ordered to Bermuda Hundred, its term of service being then within about a month of its close. At that place a large number of the men re-enlisted as veterans; these, with the recruits who joined, amounting to over two thousand men. The regiment, however, was not called on to do much more fighting. After the evacuation of Petersburg by the enemy it was ordered to duty in that city, and after the surrender of Lee's army the several companies of the Second were distributed through the lower counties of Virginia to maintain order, and remained on this duty till the beginning of 1866. On the 29th of January in that year it was mustered out of service at City Point, Va., and was soon after transported to Philadelphia, where its men were discharged on the 16th of February.

MEMBERS OF THE SECOND ARTILLERY FROM FAYETTE COUNTY.

BATTERY K.

Amzi S. Fuller, captain, must. in Feb. 11, 1862; com. lieutenant-colonel 189th Regt. P. V. April 30, 1864; not mustered; disch. Feb. 24, 1865, at expiration of term.

John B. Krepps, captain, must. in Feb. 11, 1862; wounded at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; pro. from first lieutenant May 3, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866.

Presley Cannon, first lieutenant, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; com. major 189th Regt. P. V. April 30, 1864; not mustered; killed at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.

James H. Springer, first lieutenant, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; disch. Jan. 28, 1865, at expiration of term.

Louis Fisher, first lieutenant, pro. from first sergeant to second lieutenant Jan. 24, 1865; to first lieutenant May 3, 1865; died at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6, 1865.

Peter Heck, first lieutenant, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; pro. from first sergeant to second lieutenant July 11, 1864; to first lieutenant May 3, 1865; disch. July 24, 1865.

John H. Guisinger, second lieutenant, must. in Feb. 11, 1862; pro. to first lieutenant Batt. B Oct. 5, 1862.

Joseph L. Fredell, second lieutenant, must. in Dec. 30, 1862; com. captain Batt. H, 189th Regt. P. V., April 30, 1864; not mustered; pro. to first lieutenant Batt. L Oct. 6, 1864.

George W. Webb, second lieutenant, must. in Dec. 18, 1861; pro. from private Batt. F to second lieutenant Dec. 9, 1863; com. captain Batt. K, 189th Regt. P. V., April 30, 1864; pro. to captain Batt. F May 6, 1865.

Charles W. Rush, second lieutenant, must. in Jan. 30, 1862; pro. to corporal Jan. 1, 1863; to sergeant April 10, 1864; to first sergeant May 1, 1865; to second lieutenant May 3, 1865.

James B. Darrell, second lieutenant, must. in Jan. 30, 1862; pro. to corporal May 22, 1862; to sergeant April 10, 1864; to first sergeant June 1, 1865; to second lieutenant July 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866; veteran.

Rezin L. De Bolt, first sergeant, must. in Jan. 6, 1862; com. first lieutenant Batt. C, 189th Regt. P. V., April 30, 1864; not mustered; pro. from private Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866; veteran.

Mesbach Hyatt, sergeant, must. in Jan. 6, 1862; pro. to corporal Jan. 26, 1863; to sergeant Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1863; veteran.

Jacob G. Draher, sergeant, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; pro. from private Oct. 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866.

George N. Provence, sergeant, must. in Jan. 6, 1862; pro. to corporal April 10, 1864; to sergeant Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866; veteran.

William K. Cooper, sergeant, must. in March 9, 1864; pro. from private June 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866.

Thomas W. L. Miller, sergeant, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; pro. to corporal Feb. 1, 1865; to sergeant Oct. 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866.

Samuel Wilson, sergeant, must. in Feb. 9, 1864; pro. to corporal May 1, 1865; to sergeant Oct. 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866.

William Harmony, sergeant, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate Dec. 30, 1862.

Miles Hand, sergeant, must. in Nov. 19, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate May 2, 1862.

H. T. Davenport, sergeant, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate Jan. 30, 1864.

Thomas Williams, sergeant, must. in Feb. 8, 1862; disch. Feb. 7, 1865, at expiration of term.

John W. Gue, sergeant, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; disch. Jan. 28, 1865, at expiration of term.

Rezin McBride, sergeant, must. in Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to corporal June 19, 1864; to sergeant May 1, 1865; captured at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 5, 1865.

William H. Martin, sergeant, must. in Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to sergeant Dec. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.

John H. Smith, sergeant, must. in Nov. 11, 1862; pro. to sergeant Oct. 1, 1865; disch. Nov. 10, 1865, at expiration of term.

William H. Cox, sergeant, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; pro. from private June 2, 1864; to April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 8, 1865.

Levi B. Pearce, sergeant, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; veteran.

Peter Matson, sergeant, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Nov. 24, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Hampton.

John Russell, corporal, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; pro. to corporal Dec. 1, 1864; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866.

Harvey Groff, corporal, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; pro. to corporal Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866; veteran.

Robert Agey, corporal, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; pro. to corporal Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866.

John T. Sangston, corporal, must. in Jan. 18, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866; veteran.

John T. Johnson, corporal, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; pro. to corporal May 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866; veteran.

Henry B. Wilcox, corporal, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866.

William Haney, corporal, must. in Dec. 15, 1861; pro. to corporal Oct. 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866; veteran.

James E. Alton, corporal, must. in Jan. 26, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866; veteran.

J. B. Everingham, corporal, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; pro. to corporal Oct. 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866.

Charles A. Palmer, corporal, must. in Jan. 30, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866.

Engene D. Sperry, corporal, must. in Feb. 25, 1863; pro. to corporal Oct. 24, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866.

Nicholas Miller, corporal, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate May 22, 1862.

W. H. Poundstone, corporal, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; disch. Jan. 28, 1865, at expiration of term.

Morris Morris, corporal, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; disch. Jan. 28, 1865, at expiration of term.

Oliver Tate, corporal, must. in Feb. 4, 1862; disch. Jan. 28, 1865, at expiration of term.

Andrew J. Hackel, corporal, must. in Feb. 15, 1862; disch. Jan. 28, 1865, at expiration of term.

Cyrus Smith, corporal, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; disch. Jan. 28, 1865, at expiration of term.

Daniel Gibson, corporal, must. in Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1864; disch. by 40 June 28, 1865.

William Funk, corporal, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Oct. 2, 1865, at expiration of term.

Benj. F. Davis, corporal, must. in Feb. 11, 1862; missed in action at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1863.

James R. A. Altman, bugler, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866.

David L. Provence, bugler, must. in Dec. 18, 1861; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866; veteran.

Andrew J. Todd, officer, must. in Jan. 7, 1862; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866; veteran.

John Mortimer, artificer, must. in Jan. 15, 1862; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866; veteran.

Walter Birch, artificer, must. in March 10, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 7, 1864; grave 11,894.

Samuel Tresler, artificer, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Sept. 4, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg.

John Rathbun, artificer, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to Batt. F, 2d Prov. Artillery, April 30, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., date unknown.

Privates.

Wm. Amesbury, must. in Dec. 21, 1861.

James B. Abraham, must. in Dec. 18, 1861.

William B. Alden, must. in Jan. 26, 1864.

James Andrews, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.

Joseph Ashbaugh, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.

Benj. P. Anderson, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.

Thomas B. Abraham, must. in Jan. 29, 1864.

Robert Anderson, must. in Jan. 29, 1864.

John P. Attkin, must. in Nov. 6, 1862.

Jacob Albright.

Thomas Atlick, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.

Joseph Albright, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.

S. Achenbach, Jr., must. in Feb. 27, 1864.

Geo. W. Anderson, must. in Jan. 28, 1862.

Robert B. Austin, must. in Jan. 29, 1864.

Thos. J. Abraham, must. in Jan. 12, 1864.

Ephraim Barber, must. in Dec. 30, 1861.

James T. Black, must. in Jan. 27, 1862.

Charles Blod, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.

William H. Bebbles, must. in Sept. 29, 1863.

Jeremiah Bruner, must. in Feb. 6, 1864.

Andrew S. Barnes, must. in March 14, 1864.

Martin M. Barney, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.

Selle C. Bowers, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.

John E. Breckenrider, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

James D. Bortman, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.

William H. Brock, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.

William H. Backer, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.

Jackson Brown, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.

John Boyd, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.

James C. Brown, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.

Allen Brown, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.

David Baker, must. in Feb. 16, 1862.

Thomas Bullington, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.

Henry Black, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.

Jesse D. Burdworth, must. in March 15, 1864.

J. L. Breckenridge, must. in Nov. 16, 1862.

Ordo Baynes, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.

George E. Bradner, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.

John W. Blosser, must. in March 23, 1864.

Levi Brendberger, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

Zedrick Brownell, must. in Sept. 4, 1863.

Amos Backman.

Henry Brewer, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.

Johnson L. Bartley, must. in Feb. 11, 1864.

George Bird, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

James G. Bradley, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.

Joseph J. Baley, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.

John Bird, must. in March 7, 1864.

James P. Brock, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.

Sebastian Crago, must. in June 26, 1864.

Joseph L. Caldwell, must. in June 30, 1864.

Henry C. Conner, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.

Charles W. Coates, must. in Feb. 5, 1864.

John Core, must. in Jan. 19, 1864.

Patrick Conway, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.

Robert N. Chew, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.

Peter Cruise, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.

Andrew W. Crawford, must. in Jan. 29, 1864.

W. H. Cunningham, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.

Samuel Chester, must. in Feb. 13, 1862.

Benjamin F. Conley, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.

H. H. Cunningham, must. in Aug. 27, 1862.

John W. Conley, must. in Aug. 27, 1862.

Abner Conn, must. in Sept. 2, 1862.

Harvey Coburn, must. in Feb. 9, 1864.

Peter Clements, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.

Clark Chew, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.

Isaac N. Croft, must. in Dec. 8, 1863.

Owen B. Cruise, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.

George W. Chadsangh, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.

Abraham Cross, must. in March 30, 1865.

John Campbell, must. in Nov. 6, 1862.

Josiah Carter, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.

H. Cunningham.

John W. Chilson, must. in March 29, 1864.

Christopher Cox, must. in Jan. 29, 1864.

Benjamin F. Cousan, must. in Aug. 12, 1864.

Harner Denny, must. in Feb. 2, 1862.

Henry Drake, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.

William Drake, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.

David D. Drake, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.

John Dean, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.

Alexander T. Dougherty, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.

Thomas Dougherty, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.

James B. Dunn, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.

Simon Dunmore, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.

Jacob Daniels, must. in March 25, 1864.

Jacob M. Dean, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.

Andrew Donaldson, must. in March 31, 1864.

David T. Edbert, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.

Francis J. Engle, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.

William H. Everett, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.

Thomas Everett, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.

John H. Easton, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.

John Evans, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.

Thomas Ellsworth, must. in Jan. 19, 1864.

William D. Eckert, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.

Israel P. Tallwood, must. in Feb. 6, 1864.

Francis Forepaugh, must. in April 11, 1864.

George F. Funk, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.

Fredrick Friend, must. in Feb. 4, 1864.

Andrew J. Farmer, must. in Nov. 6, 1862.

William Gray, must. in March 3, 1864.

George W. Giles, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.

William H. Gormley, must. in March 6, 1864.

John Galvin, must. in March 10, 1864.

Brice Gassel, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.

Alfred M. Goadley, must. in Jan. 23, 1862.

Isaac Griffin, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.

Thomas Gast, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.

James Gray, must. in Aug. 29, 1862.

Alanson Gregory, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.

Benjamin Groff, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.

Norman Green, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.

Robert Gardner, must. in Feb. 17, 1864.

Isaac Groff, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.

Gideon Hancy, must. in Dec. 15, 1864.

Ezraezzer Hull, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

John Hunter, must. in Jan. 1, 1862.

Elijah Hawk, must. in Jan. 31, 1862.

Henry Hills, must. in Jan. 25, 1862.

Samuel Hinkle, must. in Jan. 13, 1862.

Churston Haug, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.

John Hilbert, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.

Jacob Hans, must. in March 12, 1864.
 Thomas Handsforth, must. in March 16, 1864.
 D. J. Hemsicker, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
 Henry Harrison, must. in Feb. 13, 1864.
 George Humbertson, must. in Feb. 3, 1864.
 George R. Held, must. in Sept. 8, 1863.
 George W. Hall, must. in Nov. 10, 1862.
 Samuel A. Hall, must. in Aug. 27, 1862.
 William W. Hartzell, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
 Samuel W. Hall, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
 Andrew Hopkins, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
 William W. Hoover, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.
 John W. Holland, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.
 James J. Hook, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.
 Fardon C. Hewitt.
 William Hathcock, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
 Joshua A. Hart, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
 John Hiles, must. in Jan. 5, 1864.
 George D. Hazen, must. in Feb. 13, 1864.
 James H. House, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
 William Hockenbrock, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
 Archibald Hyatt, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
 J. B. Hockenbrock, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
 Daniel Haunnen, must. in Jan. 11, 1864.
 Samuel Heffley, must. in Jan. 25, 1862.
 James Harvey, must. in Feb. 4, 1862.
 William Harvey, must. in Jan. 12, 1862.
 John G. Hommel, must. in Feb. 1, 1862.
 S. J. Helms.
 William Hughes.
 Samuel Isler, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
 M. M. Ingraham, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.
 Elijah Johnson, must. in Jan. 18, 1862.
 William H. Johnson, must. in Jan. 20, 1862.
 Samuel Johnson, must. in Jan. 22, 1862.
 James Jordan, must. in Sept. 1, 1863.
 Joseph Johnson, must. in Feb. 13, 1864.
 Benjamin Jones, must. in March 28, 1864.
 Abraham Jacoby, must. in March 25, 1864.
 James M. Johnson, must. in March 29, 1864.
 Chester Jacoby, must. in March 27, 1864.
 John Jackson, must. in March 17, 1864.
 Joseph L. Jackson, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
 Benjamin F. James, must. in Aug. 11, 1862.
 James Johns, must. in Feb. 11, 1864.
 Wesley Johnston, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 Richard Johnson, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
 Frederick Jenny, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 John W. Jewell, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.
 Jacob Kinsley, must. in Feb. 6, 1864.
 Christian Kinsley, must. in Feb. 6, 1864.
 Charles Kieharley, must. in Feb. 17, 1864.
 William Keener, must. in Oct. 2, 1862.
 John Kirk, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
 Samuel Kirk, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.
 Samuel M. Kealer, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.
 Monroe Kuntz, must. in March 28, 1864.
 John Keener, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.
 John Kauf, must. in March 27, 1864.
 George Kline, must. in March 29, 1864.
 David Kitter, must. in Feb. 14, 1862.
 Alexander Kankin, must. in March 22, 1864.
 James Love, must. in Feb. 14, 1864.
 Christian Lucius, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.
 Jones Lins, must. in March 29, 1864.
 L. Z. L. Linten, must. in Feb. 4, 1862.
 Charles Linck, must. in Aug. 27, 1862.
 John Lobach, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
 William S. Leonard, must. in March 25, 1864.
 Josiah Luckey, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
 Henry Leader, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Robert Leonard, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.
 George Laybranch, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 James D. Lawrence, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
 George Muir, must. in Jan. 12, 1862.
 Alex. B. Mahan, must. in Feb. 9, 1864.
 Joseph Malone, must. in Feb. 11, 1864.
 Thomas W. Malone, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.
 Jonathan Moon, must. in March 25, 1864.
 John Meekins, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.
 Elisha C. Mitchell, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
 David Miller, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
 Christopher Merner, must. in Sept. 23, 1864.
 John H. Marshall, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
 Stephen Meredith, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
 William Melson, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
 Benjamin F. Mackey, must. in Feb. 4, 1862.
 David Muir, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.
 Feltzer Morse, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
 George Miller, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
 Henry Menden, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
 David G. Morris, must. in Aug. 27, 1862.
 Alex. Millener, must. in Sept. 9, 1863.
 George N. Meekins, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.
 Newton Mortland, must. in March 29, 1864.
 Charles McCavoll, must. in March 14, 1864.
 John M. McDaniels, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
 Daniel McPeck, must. in Jan. 21, 1864.
 Thomas K. McClane, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 Wesley V. McKelvey, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 William McKinney, must. in Sept. 27, 1862.
 A. McLaughlin, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.
 John McCann, must. in Dec. 9, 1862.
 James T. McClane, must. in Aug. 29, 1862.
 Richard McMillen, must. in Sept. 7, 1862.
 Charles McCames, must. in Jan. 25, 1862.
 T. H. McCormick, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.
 John McDaniels, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Thomas McRoberts, must. in March 8, 1864.
 Henry McMiller, must. in Feb. 11, 1864.
 Daniel McDaniels, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.
 Jacob Norigong, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
 Timothy Nichols, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
 David Numan, must. in Feb. 6, 1864.
 George Neff, must. in Feb. 11, 1864.
 Adam C. Nutt, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.
 George W. Nelson, must. in Jan. 27, 1862.
 John Neal, must. in Aug. 27, 1862.
 John M. Osterly, must. in Feb. 13, 1864.
 Joshua Oyster, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 John G. Oakes, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.
 James Oliphant, must. in Nov. 26, 1862.
 Caleb O'Brien, must. in March 30, 1864.
 James Powell, must. in March 28, 1864.
 Augustus A. Palmer, must. in Feb. 3, 1864.
 George W. Piller, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
 Merrill G. Pingree, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
 Jacob H. Peterson, must. in Sept. 26, 1862.
 James H. Porter, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 Peter M. Poling, must. in Feb. 8, 1862.
 William Pearce, must. in Jan. 22, 1864.
 Lorenzo Pierce, must. in Jan. 26, 1864.
 William M. Peeler, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
 Wellington Peeler, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
 George Pegg, must. in Jan. 18, 1864.
 Josiah H. Passmore, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 H. W. Patton, must. in March 2, 1864.
 J. W. Pike.
 A. F. Peterman.
 David D. Porter, must. in Jan. 19, 1864.
 William D. Richardson, must. in Feb. 3, 1864.
 Henry Rodney, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 Aaron Rugg, must. in March 25, 1864.
 Alex. Rankin, must. in March 31, 1864.
 And. J. Reed, must. in Feb. 9, 1864.
 John Ristine, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.
 William J. Redman, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
 David Riggan, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
 Warwick H. Ross, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
 Robert Rankin, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
 John H. Richards, must. in Aug. 22, 1862.
 William Reedinger, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
 Hamlin C. Rankin, must. in Aug. 27, 1862.
 Jacob Rathbone, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.

William Reed, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.
 Jeremiah B. Rodgers, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Francis Roiley.
 Thomas Stanton, must. in Jan. 21, 1862.
 James E. Golebottom, must. in March 15, 1862.
 John R. Stuart, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
 Joseph W. Swartz, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
 William H. Showers, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
 Jacob S. Shaffer, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
 William H. Stamer, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
 Elgah L. Shipley, must. in March 25, 1864.
 Robert Beannell, must. in March 17, 1864.
 James R. Sloan, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
 William H. Scott, must. in Feb. 9, 1864.
 Samuel Sidel, must. in April 1, 1864.
 George Shaver, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 William Stevenson, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
 William Spotts, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
 Henry C. Shannon, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
 Westall P. Shaffer, must. in June 30, 1864.
 James Scannell, must. in March 19, 1864.
 S. F. Sidelbottom, must. in April 30, 1862.
 Samuel W. Shaffer, must. in April 30, 1862.
 George W. Snipsell, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
 Joseph Strider, must. in March 8, 1862.
 James M. Scott, must. in March 30, 1862.
 William Strand, must. in Aug. 27, 1862.
 John Shephard, must. in Aug. 27, 1862.
 Thomas Saunders, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
 James C. Suter, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.
 Andrew J. Stanton, must. in Sept. 14, 1862.
 John S. Showers, must. in March 25, 1864.
 John Stevens, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
 James M. Smith, must. in Aug. 20, 1862.
 Robinson Seerist, must. in Feb. 11, 1864.
 George W. Smithley, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.
 Ellis B. Sharpneck, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
 Erasmus Salyards, must. in March 11, 1862.
 William S. Show, must. in Jan. 13, 1864.
 Everhart Shipley, must. in March 25, 1864.
 William Snyder, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 John Shreder, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
 William B. Stewart, must. in Jan. 14, 1864.
 Oliver Troup, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.
 William Tid, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Samuel Thomas, must. in Feb. 15, 1864.
 George W. Topley, must. in Feb. 17, 1864.
 Eli Tanyhill, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.
 James Tate, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
 James Tate, must. in Feb. 6, 1864.
 John Vandell, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.
 Richard Vandell, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.
 Jacob Wheeler, must. in Feb. 21, 1862.
 William Wier, must. in Jan. 18, 1862.
 Jacob Wier, must. in Feb. 2, 1864.
 William Woodhall, must. in Feb. 14, 1864.
 Francis Wool, must. in Feb. 5, 1864.
 Joseph B. White, must. in Jan. 12, 1864.
 David Williams, must. in March 31, 1864.
 F. W. Whaley, must. in Feb. 8, 1862.
 David Washbaugh, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.
 Henry H. Wiggins, must. in Sept. 5, 1862.
 Michael Wiet, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
 Israel Wright, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.
 John Wilson, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
 Theodore Wendell.
 Henry H. Wilson.
 Alfred Wolf, must. in Feb. 20, 1864.
 David White, must. in March 29, 1864.
 Samuel J. Walker, must. in March 31, 1864.
 S. A. Warburton, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Samuel Williams, must. in Jan. 23, 1862.
 M. B. Westley.
 James M. Wood, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.
 William Young, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

CHAPTER XIX.

WAR OF THE REBELLION—(Continued).

One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Forty-second Regiments.

THE One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment was formed in the summer of 1862, its rendezvous being at Jones' Woods, near the city of Philadelphia. One distinctively Fayette County company ("K") was embraced in its organization. The original field-officers of the regiment were Col. Dennis Heenan, Lieut.-Col. St. Clair A. Mulholland, and Maj. George H. Bardwell.

Before the ranks of the regiment had been filled ("A," "F," and "I" companies being still but partially recruited), on the 31st of August, it was ordered to move forward at once to the front. Under this order it moved (about seven hundred strong) to Washington, D. C., where it received arms and camp equipment, and marched thence to Rockville, Md., where it was reported to Maj.-Gen. D. N. Couch. It had been hastened to the field on account of the forced retreat of Gen. N.-P. Banks down the Shenandoah Valley, and the consequent advance of the enemy in that direction, but before it arrived at Rockville the immediate danger had passed, and Gen. Couch thereupon ordered it back to Washington, whence, on the 21st of September, it moved across the Potomac and to Fairfax Court-House, where it came under command of Gen. Sigel.

On the 6th of October it marched from Fairfax and proceeded to Harper's Ferry, where it was incorporated with Gen. T. F. Meagher's "Irish Brigade," of which the other regiments were the Twenty-ninth, Sixty-third, Sixty-ninth, and Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers. This brigade was the Second of Gen. W. S. Hancock's (First) division of the Second Corps, commanded by Gen. Couch.

The regiment, after having had a little experience under a rather sharp artillery fire for about an hour, entered Charlestown, Va., and camped there. About the end of October it moved across the Shenandoah, crossed the ridge, and entered the Loudon Valley. Thence it marched by way of Warrenton, Va., to a position near Falmouth, on the Rappahannock.

The regiment, with its brigade, took a prominent part in the terrible battle of Fredericksburg on the 13th of December, charging bravely up to the enemy's impregnable position behind the stone wall which stretched along the front of the bristling heights, and losing in the assault eighty-eight in killed and wounded, this being over two-fifths of its entire strength. After this battle the regiment, being so greatly reduced in numbers, was consolidated into a battalion of four companies, under command of Lieut.-Col. Mulholland. The battalion was engaged, and fought well, at the battle of Chancellorsville, on the 2d of May, 1863, saving the guns of the Fifth

Maine Battery from capture after its horses were nearly all killed or wounded, its caissons blown up, its gunners fallen, and the enemy within a few hundred yards, rushing forward to take it. After the fight the battalion recrossed the Rappahannock, and again encamped near Falmouth, where it remained about six weeks, and then marched northward to the field of Gettysburg, where it was again engaged, but without very heavy loss. In the later operations of the year the battalion participated, and after the close of the Mine Run campaign it retired across the Rappidan, on the 2d of December, and went into winter-quarters at Stevensburg. Early in the spring of 1864 the regimental organization of the One Hundred and Sixteenth was resumed, it having been raised by recruitment to a strength of eight hundred men.

In the Wilderness campaign the regiment fought in most of the battles which took place, from the Rappidan to Cold Harbor, losing one hundred and sixty-nine killed and wounded and forty missing.

Moving with the army from Cold Harbor, it crossed the James River on the 14th of June, and arrived in front of Petersburg on the 15th. On the following day it became engaged, losing thirty killed and wounded and sixteen missing. During the remainder of the year it took part in many of the engagements fought by the army investing Petersburg, among which were those of Williams' Farm, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom (where it lost very heavily), Ream's Station (two engagements), Boydton plank-road, and Hatcher's Run. In the final campaign of the spring of 1865 it fought at Dabney's Mills, and at Five Forks on the 31st of March. After the surrender of the Confederate army under Lee, the regiment moved to Alexandria, Va., where four of its companies (A, B, C, and D) were mustered out on the 3d of June. The other companies were mustered out of the service at Washington on the 14th of July.

FAYETTE COUNTY OFFICERS AND MEN IN THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY K.

John O. O'Neill, captain, must. in Sept. 1, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; trans. to 22d Regt., Veteran Reserve Corps, April 14, 1863.

John R. Weltner, captain, must. in April 7, 1864; disch. by general order June 22, 1865.

Patrick Casey, first lieutenant, must. in Sept. 1, 1862; died at Philadelphia, Pa., November 9th, of wounds received Oct. 7, 1862.

James D. Cope, first lieutenant, must. in March 17, 1864; captured at Williams' Farm, Va., June 22, 1864; com. captain June 22, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Bernard Loughery, second lieutenant, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; disch. May 12th, to date Jan. 27, 1863.

Zachoh B. Springer, second lieutenant, must. in April 7, 1864; captured at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; com. quartermaster June 3, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

James E. Joliff, first sergeant, must. in March 31, 1864; wounded at Five Forks, Va., March 31, 1865; absent in hospital at muster out.

E. K. Crathamel, first sergeant, must. in July 31, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Samuel A. Clear, sergeant, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; pro. from corporal May 29, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Wm. H. Semblower, sergeant, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; pro. to sergeant April 16, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

James Collins, sergeant, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; pro. from corporal Dec. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Alex. Chisholm, sergeant, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; pro. from corporal June 1, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Edward Pence, sergeant, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., June 24th, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864.

Thomas P. Crown, sergeant, must. in Aug. 4, 1862; trans. to Co. A Jan. 26, 1863.

Joseph Stinker, sergeant, must. in Aug. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. A Jan. 26, 1863.

Daniel Root, sergeant, must. in Aug. 12, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

William H. Tyrrell, sergeant, must. in Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; pro. to second lieutenant Co. C May 1, 1863.

Stephen B. Becket, corporal, must. in March 7, 1864; pro. to corporal April 16, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Lloyd Patterson, corporal, must. in March 30, 1864; pro. to corporal June 4, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Andrew J. Seese, corporal, must. in March 3, 1864; pro. to corporal March 16, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

George W. Ganese, corporal, must. in April 1, 1864; pro. to corporal June 2, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Wm. H. Nycum, corporal, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; captured; pro. to corporal June 2, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Ephraim Keim, corporal, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; pro. to corporal June 2, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

George J. Cruise, corporal, must. in March 30, 1864; wounded at Tolopotomoy, Va., May 31, 1864; and at Five Forks, March 31, 1865; trans. to Co. G, 18th Regt., Veteran Reserve Corps; disch. by general order Aug. 14, 1865.

Timothy M. Iurney, corporal, must. in March 13, 1864; wounded at Five Forks, Va., March 31, 1865; absent in hospital at muster out.

Robert J. Brownfield, corporal, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; died June 12th, of wounds received at Spotsylvania Court House, Va., May 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

Thomas Wallace, corporal, must. in Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. D Jan. 26, 1863.

Eugene Brady, corporal, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. D Jan. 26, 1863.

Michael J. McKenna, corporal, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Co. D Jan. 26, 1863.

George P. Snyder, corporal, must. in Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. D Jan. 26, 1863.

Charles McLaughlin, corporal, must. in July 29, 1862; trans. to Co. D Jan. 26, 1863.

George Mahoffey, corporal, must. in Aug. 5, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate.

John Remaneter, corporal, must. in Aug. 6, 1862; not on muster roll.

Joseph Hudson, corporal, must. in Aug. 8, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Daniel Rodgers, musician, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. D Jan. 26, 1863.

George Allen, musician, must. in Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Co. D Jan. 26, 1863.

Privates.

Jacob Allaman, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

Robert Allingham, must. in Jan. 28, 1862.

Albert W. Bolen, must. in March 23, 1864.

John H. Bagshaw, must. in Feb. 15, 1864.

Andrew J. Balles, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

Wm. P. Bricker, must. in March 31, 1864.

Parkes A. Boyd, must. in March 31, 1864.

C. Burkholder, must. in March 31, 1864.

Henry J. Bell, must. in March 23, 1864.

John C. Boylin, must. in Aug. 28, 1862.

Thomas Barker, must. in Aug. 28, 1862.

Albert S. Bishop, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

John Burns, must. in Aug. 13, 1862.

Charles Berrell, must. in Aug. 11, 1862.

Morris Bolls, must. in March 7, 1864.

Oliver Brooks, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

Alfred Blair, Jr., must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

John Campbell, must. in March 31, 1864.

Daniel Chisholm, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

John W. Chaffant, must. in March 22, 1864.
 William A. Conn, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Michael Cunniffe, must. in March 31, 1864.
 James Cavanaugh, must. in March 24, 1864.
 Bernard Coffey, must. in Aug. 29, 1862.
 Hezekiah Dean, must. in Aug. 2, 1862.
 Wm. H. Dittmore, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Stephen H. Dean, must. in March 3, 1864.
 Edward Dougherty, must. in March 30, 1864.
 Hugh Dunning, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
 John Davis, must. in Aug. 29, 1862.
 Thomas Edwards, must. in Aug. 29, 1862.
 Emanuel Elsing, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Michael Fisher, must. in Aug. 4, 1862.
 Albert Frazier, must. in March 27, 1864.
 Peter Freegan, must. in Aug. 29, 1862.
 John Farrell, must. in Sept. 2, 1862.
 Levi G. Moore, must. in March 30, 1864.
 Robert Glendonmarr, must. in March 21, 1864.
 Martin Gallagher, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
 Thomas Garoh, must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
 Charles Green, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 John Hart, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.
 Henry Hall, must. in March 23, 1864.
 William Hagar, must. in March 30, 1864.
 John R. Hayden, must. in March 23, 1864.
 George W. Hayan, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Wm. Hall, must. in March 23, 1864.
 Joseph J. Hayman, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 John Haus, must. in March 30, 1864.
 Scott Hutchinson, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Abraham Hall, must. in March 23, 1864.
 John J. Hall, must. in March 23, 1864.
 William Haulon, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
 Michael Hukey, must. in Aug. 2, 1862.
 Wm. Horner, must. in Aug. 11, 1862.
 James Hatt, must. in Aug. 29, 1862.
 James Hughes, must. in Sept. 1, 1862.
 John H. Inks, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
 Joseph A. Jordan, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Francis James, must. in Aug. 13, 1862.
 John Kearns, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
 W. S. Killgore, must. in March 1, 1864.
 George Kunkle, must. in Aug. 4, 1862.
 James L. King, must. in July 25, 1862.
 Daniel King, must. in Aug. 25, 1862.
 Elias Lehman, must. in March 21, 1864.
 John W. Luckey, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Joshua Luckey, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Charles Long, must. in Aug. 22, 1862.
 James Long, must. in Aug. 25, 1862.
 James Legare, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
 Daniel Legue, must. in Sept. 1, 1862.
 William Lester, must. in Aug. 28, 1862.
 James Murray, must. in March 1, 1864.
 John D. Malloy, must. in March 31, 1864.
 John Moore, must. in March 29, 1864.
 Ross Morrison, must. in March 30, 1864.
 Jacob Maust, must. in March 3, 1864.
 John Martin, must. in Aug. 28, 1862.
 Joseph Merrick, must. in Aug. 7, 1862.
 John H. Munson, must. in July 28, 1862.
 Henry Mahaffey, must. in Aug. 8, 1862.
 George H. Miles, must. in Aug. 12, 1862.
 John McDonald, must. in March 1, 1864.
 John McOwen, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Richards, McOwen, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Andrew McDowell, must. in Aug. 6, 1862.
 John McHoney, must. in Aug. 12, 1862.
 Thomas McEaden, must. in Aug. 13, 1862.
 Wm. McGivney, must. in Aug. 25, 1862.
 Hugh McVey, must. in Aug. 13, 1862.
 Hugh McGinty, must. in Aug. 10, 1862.
 Henry O'Neal, must. in March 31, 1864.
 Thomas O'Brien, must. in Aug. 29, 1862.
 William O'Brien, must. in Sept. 2, 1862.
 John O'Brien, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.

John T. Ottata, must. in Aug. 28, 1862.
 James Oliver, must. in March 3, 1864.
 Jacob Prettymann, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
 John Powers, must. in Aug. 29, 1862.
 Edward Price, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 James Quinn, must. in Aug. 12, 1862.
 Isaac L. Ryan, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.
 John Ryan, must. in March 8, 1864.
 David J. Rille, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Milton Rathbun, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Robert Roe, must. in Sept. 2, 1862.
 Simeon Samprell, must. in March 25, 1864.
 Edmund Savage, must. in March 23, 1864.
 William D. Sippley, must. in March 31, 1864.
 James Smith, must. in March 31, 1864.
 Joseph J. Smith, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.
 John W. Smith, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Daniel Sickles, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 John Sweeney, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
 Michael Sweeney, must. in Aug. 23, 1862.
 John Sycan, must. in Aug. 13, 1862.
 Jonathan Sheets, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 John Toner, must. in Feb. 17, 1864.
 Benjamin Taylor, must. in March 23, 1864.
 John Tierman, Jr., must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Thomas Thordell, must. in March 7, 1864.
 Patrick Tulley, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
 Egbert Townsend, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
 Edward Tracy, must. in Sept. 1, 1862.
 Edward W. Torbert, must. in Sept. 2, 1862.
 Newton Umbel, must. in April 1, 1864.
 Warren Whitaker, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.
 William Whoddy, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Thomas B. Williams, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Aaron S. Watson, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 John Wilson, must. in Sept. 1, 1862.
 William A. Wallace, must. in Aug. 7, 1862.
 Thomas Wilson, must. in Sept. 1, 1862.
 John Williams, must. in July 27, 1862.
 Thomas Wilkinson, must. in Sept. 2, 1862.
 John W. Wood, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Charles Yanger, must. in March 23, 1864.

Unassigned Men.

Thomas Agan, must. in March 23, 1864.
 John W. Atkins, must. in March 19, 1864.
 John Branson, must. in March 30, 1864.
 John Brown, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
 Michael Dugman, must. in Jan. 19, 1865.
 Lewis Goggin, must. in March 21, 1864.
 Simon Gallagher, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.
 Henry Hammer, must. in March 11, 1864.
 Zach. McCormick, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
 Benjamin Wandel, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

This regiment was made up of three companies from Somerset County, and one from each of the counties of Westmoreland, Mercer, Union, Monroe, Venango, Luzerne, and Fayette, the last named being "H" company, commanded by Capt. Joshua M. Dushane, of Connellsville.

The regimental rendezvous was at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where the companies were mustered into the service as they arrived during the month of August, 1862. On the 1st of September the organization of the regiment was effected, under the following-named field-officers: Colonel, Robert P. Cummins, of Somerset County; Lieutenant-Colonel, Alfred B. McCalmont, of Venango; Major, John Bradley, of Luzerne County. Within two days from the time its organization was completed the regiment moved to

Washington, D. C., where it was first employed in the construction of fortifications for the defense of the city. In the latter part of September it was moved to Frederick, Md., where it remained a few weeks, and early in October marched to Warrenton, Va., it having been assigned to duty in the Second Brigade, Third Division (the Pennsylvania Reserves) of the First Corps. From Warrenton it moved to Brooks' Station, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

The men of the regiment first smelt the smoke of battle at Fredericksburg, on the 13th of December. The Reserve division formed a part of Gen. Franklin's grand division, and at noon on the 12th crossed the Rappahannock, and took up a position for the night along the river-bank. Early on the following morning the division crossed the ravine which cuts the plain nearly parallel with the river and formed in line of battle. The One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment was deployed on the left of the division, supporting a battery. Finally the order was given to charge, and the regiment went forward with a cheer, but was met by a fusillade so deadly that its advance was checked. "Exposed to a destructive fire, from which the rest of the brigade was shielded, it could only await destruction, without the privilege of returning it, and with no prospect of gaining an advantage; but with a nerve which veterans might envy it heroically maintained its position till ordered to retire. Out of five hundred and fifty men who stood in well-ordered ranks in the morning, two hundred and fifty in one brief hour were stricken down. After this disastrous charge the division fell back to the position west of the ravine which it had occupied on the previous day, where it remained until with the army it recrossed the river on the night of the 15th, and two days after went into winter-quarters near Belle Plain Landing."¹

In February, 1863, the regiment, with the Reserves, was sent to the defenses of Washington, and remained there till late in April, when it again moved to the Rappahannock. During the progress of the great battle of Chancellorsville, which occurred a few days later, it was held in readiness for service, and remained for many hours under a heavy artillery fire, but did not become actually engaged. After the battle it recrossed the river with the army, and reoccupied its old camp near the Rappahannock until the advance of the army to Gettysburg. In that great conflict the regiment fought with conspicuous bravery on the 1st and 3d of July, not being called into action but held in reserve during the struggle of the 2d. Its losses in the entire battle were one hundred and forty-one killed and wounded and eighty-four missing (most of whom were made prisoners), a total of two hundred and twenty-five. Among the wounded were Col. Cummins (mortally) and Capt. Dushane, of the Fayette County company.

During the remainder of the year 1863 the regiment took part in the general movements of the army (including the advance against the enemy's strong position at Mine Run), but was not actively engaged in battle. Its winter-quarters were made near Culpeper, Va.

On the 4th of May, 1864, it left its winter-quarters and moved across the Rapidan on the campaign of the wilderness. At noon on the 5th it became hotly engaged, and fought with determination, holding its ground stubbornly until near night, when it was forced to retire. Its losses were heavy. Among the killed was Lieut. George H. Collins, of "K" company. On the 6th it again saw heavy fighting along the line of the Gordonsville road. On the 7th it moved to Laurel Hill, and held position there until the 13th, when it moved to Spottsylvania Court-House. There it remained a week throwing up defenses, and a great part of the time under heavy artillery fire. On the 21st it again moved on, and in its advance southward fought at North Anna, Bethesda Church, and Tolo-potomoy, arriving at Cold Harbor on the 6th of June. Moving thence across the Chickahominy to the James, it crossed that river on the 16th, and took position in front of Petersburg. Its first fight there was on the 18th, on which occasion it succeeded in dislodging the enemy in its front, and held the ground thus gained. It took part in two actions on the line of the Weldon Railroad, also in that at Peebles' Farm (September 30th), and others during the operations of the summer and fall. On the 6th of February, 1865, it fought and suffered considerable loss in the action at Dabney's Mills.

Breaking its winter camp on the 30th of March, it participated in the assault on the enemy's works on the Boydton plank-road, and again fought at Five Forks on the 1st of April, suffering severe loss. Eight days after Gen. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, and the brigade of which the One Hundred and Forty-second formed a part moved to Burkesville Station as a guard to stores and other property captured from the enemy. After a stay of two weeks at Burkesville the regiment was ordered to Petersburg, and moving thence by way of Richmond to Washington, D. C., was there mustered out of service on the 29th of May, 1865.

FAYETTE COUNTY SOLDIERS IN THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

COMPANY H.

Joshua M. Dushane, captain, must. in Aug. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.

Daniel W. Dull, first lieutenant, must. in Aug. 30, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate May 26, 1865.

George H. Collins, first lieutenant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; promoted first sergeant to second lieutenant April 10, 1864; to first lieutenant June 28, 1864; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Isaac Francis, Jr., first lieutenant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; promoted first sergeant to second lieutenant July 1, 1863; to first lieutenant June 26, 1864; died at City Point, Va., Feb. 15, 1865, of wounds received in action.

Hugh Cameron, second lieutenant, must. in Aug. 18, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate March 7, 1863.

¹ Bates.

Joseph F. Forney, first sergeant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to corporal June 1, 1863; to sergeant March 1, 1864; to first sergeant April 1, 1864; must. out with company May 29, 1865.

William F. Harts, first sergeant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Samuel Wilson, sergeant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865.

John V. Stauffer, sergeant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 17, 1865.

James N. Walter, sergeant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to corporal Sept. 1, 1864; to sergeant Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company May 29, 1865.

David B. Hood, sergeant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate March 15, 1863.

Samuel H. Dull, sergeant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to sergeant-major, date unknown.

Robinson Baisley, sergeant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 1, 1864.

Joseph R. Brown, sergeant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to 2d Battery, Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 1, 1865; disch. Aug. 19, 1865.

Joseph Baisley, sergeant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; died December 24th, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

William Whaley, sergeant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; died July 27th, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 4, 1863.

Romanus Dull, sergeant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; captured; died at Richmond, Va., March 4, 1865.

Frederick Shero, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865.

James D. Connel, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 29, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865.

James Mills, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to corporal March 14, 1864; must. out with company May 29, 1865.

Levi Firestone, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.

Strickler Demuth, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to corporal March 1, 1865; must. out with company May 29, 1865.

Brehan Evans, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; disch. Feb. 26, 1863.

William Helms, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; disch. March 10, 1863.

Edward T. White, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.

William H. Shaw, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. E, 9th Regt., Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.

Abraham Eicher, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 11th Regt., Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 1, 1865.

Henry Knapp, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 17, 1865.

Winfield S. Hood, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to 2d Batt., Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 20, 1865.

Josiah R. Baisley, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

David R. Gallatin, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Precursors.

Jacob Artis, must. in Aug. 25, 1862.

William A. Artis, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

William Artis, must. in Sept. 10, 1862.

David Baisley, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

David Bingham, must. in Sept. 10, 1862.

Husung Cooper, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Alex. Collins, must. in Sept. 2, 1862.

Jacob Clark, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Joseph Cunningham, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Thaddeus Cunningham, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

James Cooley, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Walter Dull, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.

Stewart Durbin, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

John W. Eazlong, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

John C. Francis, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Hawkins Firestone, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

LeRoy W. Firestone, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Gabson Helms, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Garrett Hall, must. in Sept. 20, 1862.

Samuel Helley, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Josiah Hedge, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

William H. Harvey, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Josiah M. Hart, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Joseph Ingraham, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Lloyd Johnson, must. in March 30, 1864.

Joseph N. Johnston, must. in Aug. 13, 1864.

John H. Kern, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Singleton Kimmel, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.

Alexander Keore, must. in Sept. 25, 1862.

Isaac Kerr, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Henry Loughrey, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

John Loughrey, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.

Leonard May, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.

John Mills, must. in Sept. 2, 1862.

William Miller, must. in Sept. 10, 1862.

Frederick Martin, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Nathan W. Morris, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Robert McLaughlin, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Henry Nicholson, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Jacob Ober, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.

William H. Porter, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.

John Rowen, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.

William Ritenour, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.

Conrad F. Rist, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Jeremiah Ritenour, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.

Matthew Robbins, must. in Sept. 2, 1862.

Gabriel Rugg, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Levi Stoner, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

William H. Sheppard, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

William Shirley, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Jacob Saylor, must. in Sept. 20, 1862.

John B. Stauffer, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

L. W. Shollenberger, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Clayton Vance, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

William Williams, must. in Sept. 20, 1862.

Charles H. Whitley, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Joseph O. Walker, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

William H. Whipkey, must. in Sept. 20, 1862.

CHAPTER XX.

WAR OF THE REBELLION—(Continued).

The Fourteenth Cavalry.

THE Fourteenth Cavalry, or One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, was raised in the summer and fall of 1862, under authority given by the War Department to James M. Schoonmaker, of Pittsburgh, who was at that time a line-officer in the First Maryland Cavalry. The regiment was principally made up of men recruited in the counties of Fayette, Washington, Allegheny, Armstrong, Lawrence, Warren, Erie, and Philadelphia. Fayette County contributed three companies, viz.: "B" company, Capt. Zadock Walker; "E" company, Capt. Ashbel F. Duncan; and "F" company, Capt. Calvin Springer.

The regimental rendezvous was first at Camp Home, and afterwards at Camp Montgomery, near the city of Pittsburgh. There, on the 24th of November, the Fourteenth completed its organization under the following-named field-officers: Colonel, James M. Schoonmaker; Lieutenant-Colonel, William Blakeley; Majors, Thomas Gibson, Shadrach Foley, and John M. Daily. On the same day the regiment left its camp and proceeded to Hagerstown, Md., where the men were mounted, armed, accoutred, and drilled. On the 28th of December it moved to Harper's Ferry, and encamped on the road leading thence to Charles-

town. In that vicinity it passed the winter, engaged in picketing, scouting, and occasionally skirmishing with the enemy's guerrilla bands which infested the Shenandoah Valley and the passes of the Blue Ridge.

In May, 1863, the Fourteenth moved to Grafton, W. Va., where it was attached to Gen. Averill's cavalry division, and for two months succeeding was engaged in constant marches and skirmishings with the forces of the enemy under "Mudwall" Jackson, Jenkins, and other Confederate leaders, but without incurring much loss. On the evening of the 4th of July information of the great battle of Gettysburg was received, and the regiment thereupon was moved at once to Webster, W. Va., thence to Cumberland, Md., and from there, after two or three days' delay, to Williamsport, Md., where it joined the Army of the Potomac. Advancing on the track of Gen. Lee's retreating columns, on the 15th of July it skirmished with the rear-guard of the enemy near Martinsburg, and a few days later marched to Winchester. On the 4th of August it moved with Averill on his raid to Rocky Gap. It was slightly engaged at Moorfield, W. Va., again more heavily at Warm Springs, and on the 26th and 27th of August took gallant part in an action with the cavalry and infantry forces under the Confederate Gen. Jones, near Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, holding its ground most obstinately, but at last compelled to retreat with a loss of eighty in killed, wounded, and missing. On the 31st the command reached Beverly, having been on the march engaged with the enemy constantly for twenty-seven days, traveling during that time more than six hundred miles.

After some weeks of comparative rest, the regiment again moved (November 1st) with Gen. Averill on another long raid to the southward. Passing through Huntersville, Pocahontas Co., on the 4th, it proceeded to Droop Mountain, where the enemy was found intrenched and prepared to fight, but was driven from his position with considerable loss and pursued to Lewisburg, but not overtaken. The regiment, with the rest of Averill's command, returned to New Creek, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Again, on the 8th of December, the Fourteenth was faced southward, bound for Salem, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, which point was reached on the 16th. There the troops destroyed railroad track, bridges, and an immense quantity of army stores gathered there for the use of the Confederate army, in all more than three million dollars in value. Having thus accomplished the object of the expedition, and knowing that the enemy would concentrate in force for his destruction, Averill at once commenced his retreat northward, but this was only accomplished with the greatest difficulty. "On the 20th, at Jackson's River, the Fourteenth, while in the rear struggling with the trains, which could with difficulty be moved, the horses being worn out with incessant marching, was cut off from the column by the de-

struction of the bridge, and was supposed at headquarters to have been captured. Gen. Early [Confederate] had demanded its surrender under a flag of truce, but setting fire to the train, which was completely destroyed, it forded the stream and made good its escape, rejoining the main column between Callahan's and White Sulphur Springs. That night the command swam the Greenbrier, now swollen to a perfect torrent, and crossing the Allegheny Mountains by an old bridle-path, and moving the artillery by hand, it finally reached Hillsboro', at the foot of Droop Mountain, at midnight and encamped."¹ The regiment reached Beverly on the 25th. The regiment lost in the expedition about fifty men killed, wounded, and missing. From Beverly it moved to Webster, and thence by railroad to Martinsburg, where it went into winter-quarters. During the winter, however, its duties were nearly as arduous as ever, being employed on picket, guard, and in scouting almost incessantly. It was now a part of the First (Col. Schoonmaker's) Brigade of Averill's division.

Moving from winter-quarters on the 12th of April, 1864, the command was transported to Parkersburg, on the Ohio, and thence set out on a raid southward through West Virginia to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and having also in view the destruction of the Confederate salt-works at Saltville. The latter was not accomplished, but a great amount of damage was done to the railroad in the vicinity of Blacksville. At Cove Gap, on the 10th of May, the column was attacked by the enemy, and a battle of four hours' duration ensued, in which the Fourteenth lost twelve killed and thirty-seven wounded. Joining Gen. Crook the combined forces of the command moved to Lewisburg. On the 3d of June they were ordered to move thence to Staunton, Va., to join Gen. Hunter in his campaign against Lynchburg.

At Staunton the regiment was rejoined by a detachment which (being then dismounted) was left behind at Martinsburg when the command moved from its winter-quarters in April. This detachment was under command of Capt. Ashbel F. Duncan, of "E" company. The men were soon afterwards armed and mounted, and assigned, by order of Gen. Sigel, to Stahl's brigade. At New Market, May 15th, this detachment was engaged, and sustained considerable loss. Soon afterwards it moved with Gen. Hunter on his campaign. At Piedmont, on the 5th of June, Capt. Duncan's detachment, being in the advance, suddenly encountered the enemy. In the battle which followed it advanced, dismounted, and carried an earthwork, taking a number of prisoners, and afterwards receiving high commendation from the superior officers for its gallantry in action.

Marching from Staunton on the 9th of June, the forces reached Lexington on the 11th, and Buchanan on the 13th. On the 15th the column moved to New

¹ Bates.

London, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and thence towards the objective-point of the expedition, Lynchburg. But the enemy was encountered near the city, and during the succeeding night an entire Confederate corps arrived from the Army of Northern Virginia, which made it impracticable to capture the place. Gen. Hunter then ordered a retreat, in which Schoonmaker's brigade, being then the rear-guard, was attacked by the enemy at Liberty, and sustained the assault alone for four hours, the Fourteenth Regiment losing twenty-four killed and wounded. It was again engaged north of Salem with Rosser's cavalry, losing eight killed and wounded. Finally, after an excessively toilsome march, and being at one time five days without food, it reached Parkersburg, and from there moved by rail to Martinsburg.

The enemy's forces under Early were now marching down the valley to the invasion of Maryland. Averill's troops were again put in motion, and a battle took place between them and the rebel force at Winchester on the 20th of July, the Fourteenth being engaged with some loss. On the 24th, Early's combined forces attacked Averill and Crook, and drove them to the Potomac, which they crossed and retired to Hagerstown. When the enemy, under Gen. McCausland, was retiring from the destruction of Chambersburg, Pa., he was overtaken by Averill's forces at Moorfield, W. Va., and a severe battle ensued, resulting in the defeat of the enemy and the capture of several cannon and a large number of prisoners. In this action the Fourteenth, which had the right of the first line, lost thirty-five killed and wounded. After this fight the command returned to Martinsburg, and thence to and across the Potomac, guarding the ford.

During Sheridan's brilliant campaign in the Shenandoah Valley in the fall of 1864 the Fourteenth was active and frequently engaged. In the action of September 14th it fought well, capturing an earthwork and losing heavily. At Fisher's Hill it was again engaged, but with light loss. On the 27th of September it fought with a spirit and bravery which caused an order to be issued that the name of the battle (Weyer's Cave) be inscribed on its flag. It was again engaged at Cedar Creek, October 19th, and did excellent service on that field. On the 24th, in the Luray Valley, it fought in a brisk encounter, taking some prisoners, and was again engaged with the forces of McCausland at Front Royal on the 12th of November, losing fifteen killed and wounded. Soon after this it went into winter-quarters, but was employed in constant and arduous duty through the winter. The spring campaign was opened on the 4th of April, 1865, when the regiment with its brigade moved up the valley, but met no enemy and returned to Berryville on the 6th. Gen. Lee's surrender immediately after, virtually ended the war, and on the 20th of April the regiment was ordered to Washington, and remained there for about six weeks, taking part in the grand reviews

of the armies of Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan in May. On the 11th of June it was ordered West, and proceeded to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where it was consolidated into six companies, the surplus officers being mustered out. The men were mustered out of the service at Fort Leavenworth on the 24th of August, 1865, and returned in a body to Pittsburgh, where they were discharged.

OFFICERS AND MEN IN THE FOURTEENTH CAVALRY FROM FAYETTE COUNTY.

COMPANY B.

- Zadock Walker, captain, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; discharged June 5, 1865.
 James L. Kelly, captain, must. in Nov. 18, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 Thomas R. Torrence, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 28, 1862; disch. Feb. 10, 1865.
 John H. Byers, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; pro. from second lieutenant Feb. 14, 1865; discharged June 5, 1865.
 J. B. McLaughlin, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; must. out Aug. 24, 1865.
 Thomas P. Walker, second lieutenant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. from quartermaster-sergeant Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 William M. McNutt, first sergeant, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.
 William Parkhill, first sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 28, 1865.
 Joseph A. Rypke, first sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; pro. to corporal April 1, 1864; to first sergeant May 28, 1865; com. first lieutenant June 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 31, 1865.
 Benjamin F. Townsend, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in March 31, 1864; com. second lieutenant June 6, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 Henry Page, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 28, 1865.
 John D. Feinly, com. sergeant, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 D. B. Gilchrist, com. sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 28, 1865.
 D. J. Armstrong, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 John McNary, sergeant, must. in Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 James J. Rankin, sergeant, must. in March 15, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.
 Joseph Back, sergeant, must. in Nov. 25, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 Joseph Hughes, sergeant, must. in Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 Benjamin F. Hoopes, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate Aug. 29, 1865.
 Charles Townsend, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 28, 1865.
 H. R. Brennenman, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; pro. to adjutant Jan. 27, 1865.
 Jonathan C. Knight, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 28, 1865.
 William H. Strickley, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 28, 1865.
 James A. Wilson, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 28, 1865.
 Joseph Herwick, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 28, 1865.
 James N. Tatam, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 28, 1865.
 John R. Fisher, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; not on muster-roll.
 Jesse H. McElhore, corporal, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.
 Alex. P. Wilson, corporal, must. in March 24, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 Robert Johnston, corporal, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.

James W. Shaffer, corporal, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.

Henry F. Russell, corporal, must. in March 3, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Samuel M. Kennedy, corporal, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Benjamin F. McCreight, corporal, must. in Feb. 4, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Joseph S. Fry, corporal, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.

Marcus M. Parr, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.

William Smith, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.

John C. Dewoolly, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.

Jonas C. Gilmore, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.

George Hensell, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.

Josiah C. Strickler, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1864; died at Gallipoli, Ohio, July 5, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, grave 133.

John Craig, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1864; captured and died at Richmond, Va., March 8, 1864.

William H. White, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1864; killed at Ashby's Gap, Va., Feb. 19, 1865.

John F. Gruber, lugler, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Hugh R. Morrison, blacksmith, must. in Feb. 11, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

John Walker, blacksmith, must. in March 28, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Robert M. Smith, farrier, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.

Andrew B. Davis, saddler, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.

Private.

Daniel J. Allen, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.

George Allshouse, must. in Nov. 23, 1863.

William Allshouse, must. in March 28, 1864.

James Allison, must. in Dec. 21, 1863.

Daniel B. Allen, must. in Dec. 21, 1863.

John Aul, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

John S. Aultman, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.

George Bethell, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

David C. Bethell, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

Alex. Ballentine, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

O. Landis B. Bardick, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

John Byers, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

Eljah Bailey, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

Hermann Buhl, must. in March 28, 1864.

Samuel Bostick, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Adrian Blinn, must. in March 23, 1864.

Arrou Broul, must. in March 29, 1864.

Wm. B. B. Singer, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.

Franklin Bigham, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.

David A. Byers, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Abraham H. Bate, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

John F. Bowser, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

Andrew Berry, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Christian Blinn, must. in March 29, 1864.

Andrew Barnhart, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Joseph Barnhart, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

George C. Bidwell, must. in May 4, 1864.

George W. Batts, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

John Brown, must. in Sept. 25, 1862.

David Bowman, must. in Oct. 23, 1862.

Eli Brooks, must. in Sept. 14, 1862.

William Barnhart, must. in March 23, 1862.

Frederick Byers, must. in Feb. 23, 1862.

John Bancer, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

James Boyce, must. in Aug. 23, 1864.

Peter Crouse, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.

James Cain, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

John A. Caldwell, must. in March 29, 1864.

George W. Critzer, must. in Feb. 17, 1864.

Peter S. Carothers, must. in Jan. 15, 1864.

Joseph H. Cox, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Andrew Crise, must. in March 8, 1864.

Jasper B. Constock, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

James Conroy, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

John Conn, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Eli Crawford, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

T. S. Cumberland, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

James Cook, must. in Dec. 24, 1863.

James Campbell, must. in Aug. 23, 1862.

John Congherty, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Wm. F. Dexter, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.

Ebenezer Daniels, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

James Dugan, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Jeremiah Dillen, must. in Oct. 10, 1862.

Christian Emmel, must. in March 28, 1864.

James A. Edmundson, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

William Fassell, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Reuben Farren, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

Samuel C. Foster, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Solomon W. Flowers, must. in Aug. 6, 1864.

Perry Graham, must. in March 28, 1864.

George W. Geary, must. in March 7, 1864.

William Golden, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Frederick Grupp, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.

B. Gallagher, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

Joseph D. Gilson, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

William Gilliland, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Sarax Gilson, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Edward Gunion, must. in May 5, 1864.

Anthony Haney, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Patrick Hogan, must. in Dec. 27, 1861.

Milton Hepler, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

W. G. Helffinger, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

Lamont D. B. Hill, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Michael Havill, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

John Hazen, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Socrates Hill, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.

David Houk, must. in Aug. 17, 1864.

Henry Hart, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

Stephen A. Hunter, must. in March 30, 1864.

Solomon W. Hayes, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.

David Hartz, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

John Irwin, must. in March 29, 1864.

Samuel H. Inel, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Samuel Johnston, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.

Simeon Johnston, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

William Johnston, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.

John Kerr, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

John Keener, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

Andrew Kidd, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

William Kelly, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Jacob Klink, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Richard A. King, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Elias S. Lavan, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

George F. Lother, must. in March 29, 1864.

Lewis Lowry, must. in March 11, 1864.

Gerrit Linton, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

Thomas Lowe, must. in March 15, 1864.

Reuben Lane, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

William M. Lewis, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Philip Lucids, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Jacob Lantz, must. in Sept. 3, 1862.

Daniel Laughery, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

John A. Lee, must. in Oct. 23, 1862.

David LaFollet, must. in March 23, 1864.

Thomas J. Mignels, must. in Dec. 28, 1863.

Sylvester Morton, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

Jacob K. Mitchell, must. in March 9, 1864.

Daniel Murray, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Frederick C. Muller, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

William Michaels, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

John L. Merrill, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Samuel Maxwell, must. in March 31, 1864.

James Miller, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Emanuel Martin, must. in Oct. 22, 1862.

John Moore, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.

Richard Morrison, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.

Leander Miller, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
 Lewis A. Metts, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 James McFaulsen, must. in April 13, 1864.
 Wm. H. McIntyre, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 Joseph McGee, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 James McGuckley, must. in Jan. 3, 1865.
 Joseph McDaniels, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Robert L. McGinnis, must. in Aug. 25, 1862.
 Daniel Neal, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 Andrew L. Notts, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Benjamin Nuzum, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Wm. R. Patterson, must. in Sept. 3, 1861.
 John Powell, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
 James Ritchie, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 Jacob Riddle, must. in March 9, 1864.
 Samuel Riddle, must. in March 15, 1864.
 Augustus Raul, must. in March 5, 1864.
 William H. Reppe, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 William Robinson, must. in Dec. 29, 1863.
 Joseph Robinson, must. in Dec. 29, 1863.
 John Robinson, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Seth Rigby, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 John S. Rogan, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Harrison Rieger, must. in March 8, 1864.
 John J. Rayner, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
 George Riddan, must. in Sept. 9, 1864.
 William Reedy, must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
 Allen Stewart, must. in March 21, 1864.
 Abraham Shaffer, must. in Dec. 25, 1863.
 George W. Shaffer, must. in Dec. 14, 1863.
 Franklin Shaffer, must. in Dec. 14, 1863.
 David S. Sherrard, must. in Dec. 28, 1863.
 Henry Small, must. in April 13, 1864.
 William B. Shoen, must. in Feb. 23, 1863.
 James H. Staley, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
 Martin T. Swift, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 Augustus Spence, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 Uriah Sheller, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 Fred. N. Spedman, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Isaac Stewart, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Daniel J. Spedman, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Jacob D. Stickle, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 William H. Shaffer, must. in Dec. 30, 1863.
 Abraham P. Shaffer, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
 Hugh H. Sankey, must. in Aug. 17, 1864.
 Adam Swager, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
 Richard Swager, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
 Samuel Shock, must. in March 31, 1864.
 Richard Stratton, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Henry C. Scott, must. in Oct. 16, 1862.
 Joseph T. Shrum, must. in March 31, 1862.
 C. A. Templeton, must. in March 5, 1862.
 John S. Thompson, must. in March 29, 1862.
 Hugh Townsend, must. in March 23, 1862.
 George Thompson, must. in Sept. 28, 1862.
 Allen Tate, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 James Tugby, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Samuel Tugby, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 Thomas Turner, must. in Sept. 30, 1862.
 Andrew Wassinger, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 Isaac W. Woods, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
 Peter Whitely, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Stephen Whitely, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 David Wilson, must. in March 8, 1864.
 Henry Winters, must. in March 22, 1864.
 Ansell G. West, must. in March 31, 1864.
 David Welch, must. in March 5, 1864.
 Samuel White, must. in March 2, 1864.
 Solomon Whispey, must. in Oct. 22, 1862.
 James Wallace, must. in Oct. 16, 1862.
 Abraham Walker, must. in March 29, 1864.
 Christopher Tockey, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
 Samuel Zedley, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

COMPANY E.

Ashbel F. Duncan, captain, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; died September 25th, of wounds received at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

George H. North, captain, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; pro. from quartermaster March 3, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 31, 1865.
 Samuel D. Hazlett, captain, must. in Nov. 14, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 James Hamilton, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; res. Feb. 22, 1864.
 James M. Husted, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; pro. from second lieutenant July 6, 1864; res. March 31, 1865.
 Albert G. Hogue, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; pro. from first sergeant to second lieutenant July 7, 1864; to first lieutenant May 20, 1865; res. June 9, 1865.
 Henry B. Hays, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 18, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 John W. Barclay, second lieutenant, must. in Sept. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 Evan R. Davis, first sergeant, must. in Jan. 25, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 George J. Miller, first sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
 George J. Keener, first sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; pro. to corporal Aug. 26, 1864; to first sergeant May 20, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 31, 1865.
 John W. Shroyck, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; pro. from corporal Aug. 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.
 Benjamin F. Robinson, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
 Eli H. Titus, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in March 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.
 Alpheus W. Sweeney, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. July 31, 1865.
 Robert L. Galsworth, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in Feb. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 8, 1865.
 Alexander English, commissary-sergeant, must. in Nov. 14, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 James M. Nobles, commissary-sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
 William T. Edward, sergeant, must. in Jan. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.
 Peter R. Brown, sergeant, must. in Feb. 28, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.
 Thomas H. Banks, sergeant, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.
 Lewis Hazlett, sergeant, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 S. M. Thompson, sergeant, must. in March 5, 1864; pro. to corporal June 6, 1865; to sergeant July 23, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 William Davis, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; com. second lieutenant May 20, 1865; not mustered; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
 Otho W. Core, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
 Anderson L. Osborn, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
 Andrew Core, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
 William Robinson, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
 Jabez W. McCloy, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. D July 11, 1865.
 Frederick Elsenger, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. D July 11, 1865.
 William Abraham, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; died at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 6, 1864.
 Johnston Matthews, corporal, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.
 Levi Campbell, corporal, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.
 William V. Beaman, corporal, must. in Feb. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 Amos Pfabe, corporal, must. in Feb. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 William B. Matthews, corporal, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.
 Henry Skyles, corporal, must. in Nov. 14, 1862; pro. to corporal Aug. 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 Joseph W. Linton, corporal, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; pro. to corporal Aug. 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

David L. Wilson, corporal, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; pro. to corporal Aug. 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Robert E. Pastorius, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

William J. Stewart, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

James M. Neil, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

Henry M. Hayden, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

John C. Pastorius, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

Benjamin Launtz, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

Barton S. Robinson, corporal, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 8, 1865.

Samuel H. Brown, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. D July 11, 1865.

George W. Arrison, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. D July 11, 1865.

James J. Gruver, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. D July 11, 1865.

Joseph C. Curry, corporal, must. in March 29, 1864.

Isaac H. Hall, bugler, must. in March 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1864.

Frank M. Smith, corporal, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Robert Porter, blacksmith, must. in Nov. 14, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

John M. Brown, farrier, must. in Nov. 14, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Nathan L. Walters, farrier, must. in Nov. 14, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

James A. Pratt, farrier, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

Jonathan Grindler, saddler, must. in June 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Albert Sheets, saddler, must. in June 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.

Privates.

Samuel Artist, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.

George W. Artist, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.

James H. Acklin, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.

Charles Allen, must. in Aug. 31, 1864.

Joseph Aston, must. in Sept. 23, 1864.

Elijah Artist, must. in Sept. 16, 1864.

Oliver Abel, must. in April 13, 1864.

John H. Allison, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.

Robert Atchison, must. in Nov. 13, 1862.

Harvey C. Boyd, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

Eli Black, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.

Corby Barrackman, must. in March 24, 1864.

George W. Brooks, must. in March 9, 1864.

John W. Beatty, must. in April 7, 1864.

John C. Brown, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

John Butler, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Caldwell G. Byers, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Milton Barmore, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Samuel Blas, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

John Bell, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

A. D. Brownfield, must. in Nov. 24, 1862.

James W. Bunner, must. in Sept. 12, 1864.

John A. Brown, must. in March 10, 1864.

Isaac Bouch, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Luther Bromfield, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.

John C. Brown, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

George W. Bowers, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Thomas H. Bower, must. in March 30, 1864.

Henry C. Blauy, must. in March 9, 1864.

Joseph Biglow, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Samuel Baker, must. in Oct. 5, 1864.

William C. Blaney, must. in March 9, 1864.

William F. Baulton, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

George Bowman, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Daniel Crise, must. in Dec. 14, 1863.

Edward Camp, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.

John J. Conn, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

George W. Cover, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

George W. Crooks, must. in Sept. 13, 1864.

Samuel A. Conn, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.

Jacob Conn, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.

Elias Carey, must. in Sept. 13, 1864.

Conrad Cramer, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.

John Cain, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Charles H. Comer, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

John W. Crotts, must. in Sept. 8, 1864.

Elijah Coleman, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Daniel Casey, must. in April 7, 1864.

Archibald Clarke, must. in Jan. 14, 1864.

Robert R. Creeks, must. in Feb. 5, 1864.

John Deets, must. in March 28, 1864.

Henry Dean, must. in March 24, 1864.

Jonathan Dunlap, must. in March 24, 1864.

Otho Darr, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Joseph E. Delliner, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

John F. Darrell, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

James W. Dougherty, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

W. C. Degmond, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Samuel E. Davis, must. in Sept. 12, 1862.

Lewis Davis, must. in Sept. 13, 1864.

Samuel C. Dunbar, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.

Robert Dinamore, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.

John A. Dehaven, must. in March 25, 1864.

F. H. Duncan, must. in March 31, 1864.

David Dore, must. in Jan. 18, 1864.

Alouzo A. Everly, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Michael Emerie, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.

William Epley, must. in April 6, 1864.

William Erley, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Benjamin Fogg, must. in March 25, 1864.

Henry C. Fowler, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.

Jasper C. Fox, must. in March 25, 1864.

Amos M. Frock, must. in March 16, 1864.

Jacob Farr, must. in Nov. 23, 1864.

John W. Gillen, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.

John C. Green, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

Ashbel F. Green, must. in March 9, 1864.

Lewis Gaskell, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

David Garrison, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

George Garrison, must. in April 27, 1864.

Charles Galbraith, must. in March 24, 1864.

Matthew N. Greer, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.

Joseph W. Green, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Moreland Gribble, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

Michael Howton, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.

James M. Harrison, must. in March 16, 1864.

David Heisner, must. in Jan. 15, 1864.

George Hays, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

William Hankton, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Ethelbert O. Hickle, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Aaron B. Hickle, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Thomas H. Hill, must. in Sept. 13, 1864.

William Hopton, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Richard Hill, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.

Jacob Hull, must. in March 9, 1864.

James C. Hulm, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

John Harvey, must. in April 13, 1864.

Levi Hays, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Philip G. Hughes, must. in March 12, 1864.

William Hiles, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.

John M. Hartman, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.

Andrew Humbert, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.

Robert M. Harvey, must. in Aug. 5, 1864.

William Irwin, must. in March 16, 1864.

Nicholas Iseman, must. in Feb. 15, 1864.

James S. Jack, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.

Thomas Johnston, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

William J. James, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

James W. James, must. in Oct. 23, 1864.

William Jacob, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.

Adrian Johnston, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Daniel D. Kepple, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

Joshua Kiskaden, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

Joseph Kennison, must. in Feb. 20, 1864.
 Robert L. Keener, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Henry C. Keys, must. in March 28, 1864.
 William Lago, must. in Jan. 4, 1864.
 James Lockwood, must. in March 29, 1864.
 John H. Lynch, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Charles Ludwig, must. in Sept. 8, 1864.
 Noah Lape, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 James W. D. Lowe, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
 Andrew P. Loughry, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Andrew J. Malarky, must. in Feb. 3, 1864.
 James W. Malone, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.
 Abraham B. Maurt, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 M. D. Mercer, must. in Oct. 22, 1863.
 Alpheus Maple, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Street F. Marsteller, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
 William Mallaty, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.
 Harvey Monteith, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.
 Elijah Myers, must. in March 10, 1864.
 Thomas Martio, must. in Dec. 9, 1863.
 Lewis R. Mechling, must. in Feb. 2, 1864.
 Reason Moore, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 William Mauler, must. in Nov. 18, 1864.
 Josiah Mitchell, must. in March 10, 1864.
 William V. Mayfield, must. in April 8, 1864.
 Reese J. Mosier, must. in March 9, 1864.
 Andrew J. Martin, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Charles A. Mesterget, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 David R. Meaus, must. in March 25, 1864.
 Joseph Miller, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Samuel McCarty, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 John F. McCarty, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Joseph McCormick, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
 Alexander McLain, must. in Feb. 13, 1864.
 James McDonald, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
 Isaac H. Neff, must. in Nov. 14, 1862.
 William T. Neal, must. in March 29, 1864.
 Isaiah H. Ollinger, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Hugh O'Neil, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Wilkins W. Osborn, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Henry M. Osborn, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Charles O'Neil, must. in Oct. 26, 1864.
 John W. O'Neil, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Isaac B. Osborn, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.
 Adolph Provance, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.
 Oliver Parker, must. in March 28, 1864.
 Henry H. Poundstone, must. in April 7, 1864.
 Thomas H. Pearson, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Edward F. Pugh, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Ashbel F. Pratt, must. in Sept. 24, 1864.
 James K. Provance, must. in March 6, 1864.
 John Pastorius, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Isaac Pratt, must. in Sept. 26, 1864.
 James W. Pastorius, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 John Recht, must. in Nov. 14, 1862.
 George W. Reep, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
 David Rumbaugh, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
 George W. Rogers, must. in March 25, 1864.
 Perry Robins, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Thomas S. Rector, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Alexander Rush, must. in Sept. 21, 1864.
 John C. Ruttle, must. in Sept. 12, 1864.
 John Rodgers, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
 Albert H. Rea, must. in Feb. 15, 1864.
 John Rumble, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Franklin Richard, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Wilbur F. Ritchie, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 John Robinson, must. in Jan. 9, 1864.
 Otto M. Rhodes, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
 Elmer Snyder, must. in March 24, 1864.
 H. Schieverterring, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
 Adam W. Snyder, must. in Feb. 2, 1864.
 Isaac D. Seese, must. in March 19, 1864.
 Henry Sherer, must. in March 9, 1864.
 William Sturgeon, must. in March 24, 1864.
 Wm. M. C. K. Smith, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 George W. Shuff, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Jeremiah Stewart, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Samuel M. Simonton, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Clark R. Stoner, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.
 Gottlieb Sterner, must. in Sept. 24, 1864.
 John H. Simpson, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.
 Matthew Sheridan, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
 John Sutton, must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
 Estep Smith, must. in Sept. 22, 1864.
 Joseph M. Sangston, must. in Sept. 24, 1864.
 James S. Saunders, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
 Winfield S. Shepard, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
 William Snow, must. in March 24, 1864.
 George W. Stewart, must. in Nov. 18, 1864.
 Alpheus Swearingen, must. in Oct. 28, 1864.
 Edward Seiberts, must. in Nov. 23, 1864.
 William M. Stone, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.
 Woodbury Smith, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Arthur Stevens, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Martin Stoner, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.
 Philip Troutman, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
 John Thompson, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.
 Benjamin F. Tobin, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 And. J. Thompson, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.
 Robert Thompson, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
 Thomas M. Williamson, must. in March 31, 1864.
 Alpheus Woody, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Henry K. Ward, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Thomas Williams, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 John Williams, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Morgan B. Wilcox, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Daniel Walters, must. in July 27, 1864.
 John M. Weltner, must. in July 26, 1864.
 Samuel Whetler, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 John Weaver, must. in March 29, 1864.
 Thomas B. Walker, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Benjamin Woody, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 William H. Younkens, must. in Aug. 2, 1864.
 William F. Young, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
 James W. Yager, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Uriah T. Young, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Calvin Springer, captain, must. in Nov. 29, 1862; disch. Jan. 18, 1864.
 James J. Jackson, captain, must. in Nov. 29, 1862; wounded at White Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 26, 1863; pro. from first lieutenant Jan. 14, 1864; disch. Dec. 6, 1864.
 J. S. Schounmaker, captain, must. in Nov. 29, 1862; pro. from second to first lieutenant Jan. 14, 1864; to captain Jan. 28, 1865; disch. by general order July 31, 1865.
 Charles W. E. Welty, captain, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 John H. Nesmith, first lieutenant, must. in Oct. 21, 1862; pro. from first sergeant to second lieutenant May 15, 1864; to first lieutenant Jan. 28, 1865; wounded at Ashby's Gap, Va., Feb. 19, 1865; disch. by general order July 31, 1865.
 Wm. H. Colling, first lieutenant, must. in Sept. 11, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 N. E. Huntsman, second lieutenant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; pro. from first sergeant Co. D Jan. 27, 1865; trans. to Co. D July 31, 1865.
 Milton H. McCormick, second lieutenant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 Jordan M. Nesmith, first sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 James H. Nesmith, first sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 Jesse F. Core, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in Jan. 7, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 John J. Hertzog, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; pro. from sergeant Jan. 14, 1864; disch. by general order May 30, 1865.
 Clark McLaughlin, commissary-sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 Daniel W. Dull, sergeant, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 Benjamin F. Siple, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
 Samuel M. Kerr, sergeant, must. in Feb. 14, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Aaron T. Crow, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; pro. from corporal July 31, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

William Liston, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; pro. from private May 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

John M. Holmes, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; absent in hospital at must. out.

Jonathan Boyd, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

William Dull, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

John A. Mikesell, corporal, must. in Feb. 4, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

William Stull, corporal, must. in Feb. 28, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Joseph E. Richey, corporal, must. in Feb. 8, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

John Fleming, corporal, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Samuel A. Bryson, must. in Feb. 6, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Robert Hazlett, corporal, must. in Jan. 5, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Hamilton C. Inglis, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; pro. to corporal March 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

Harry Prophet, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

Sampson B. Hart, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

Herman Detrick, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

Theodore Mondolle, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

David McKinney, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Jacob Aurell, bugler, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

John G. Hart, bugler, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; pro. to chief bugler June 1, 1865.

Abner S. Roberts, blacksmith, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

Michael Frick, farrier, must. in March 31, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Anderson Miner, farrier, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Hugh C. Brown, saddler, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

Privates.

Francis S. Altman, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

Frauk Abel, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

David Brooks, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Daniel Brooks, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.

Lewis D. Buzzard, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Samuel R. Banks, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.

George W. Bowie, must. in Dec. 2, 1863.

Henry Burns, must. in Dec. 2, 1863.

John Baker, must. in Oct. 7, 1864.

John Ball, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Edward M. Brynon, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Isaac Balsinger, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Allen Bryner, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

Andrew Brobst, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.

John Bierworth, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.

Wm. Brownfield, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

George W. Burner, must. in Sept. 16, 1864.

Joseph C. Brady, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.

T. J. Buner, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Judson Bodkins, must. in Aug. 1, 1862.

W. M. Burchinal, must. in April 14, 1864.

John C. Bumer, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Wm. T. Buner, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Samuel Bumsworth, must. in Feb. 28, 1862.

James K. Burgess, must. in March 9, 1862.

James Braddie, must. in Sept. 7, 1862.

T. M. Clelland, must. in Feb. 16, 1862.

G. W. Campbell, must. in Feb. 25, 1862.

John Cain, must. in Dec. 2, 1863.

Ewing Christopher, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

John C. Core, must. in Dec. 25, 1863.

John C. Cartin, must. in Sept. 5, 1864.

Francis Carney, must. in March 31, 1864.

Andrew Cooper, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Patrick B. Cooley, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

John Collins, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Andrew E. Collins, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.

Andrew Dodson, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.

Stewart Durban, must. in Aug. 1, 1863.

Thomas Dougherty, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Abraham Evans, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

John A. Early, must. in July 12, 1864.

A. H. Eshenbaugh, must. in March 24, 1864.

Thomas W. Elliott, must. in March 20, 1864.

David Emerson, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

David T. Fry, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.

Wm. A. Fleming, must. in Feb. 4, 1864.

James Frazier, must. in Jan. 20, 1864.

Wm. H. Fry, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Nicholas Frishecom, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.

F. M. Fleming, must. in Jan. 4, 1864.

James Dougherty, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

William A. Evans, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.

Philip Frederick, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Allison Freeman, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Edmund Federer, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.

James A. George, must. in March 27, 1864.

Richard German, must. in Jan. 20, 1864.

Henry D. Gilmore, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Leopold Gross, must. in Aug. 12, 1864.

George P. Green, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.

Levi Goodwin, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Wm. B. Gowl, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

John Gardner, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.

Eckhart Houk, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.

Jacob Houk, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.

Willis B. Harbaugh, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.

Isaac R. Houk, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.

Henry Hair, must. in Feb. 4, 1864.

John Hand, must. in Jan. 20, 1864.

Miles Hand, must. in Aug. 1, 1863.

Edward S. Hayden, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Reuben Houk, must. in Jan. 4, 1864.

Alanson Hudson, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

David L. Hall, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Abraham Hill, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.

Jacob Hill, must. in Nov. 23, 1864.

Alexander Hager, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Fred. M. Hicks, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

John M. Hackett, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Mitchell Hamil, must. in Feb. 20, 1864.

James Hagan, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.

Andrew Hall, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Robert Hamilton, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Jesse Hall, must. in Feb. 27, 1862.

Thomas Hughes, must. in March 29, 1862.

Peter Ingles, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Samuel Ingles, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Peter K. Johnson, must. in Feb. 25, 1862.

John Johnson, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

William James, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Joseph Johnson, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Wm. Kirkwood, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

Butler Kissinger, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

James W. Kennan, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.

John Kelsor, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.

W. H. Kent, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Jacob Leonard, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.

Valorius Lilly, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Abraham Liston, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

David Lafferty, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Matthias Lilly, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

James W. Luellau, must. in Sept. 8, 1862.

Wm. F. Leech, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Wm. C. Leasty, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.

Andrew Lancaster, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

David Leech, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

John Lowrie, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Jacob Lowrie, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Noah Lape, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Lucius S. Marten, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 Wm. B. Mitchell, must. in March 12, 1864.
 Peter Mitchell, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 James H. Morrison, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Frederick R. Martin, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Michael C. Monroe, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Conrad Myers, must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
 John Morrow, must. in Aug. 23, 1864.
 George Miller, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Zachariah Moon, must. in March 15, 1864.
 Joseph Miller, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Harry L. Maple, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Everett Meyers, must. in Feb. 2, 1864.
 Curtis McQuillian, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Wm. A. McDowell, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.
 Matthew S. McFarvey, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
 Francis McHenry, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
 John B. McMullen, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Robert P. McLellan, must. in Sept. 17, 1864.
 Wm. McCloskey, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.
 John Neeman, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Joseph M. Olinger, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
 James W. Orr, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
 Andrew Ochmes, must. in Jan. 4, 1864.
 George D. Peterman, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
 Martin Peterman, must. in Feb. 13, 1864.
 J. W. Poundstone, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Wm. H. Parker, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 Bliss Palmer, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 John H. Preston, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Jimp S. Patterson, must. in Dec. 24, 1863.
 Joseph Rowen, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
 David Rowen, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 John Rutledge, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 John Richards, must. in Dec. 28, 1863.
 George Reshel, must. in Aug. 30, 1864.
 John Rhoe, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.
 Absalom Riddle, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.
 David J. Roberts, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Joseph Randolph, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Newton D. Shannon, must. in April 26, 1864.
 William Snyder, must. in March 28, 1864.
 Henry Shaffer, must. in Feb. 20, 1864.
 Jacob Siple, Jr., must. in March 25, 1864.
 Amos Sylbert, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Sylvester C. Skinner, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
 James Staunton, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Philip Smalley, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Wm. W. Slump, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
 Samuel Spidebottom, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Cyrus B. Sargent, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 John Skelly, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Matthew Silks, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 George Smith, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Archibald Skyles, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Adam Spicker, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 James Sherry, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 H. F. Smallwood, must. in Dec. 24, 1863.
 Lafayette Salisbury, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
 Jonathan Sheetz, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Daniel Soerens, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 John C. States, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.
 John Shepherd, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
 James Stockhill, must. in March 18, 1864.
 John Strickland, must. in Oct. 27, 1862.
 Scott Sprague, must. in Oct. 27, 1862.
 John Sarp, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
 Alexander Tarr, must. in March 17, 1864.
 Joseph Toy, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Henry Turney, must. in Feb. 15, 1864.
 Job Thorp, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 George W. Taylor, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Andrew Thorp, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Jacob Tressler, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Wm. Tibbs, must. in April 14, 1862.
 Wm. Vausickle, must. in Sept. 17, 1862.

Joseph A. Wott, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 Wallace Watterson, must. in July 12, 1864.
 Charles Warner, must. in Nov. 22, 1862.
 William Warlick, must. in Jan. 7, 1864.
 Matthew Wilson, must. in Dec. 14, 1863.
 Alpheus Wilson, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 John Waunan, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 David C. Winders, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 George Wygold, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.
 Martin Wygold, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.
 Frank Woodwides, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Isaiah Wilson, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 S. P. Waltonbaugh, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 James Williams, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 William Willy, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 William Woods, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
 Joel T. Woods, must. in Aug. 18, 1864.
 George W. Zinn, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.

CHAPTER XXI.

WAR OF THE REBELLION—(Continued).

The Sixteenth Cavalry.

THE Sixteenth Cavalry, numbered the One Hundred and Sixty-first of the Pennsylvania Line, and one of the most renowned cavalry regiments in the service of the United States in the war of the Rebellion, was raised in the fall of 1862, and composed of men from twenty counties of the State of Pennsylvania. The rendezvous was first established at Camp Simmons, near Harrisburg, but was afterwards removed to Camp McClellan, where the regimental organization was completed about the middle of November. The field-officers of the Sixteenth at its organization were: Colonel, John Irvin Gregg, a veteran of the Mexican war and a line-officer in the regular army; Lieutenant-Colonel, Lorenzo D. Rodgers, of Venango County; Majors, William A. West, of Fayette County, William H. Fry, of Philadelphia, and John Stroup, of Mifflin. Two companies of the regiment were composed of men recruited in Fayette County, viz.: Company B, Capt. John T. Hurst, and Company G, Capt. John K. Fisher.

On the 30th of November the regiment proceeded to Washington, D. C., and was moved thence to a camp near Bladensburg, Md. On the 3d of January, 1863, it moved to the Rappahannock, and went into winter-quarters near the railroad bridge over Potomac Creek, being assigned to duty with Averill's brigade, which was then attached to the Army of the Potomac. Its winter duty was severe, it being almost continually on picket duty on a line nearly eight miles from the regimental camp. On the 17th of March, 1863, the Sixteenth fought its first battle at Kelly's Ford, on which occasion it occupied the right of the line and did its duty well, though with slight loss.

In the spring campaign of 1863, which culminated in the battle of Chancellorsville, the Sixteenth was constantly active, the men being almost continually in the saddle from the 13th of April, when they left

their winter-quarters, until the 5th of May, when the Army of the Potomac recrossed the Rappahannock after the disaster of Chancellorsville. During this time the regiment skirmished with the enemy's cavalry at Brandy Station (April 29th) and at Ely's Ford (May 2d), but in these affairs lost only one man killed. On the 25th of May the cavalry of the two armies were hotly engaged at Brandy Station, but the Sixteenth, being without saddles, did not take an active part in the fight. On the 11th of June it was brigaded with the Fourth Pennsylvania, Tenth New York, and First Maine Regiments of cavalry, forming the Second Brigade (under Col. J. I. Gregg) of the Second Division of the cavalry corps under Gen. Pleasanton.

The Confederate army under Gen. Lee was moving to the invasion of Pennsylvania, and on the 13th of June the cavalry corps commenced the northward march which led to the battle-field of Gettysburg. On the 18th the Sixteenth took the advance, and was compelled to fight its way through nearly the entire day. On the following day it was the same, the Sixteenth fighting dismounted and taking the enemy's positions one after another, but only losing eleven killed and wounded. On the 21st the enemy again disputed the way, and were driven in some disorder through Ashby's Gap.

In the conflict at Gettysburg the regiment with its brigade was partially engaged on the 2d of July, but suffered very slight loss. On the 3d it was in line and under artillery fire, but not actively engaged. In the pursuit of Lee's retreating army, after the battle, it took active part, and on the 16th of July, beyond Shepherdstown, Va., it stood in line for eight hours, during a part of which time it bore the weight of a fierce attack of the Confederate cavalry, losing twenty-one killed and wounded. Among the latter was Capt. John K. Fisher, of "G" company, who received wounds by which he was disabled for service.

After the escape of Gen. Lee and the crossing of the Army of the Potomac into Virginia, the Sixteenth took part in nearly all the marches, countermarches, skirmishes, and fights of the cavalry corps during the remainder of the year down to the movement against the enemy's strong works at Mine Run, its aggregate losses in these operations being quite large. After the abandonment of the Mine Run campaign it recrossed the Rapidan and encamped near Bealton Station. From the 21st to the 31st of December it was employed with the brigade in an expedition to Luray, where some factories and a large amount of Confederate stores were destroyed. Immediately after this it took part in a raid to Front Royal, from which it returned by way of Manassas Gap, and about the middle of January, 1864, went into winter-quarters at Turkey Run, near Warrenton.

In the spring campaign of 1864 the brigade of which the Sixteenth was a part, crossed the Rapidan and entered the Wilderness with the Second Corps

of the Army of the Potomac. It became engaged on the 6th of May, and again on the 7th, when the Sixteenth fought dismounted, and bravely held its position against determined attacks of the enemy. On the 8th eight companies of the regiment, mounted, charged with the sabre, suffering considerable loss. On the 9th the cavalry, under Gen. P. H. Sheridan, moved around the right flank of Lee's army, destined for a raid against Richmond. A large number of Union prisoners on their way from the Wilderness battle-grounds to the Southern prisons were released, and the cavalry column destroyed immense quantities of stores at the Beaver Dam Station of the Richmond and Potomac Railroad. On the morning of the 11th, at Hanover Church, the enemy attacked furiously, but was repulsed. In the fighting of that day the Confederate cavalry general J. E. B. Stuart was killed. On the 12th, at daybreak, the Union cavalry entered the outer works of Richmond, but the position could not be held. The enemy closed in overwhelming numbers on three sides of the Union force, whose situation became hourly more critical, but Sheridan released himself by desperate fighting, and crossing the Chickahominy, rejoined the main army on the 25th of May.

A movement by Gregg and Merritt down the Pamunkey, on the 26th, resulted in the heavy engagement at Hawes' Shop in the afternoon of the 28th, in which action the Sixteenth lost twenty-four killed and wounded. A few days later the regiment with its brigade accompanied Sheridan in his expedition towards Lynchburg, and in a sharp fight which resulted at Trevillian Station the Sixteenth lost sixteen killed and wounded. Unable to reach Lynchburg, Sheridan turned back and made his way to White House, on the Pamunkey, from which place with his own train and eight hundred additional wagons belonging to the Army of the Potomac he marched on the 25th of June for the James River. The enemy was determined to capture the trains if possible, and for that purpose made a most desperate assault in greatly superior numbers at St. Mary's Church, but were repelled and finally driven back by Gregg's command, which covered the right on the roads leading from Richmond. In this engagement the Sixteenth took prominent part, and fought with its customary stubbornness and gallantry, repelling repeated charges of the enemy. Crossing the James, the command was sent on the 1st of July to the relief of Gen. Wilson, who was in a critical situation on the Weldon Railroad, but he escaped from his perilous position without assistance.

Late in July the regiment with its division and a column of infantry recrossed the James on a reconnaissance in force, in which the Sixteenth became engaged near Malvern Hill, charging, mounted, and lost nine killed and wounded. The expedition returned on the 30th. About the middle of August the division again crossed to the north side of the James,

and fought at Deep Run and White's Tavern. In the latter fight the Sixteenth lost thirty-one killed and wounded out of a total of less than two hundred men which it took in. Again, on an expedition to the Weldon Railroad, it was engaged on the 23d, 24th, and 25th of August, losing in the three days' skirmish twelve killed and wounded. On the 15th and 16th of September it was again skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry near Poplar Spring Church. About this time the regiment was armed with the Spencer repeater in place of the Sharp's carbine previously used. On the 27th of October it was heavily engaged at Boydton plank-road, losing thirty-one killed and wounded. From the 1st to the 7th of December it was engaged in raiding along the Weldon Railroad, but suffered no loss. On the 12th it returned to camp, and soon after went into winter-quarters at Hancock's Station. During the winter (February 6th) it fought in the battle of Hatcher's Run, dismounted, and sustained a loss of fifteen killed and wounded, among the latter being Lieut. George W. Brooks, of "B" company.

In the closing campaign of 1865, the Sixteenth, like the rest of the cavalry, was in constant activity. On the 31st of March, in an engagement at Dinwiddie Court-House, it lost eighteen killed and wounded, Capt. Frederick W. Heslop, of "G" company, being among the latter. In the fight at Five Forks, April 2d, it lost seven killed and wounded. On the 5th, at Amelia Springs, and on the 6th, at Sailor's Creek, its loss was eighteen killed and wounded, the list of the latter including Capt. H. H. Oliphant, of "G," and Lieut. William M. Everhart, of "B" company. Lieut. Norman J. Ball, of "G" company, was among the wounded in the engagement at Farmville, on the 7th.

After the surrender of Lee (April 9th) the regiment was moved to Petersburg, and thence to North Carolina, to support the advancing columns of Sherman, but soon returned, and was sent to Lynchburg to guard the captured stores and preserve order. It remained there till the beginning of August, when it was moved to Richmond, and there mustered out of service on the 7th of that month.

FAYETTE COUNTY MEMBERS OF THE SIXTEENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.

John T. Hurst, captain, must. in Nov. 7, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate March 30, 1863.

Robert W. McDowell, captain, must. in Sept. 26, 1862; pro. from first lieutenant March 30, 1863; brevet major March 13, 1865; com. major May 18, 1865; not must.; trans. to Co. A July 24, 1865.

Henry H. Oliphant, captain, trans. from Co. G July 24, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

George W. Brooks, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; pro. from second lieutenant March 30, 1863; brevet captain March 13, 1865; com. captain May 18, 1865; wounded at Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.

Michael Cannon, first lieutenant, must. in Sept. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Samuel Thompson, second lieutenant, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; pro. from first sergeant March 30, 1863; wounded at Ely's Ford, Va., May 2, 1863; disch. on surgeon's certificate Nov. 24, 1863.

William M. Everhart, second lieutenant, must. in Aug. 28, 1864; pro. from sergeant Co. L July 24, 1864; brevet captain March 3, 1865; com. first lieutenant May 18, 1865; wounded at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.

Henry Schively, second lieutenant, must. in Oct. 13, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

James Rawl, first sergeant, must. in Feb. 16, 1865; pro. from private June 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

William A. McDowell, first sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to commissary subsistence Nov. 16, 1862.

William H. Hagans, first sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate March 6, 1863.

Isaac P. Eberhart, first sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 13, 1865.

William F. Walter, first sergeant, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; pro. from sergeant to quartermaster-sergeant Nov. 16, 1863; first sergeant Sept. 1, 1864; com. second lieutenant May 18, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

James E. Easton, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; pro. from private Co. M June 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

William Wood, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in Oct. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.

Abraham F. Fouch, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; pro. from corporal to sergeant Nov. 16, 1863; quartermaster-sergeant Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

John Dugan, commissary-sergeant, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; pro. from private June 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Jonathan Cable, commissary-sergeant, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 28, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Henry F. Blair, sergeant, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; pro. from bugler to corporal May 1, 1865; sergeant June 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Ezekiel Thomas, sergeant, must. in Oct. 25, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Andrew Brink, sergeant, must. in Oct. 28, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Henry A. Fisher, sergeant, must. in Oct. 22, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Alonzo Crippin, sergeant, must. in Oct. 25, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Jeremiah B. Foulke, sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate April 9, 1863.

Benjamin F. Harris, sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 24, 1865.

Thomas Eiling, sergeant, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Nathan Smith, sergeant, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

William Colvin, sergeant, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Samuel L. Brown, sergeant, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. A.

Joseph R. Brooks, sergeant, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; trans. to Co. A.

Jonas Edinfield, corporal, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; pro. to corporal June 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Jacob Wynn, corporal, must. in Oct. 16, 1862; pro. to corporal June 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

George Lupfer, corporal, must. in March 3, 1865; pro. to corporal June 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Lewis O'Connell, corporal, must. in Oct. 9, 1862; pro. to corporal June 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

John M. Q. Smith, corporal, must. in Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

James A. McCormick, corporal, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Charles A. Bailey, corporal, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Edgar A. Dunham, corporal, must. in Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Joseph R. Norris, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate March 16, 1863.

Joseph N. Lewis, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate March 16, 1863.

George W. Palmer, corporal, must. in Sept. 19, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate Feb. 19, 1865.

Albert G. Dougherty, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.

Tobias J. Coil, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1862.
 Allen Barriclow, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 7, 1863.
 Nathan Perden, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; died at Stony Creek, Dec. 1, 1864.
 Alexander Brown, corporal, must. in Sept. 30, 1864; died at Dinwiddie Court-House, Va., March 31, 1865.
 Andrew J. Purdy, corporal, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.
 George W. Gilmore, corporal, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.
 John B. Mayborn, corporal, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.
 James D. Dixon, corporal, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; pro. to corporal Nov. 16, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
 Jacob F. Mauk, corporal, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; trans. to Co. A.
 John W. Lewis, corporal, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; trans. to Co. A.
 Nicholas Dick, corporal, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; trans. to Co. A.
 John Colvin, corporal, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; trans. to Co. A.
 Robert Foster, corporal, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. A.
 Jonathan D. Moyer, bugler, must. in March 7, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
 William Stapleton, bugler, must. in March 1, 1865; pro. to bugler July 24, 1865; must. out Aug. 11, 1865.
 Robert H. Haines, blacksmith, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
 Harrison Cox, blacksmith, must. in Sept. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
 John Kell, blacksmith, must. in Sept. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
 John M. Giotfelty, farrier, must. in March 1, 1865; pro. to farrier July 24, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
 Samuel Betts, farrier, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch. by G. O. April 9, 1863.
 George W. Hagan, saddler, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; pro. from bugler July 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
 Daniel E. Whetsel, saddler, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Privates.

Alfred T. Augustine, must. in March 1, 1865.
 Rouben G. Altman, must. in March 3, 1865.
 James Anderson, must. in March 3, 1865.
 Amos Abby, must. in Oct. 28, 1862.
 Thomas J. Archer, must. in Oct. 28, 1862.
 Lewis Andrews, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
 George Butler, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.
 Archibald Bird, must. in March 1, 1865.
 Edward Barr, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
 Ambrose J. Binacle, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
 Henry Baylor, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
 James Barneard, must. in Jan. 1, 1865.
 John Balky, must. in Jan. 14, 1864.
 John Beans, must. in Jan. 22, 1865.
 Zephaniah B. Bane, must. in Dec. 19, 1863.
 Henry W. Beeson, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 George Browneller, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Albert W. Bohlen, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 George Barricklow, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 George Brooks, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 Henry H. Beeson, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 William Brooks, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Leander Buttermore, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 John Bundorf, must. in Oct. 7, 1862.
 Russell Bush, must. in Oct. 27, 1862.
 Thomas Bowel, must. in Oct. 28, 1862.
 James Brown, must. in Oct. 30, 1862.
 George W. Campbell, must. in March 1, 1865.
 James Casey, must. in March 1, 1863.
 Thomas Canfield, must. in March 6, 1865.
 Wm. J. Confer, must. in March 22, 1864.
 Simon T. Culver, must. in Jan. 26, 1865.
 Stewart Christopher, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 George B. Craft, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 James L. Cook, must. in Oct. 26, 1862.
 Charles G. Campbell, must. in Oct. 27, 1862.
 George B. Canfield, must. in Feb. 6, 1864.

David Carver, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
 John Deter, must. in Feb. 4, 1865.
 George Deter, must. in Feb. 4, 1865.
 Gabriel Derr, must. in March 6, 1865.
 George S. Dart, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
 Peter Drew, must. in March 6, 1865.
 Abraham Dunham, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Edward Delaney, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
 Henry Dick, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Benjamin Dick, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Jeremiah Duff, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 William H. Deibert, must. in Feb. 27, 1865.
 George Ecknard, must. in Jan. 1, 1865.
 Elijah Ellenberger, must. in Oct. 15, 1862.
 John S. Etling, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 James Flannary, must. in March 3, 1865.
 John Fields, must. in March 3, 1865.
 Edward Fox, must. in Feb. 3, 1865.
 George Featners, must. in Jan. 1, 1865.
 David Fetz, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Levi Francis, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Lazarus K. Foulke, must. in Oct. 22, 1862.
 James Flensing, must. in Oct. 17, 1862.
 John Fulton, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Isaac P. Foster, must. in Oct. 27, 1862.
 Samuel G. Fulmer, must. in Oct. 7, 1862.
 Peter J. Gallagher, must. in March 3, 1865.
 Henry Garrett, must. in March 7, 1865.
 Andrew J. Gordon, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Jonathan Gans, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 James Gaddis, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Cookson D. Green, must. in Aug. 12, 1862.
 Joseph Glassburn, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Peter C. Grimm, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 George C. Grimm, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
 Henry Grimm, must. in Oct. 17, 1862.
 Valentine Hecknor, must. in March 8, 1865.
 John Hall, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
 David M. Hand, must. in March 6, 1865.
 Henry P. Horn, must. in Jan. 25, 1865.
 Irvin S. Harkness, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
 William Hall, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Jacob Helsel, must. in Oct. 1, 1862.
 Hatfield Hayden, must. in Oct. 20, 1862.
 John Herberger, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 S. Higginbotham, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Daniel Ives, must. in Oct. 25, 1862.
 William G. Jenkins, must. in March 1, 1865.
 William H. Jordan, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 Frederick Johnston, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Benj. F. Johnston, must. in Oct. 27, 1862.
 Alfred M. Kinell, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
 Hiram Kimmel, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
 David J. Karchner, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Jacob Kessler, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
 Charles Katz, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
 Henry King, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 George W. Kelly, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 David P. Kelly, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Victor L. Keltz, must. in Oct. 28, 1862.
 John Lent, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
 Geo. L. Levensgood, must. in March 7, 1865.
 Samuel Lindsay, must. in March 4, 1864.
 Isaac Levett, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Cyrus Laughrey, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.
 Edward Laughrey, must. in Oct. 21, 1862.
 David Levy, must. in Feb. 13, 1865.
 J. D. Lancaster, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Robert Lytle, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Joseph Laughrey, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Joseph P. Love, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.
 Samuel Linderuth, must. in Feb. 20, 1865.
 George W. Morris, must. in March 1, 1864.
 Daniel Moul, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
 Reuben Mabius, must. in March 7, 1865.
 William Moser, must. in March 6, 1865.
 Nathan Moyer, must. in March 7, 1865.

Isaac Moyer, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
 Andrew Miller, must. in Jan. 1, 1865.
 Alexander C. Mais, must. in March 1, 1865.
 Calvin Miller, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 Calvin B. Miller, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Joseph Means, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 James Mitchell, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Emergence Marguese, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
 Peter H. Miller, must. in Aug. 31, 1864.
 Philip L. Miller, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.
 Frederick Martio, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 John Martin, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 James May, must. in Oct. 17, 1862.
 Wm. H. Merkle, must. in Oct. 18, 1862.
 Henry Munsloe, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 James McClintock, must. in March 1, 1865.
 John V. McLane, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Joseph A. McCoy, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Daniel McKinzie, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
 Joseph McMannis, must. in Oct. 17, 1862.
 John S. Nelson, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
 Samuel E. Noble, must. in March 3, 1865.
 Simon Narrasse, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 John Nickler, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Benjamin Nickleson, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Daniel Oswald, must. in March 7, 1865.
 Perry Ogden, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
 John Pringle, must. in Feb. 19, 1865.
 John Propper, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 John F. Phillips, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Samuel S. Porter, must. in Sept. 4, 1862.
 Alfred N. Patterson, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Jacob B. Plumley, must. in Oct. 18, 1862.
 Eli Randall, must. in March 24, 1864.
 Aaron Riley, must. in March 4, 1865.
 Michael Roach, must. in March 7, 1865.
 William Rine, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Jacob Richter, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
 Jacob W. Reese, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Henry Richter, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Martin Rutter, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Robert C. Riffin, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Henry D. Reese, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Daniel Riser, must. in Oct. 27, 1862.
 Horace Sias, must. in Oct. 21, 1862.
 Edward Smith, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
 Allen Shephard, must. in Sept. 29, 1862.
 John Sagar, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
 Frederick Steckley, must. in March 6, 1865.
 Adam Shewy, must. in March 6, 1865.
 John D. Suttles, must. in Jan. 26, 1865.
 Daniel E. Sickles, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 W. H. Sisler, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
 Amos Sullivan, must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
 John Sigler, must. in Oct. 18, 1862.
 Lemuel Sutton, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 John Smith, must. in Sept. 18, 1862.
 Paul Shetoz, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
 Robert D. Smith, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Jacob Shelkey, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 William R. Strawn, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Abraham E. Stoner, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 George Shriver, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Abraham Snyder, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Jacob Senniff, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Jacob C. Smith, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Ashbel Smith, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 George Seighman, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Christian Swartz, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 John Shoup, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Samuel Shoup, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Smith Stauffer, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Daniel Stauffer, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 John W. Stauffer, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Nelson Shufelt, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Thomas Sullivan, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Samuel W. Schwartz, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.

Ephraim B. Schroppe, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.
 William V. Thompson, must. in March 3, 1864.
 William H. Thompson, must. in Feb. 4, 1865.
 John Thomas, must. in Jan. 25, 1865.
 George W. Turner, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 John Trader, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Henry W. Templin, must. in Oct. 27, 1862.
 Joseph B. Taylor, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.
 William Vought, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Samuel Wood, must. in Oct. 23, 1862.
 Daniel West, must. in Feb. 6, 1865.
 Julius Werdeman, must. in Jan. 24, 1865.
 Joseph Will, must. in Aug. 23, 1864.
 James Walters, must. in Oct. 28, 1862.
 James Wilson, must. in Sept. 29, 1862.
 John K. Weindt, must. in March 6, 1865.
 James Wilson, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 John Wood, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 William Whetstone, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 John Way, must. in Sept. 18, 1862.
 James M. Wilson, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 David S. White, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Isaac Wimer, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 William H. Weir, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 William M. Wood, must. in Oct. 28, 1862.
 Joseph Wallace, must. in Sept. 18, 1862.
 Jacob J. Yarger, must. in March 6, 1862.
 Henry Yehert, must. in March 7, 1862.
 Frederick Zech, must. in Feb. 16, 1862.

COMPANY G.

William A. West, captain, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; pro. to major Nov. 5, 1862.
 John K. Fisher, captain, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; pro. from first lieutenant Nov. 19, 1862; disch. December 1st, for wounds received at Shepherdstown, W. Va., July 16, 1863.
 Henry H. Olinphant, captain, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; pro. from regimental commissary-sergeant to second lieutenant April 1, 1863; to captain March 28, 1864; brevet major March 13, 1865; wounded at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; trans. to Co. B July 24, 1865.
 Frederick W. Heslop, captain, must. in March 1, 1862; wounded at Dinwiddie Court-House March 31, 1865; disch. April 9, 1866; veteran.
 George W. Brown, first lieutenant, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; pro. from second lieutenant Nov. 20, 1862; disch. March 25, 1863.
 John R. West, first lieutenant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. from quartermaster-sergeant to second lieutenant Nov. 17, 1862; to first lieutenant April 1, 1863; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.
 Norman J. Ball, first lieutenant, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
 Henry Schively, second lieutenant, must. in Oct. 13, 1862; pro. from sergeant-major May 3, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.
 Thomas J. Alexander, first sergeant, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; pro. from sergeant Aug. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
 David Sample, first sergeant, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate Nov. 13, 1862.
 Michael M. Logan, first sergeant, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
 Joseph Neil, first sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to commissary sergeant March 7, 1863; to first sergeant May 13, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.
 William A. McDowell, first sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to commissary of subsistence Nov. 16, 1862.
 William A. Kann, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; pro. from private June 27, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
 Thomas J. Reed, commissary-sergeant; must. in Oct. 7, 1862; pro. to corporal Nov. 1, 1864; to commissary-sergeant June 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
 William Wood, commissary-sergeant, must. in Oct. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. B.
 Monroe Beeson, sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; must. out under G. O. at Satterlee Hospital, West Philadelphia, May 22, 1865.
 Martin L. Hutchins, sergeant, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; pro. to corporal April 1, 1863; to sergeant Jan. 5, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
 William H. Taylor, sergeant, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; to sergeant June 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Albert H. Shields, sergeant, must. in Oct. 23, 1862; pro. from private June 27, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Lewis Dunbaugh, sergeant, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; pro. from private June 27, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Charles Stetler, sergeant, must. in March 6, 1865; pro. from private June 27, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Jesse Steely, sergeant, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; died at Putomac Creek, Va., Feb. 22, 1863.

Jesse Tweed, sergeant, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; captured at Parker's Store, Va., Nov. 29, 1864; died at Richmond, Feb. 12, 1864.

John R. Dunham, sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 24, 1865.

William Hagan, sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to corporal Oct. 29, 1862; to sergeant Dec. 1, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.

Herman H. Kregor, sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to corporal Oct. 29, 1862; to sergeant March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.

Aaron H. Gadd, sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to corporal Jan. 1, 1865; to sergeant March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.

William H. Hagans, sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. B.

Joseph W. Lehr, corporal, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; pro. to corporal June 27, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

W. H. Greenland, corporal, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; pro. to corporal June 27, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

James L. Trutton, corporal, must. in Dec. 31, 1863; pro. to corporal June 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

B. D. Hotchkiss, corporal, must. in March 1, 1864; pro. to corporal June 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

William H. Peck, corporal, must. in March 6, 1865; pro. to corporal June 27, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Hezekiah King, corporal, must. in Feb. 16, 1865; pro. to corporal June 27, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

William P. Kirk, corporal, must. in March 8, 1865; pro. to corporal June 27, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Edward Stewart, corporal, must. in March 7, 1865; pro. to corporal June 27, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Henry C. Neil, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.

Stewart Starus, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to corporal Dec. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.

Robert H. Strong, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to corporal March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.

Joseph N. Fiesel, corporal, must. in Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to corporal May 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.

Sebastian Rush, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to corporal June 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.

William Dutton, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to corporal June 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.

George Kise, corporal, must. in Oct. 1, 1862; pro. to corporal June 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.

Jeremiah B. Foulke, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. B.

Benjamin F. Harris, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. B.

Tobias J. Coll, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. B.

Joseph N. Lewis, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. B.

Joseph R. Norris, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. B.

James Harrison, bugler, must. in Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

John S. Hunt, bugler, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Jordan Wintersteen, bugler, must. in Oct. 25, 1862; disch. May 8, 1863.

Isaac C. Clare, artificer, must. in Oct. 4, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

John Lynn, blacksmith, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch. by general order Jan. 15, 1865.

David F. Olinger, farrier, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

William Gay, farrier, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Joseph Marr, farrier, must. in Oct. 30, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate April 5, 1865.

John H. Lomas, saddler, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch. by general order June 15, 1865.

Privates.

Jacob A. Anderson, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.

George E. Alexander, must. in Feb. 24, 1865.

Daniel Aley, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.

John Adare, must. in Sept. 28, 1862.

Isaac Arnold, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.

Gabriel Bethgate, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.

Charles Bower, must. in Oct. 7, 1862.

Stephen P. Bancroft, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.

John Bowner, must. in Feb. 25, 1865.

Francis Boyd, must. in Feb. 27, 1865.

Joseph Bayer, must. in Feb. 28, 1865.

Riley Brossler, must. in March 1, 1865.

G. H. Baughman, must. in March 7, 1865.

Jacob Briner, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.

Joseph Bennett, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.

Henry F. Bastruff, must. in March 6, 1865.

Henry R. Black, must. in Sept. 25, 1862.

Curry Brantly, must. in Feb. 24, 1862.

John Batton, must. in Oct. 3, 1862.

Jacob A. Bowman, must. in March 1, 1865.

G. W. Brown, must. in Sept. 30, 1864.

Samuel Betts, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.

Henry W. Beeson, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.

Henry H. Beeson, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.

Allen Barricklow, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.

George Barricklow, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.

Albert W. Bohlen, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.

George Brooks, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.

George Browneller, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.

John Bice, must. in Sept. 20, 1862.

Robert T. Blair, must. in Sept. 28, 1862.

Thomas H. Cupples, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.

Oliver Cummings, must. in Feb. 28, 1865.

John H. Casner, must. in Oct. 9, 1862.

Cloyd R. Collier, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.

William P. Clinger, must. in July 25, 1864.

Christopher C. Clute, must. in April 4, 1864.

Martin Cupples, must. in Oct. 19, 1864.

Thomas A. Collins, must. in Feb. 27, 1865.

James E. Conaway, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.

Stewart Christopher, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.

Cornelius Dempster, must. in Dec. 24, 1863.

William H. H. Dreese, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.

John Davenport, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.

Michael Dunn, must. in March 7, 1865.

George L. Dill, must. in Feb. 28, 1865.

Joseph W. Dill, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.

John Dockman, must. in March 6, 1865.

Samuel Dugan, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.

A. G. Dougherty, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.

John Dugan, must. in Oct. 29, 1862.

Abraham Dunham, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.

Charles E. Dorcy, must. in Feb. 17, 1865.

John A. Evans, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.

Henry W. Earley, must. in Oct. 25, 1862.

Levi Ebersole, must. in Sept. 28, 1862.

Isaac P. Eberhart, must. in Jan. 4, 1864.

Adolph A. Eberhart, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.

Abraham Francis, must. in Oct. 3, 1862.

Michael H. Foore, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.

Daniel Fry, must. in Oct. 29, 1862.

John Ferry, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.

William A. Fuller, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.

Herman Firesbrink, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.

Levi Francis, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.

David Fetz, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.

Ebenezer T. Giles, must. in March 8, 1864.

Michael Garver, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.

Henry Y. Gable, must. in Oct. 7, 1862.

John Gray, must. in Feb. 17, 1865.

James Georges, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.

James Gaddis, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.

Andrew J. Gordon, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.

Jonathan Gans, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.

Philip Hawk, must. in March 1, 1865.

Henry Hoefler, must. in Feb. 27, 1865.

S. Harshbarger, must. in March 3, 1865.

Thomas H. Hunting, must. in Oct. 18, 1864.

John B. Hopple, must. in Sept. 18, 1862.

John Harrison, must. in Feb. 21, 1865.

Samuel Harter, must. in Oct. 25, 1862.
 John Hickson, must. in Oct. 29, 1862.
 John Horn, must. in Feb. 27, 1865.
 George A. Harrington, must. in Feb. 20, 1865.
 Abraham P. Haines, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
 Daniel Hollalaugh, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
 Isaac Hockenberry, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.
 Benjamin Hockenberry, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.
 James Hasson, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.
 William Hall, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 John H. Hone, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 George W. Hagan, must. in Oct. 22, 1862.
 Hatfield Hoden, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Jacob Helsel, must. in Oct. 1, 1862.
 John Herberger, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 James D. Irwin, must. in Dec. 1, 1863.
 William J. Johnson, must. in Oct. 7, 1862.
 Thomas Jobs, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 William H. Jordon, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 Jeremiah D. Kepner, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
 Jacob T. Ketring, must. in Feb. 18, 1865.
 David Killey, must. in Feb. 24, 1865.
 John W. Knight, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Jacob L. W. Kolp, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 David J. Karchner, must. in Oct. 20, 1862.
 William H. Leas, must. in Jan. 21, 1864.
 William Lebo, must. in Oct. 30, 1862.
 G. H. Longnecker, must. in Feb. 17, 1865.
 J. S. Longnecker, must. in Feb. 17, 1865.
 John W. Lancaster, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.
 Patrick Lenahan, must. in Feb. 27, 1865.
 William H. Lansing, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
 James Leonard, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.
 George W. Lewis, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 John T. Lilly, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 John Lockwood, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 James Lewis, must. in Sept. 30, 1864.
 William H. Lynn, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Isaac Lerett, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Cyrus Laughrey, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 Edward Laughrey, must. in Oct. 21, 1862.
 Thomas Martin, must. in March 14, 1864.
 Joseph Morrison, must. in Feb. 21, 1865.
 James M. Martin, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
 Peter Meshey, must. in March 7, 1865.
 Alonzo K. Murtz, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
 Henry Miner, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 William Mitchell, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 John May, Jr., must. in Sept. 30, 1864.
 Calvin B. Martin, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 James Mitchell, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Joseph Means, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 Calvin Miller, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 Robert McCracken, must. in Oct. 7, 1862.
 B. C. McWilliams, must. in July 27, 1863.
 James McDonald, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
 William S. McClary, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.
 Joseph A. McArthur, must. in Oct. 1, 1862.
 John V. McLane, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Joseph A. McCoy, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Simon Norris, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 Joseph Nickle, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 Samuel Narrass, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 Lewis O'Connell, must. in Oct. 18, 1862.
 James J. Pelter, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.
 James H. Porter, must. in March 8, 1865.
 Andrew J. Purdy, must. in Oct. 18, 1862.
 Nathan Perfew, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 John Propper, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 George W. Palmer, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 John J. Quay, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.
 John Rosenberger, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
 Daniel Rogers, must. in March 3, 1865.
 John Redmond, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
 Frederick Rentz, must. in March 8, 1865.
 Charles Rhoads, must. in March 4, 1865.
 John S. Robinson, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.

David Rose, must. in Sept. 28, 1862.
 William Rice, must. in Oct. 29, 1862.
 Allen Bearick, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
 Simon Rondall, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
 James Russell, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 Silas Russell, must. in Sept. 30, 1864.
 James F. Reed, must. in Sept. 30, 1864.
 Daniel Reynolds, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 Edgar F. Reynolds, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 William Rine, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Jacob Switzer, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
 Henry Simpson, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
 Charles Shoffer, must. in Feb. 25, 1865.
 William Shoff, must. in Oct. 3, 1862.
 David A. Snyder, must. in Oct. 3, 1862.
 Lawrence Shepherd, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 Alexander Sutherland, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.
 John H. Sickles, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.
 Robert Sankey, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
 Peter Saylor, must. in Oct. 25, 1862.
 Robert A. Sayers, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
 John Smith, must. in Sept. 28, 1862.
 Robert Salyards, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
 Oliver P. Snook, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.
 James Shean, must. in June 8, 1864.
 Charles Sterling, must. in March 23, 1864.
 Henry Shak, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
 Nathan Shenefelt, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Beeson Shaffer, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Perry Swartztrover, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
 Daniel E. Sickles, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Lemuel Sutton, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 Amos Sullivan, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 John Sighe, must. in Oct. 18, 1862.
 Horace Sias, must. in Oct. 21, 1862.
 Ezekiah B. Thomas, must. in Feb. 20, 1864.
 George W. Turner, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 Jacob Vansdale, must. in Sept. 28, 1862.
 Jacob Walker, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.
 Daniel P. Weeters, must. in Feb. 17, 1865.
 John Williams, must. in Feb. 28, 1865.
 Edmund Wimer, must. in Feb. 25, 1865.
 Edmund W. Westcott, must. in Feb. 18, 1865.
 Robert F. Watt, must. in March 30, 1864.
 Joseph Wilson, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
 Charles Wilson, must. in Feb. 21, 1865.
 Jacob Walters, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 David Whitsett, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.
 John Wood, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 William Whetstone, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
 James Wilson, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
 Jacob Wynn, must. in Oct. 16, 1862.

CHAPTER XXII.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY—IRON, COAL, AND COKE.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FAYETTE COUNTY embraces a portion of the great Appalachian coal-field. It is rich in coal, iron, limestone, and fire-clay.

Coal occurs abundantly. The great Pittsburgh bed in the Connellsville basin yields a coal which makes the typical coke; while the same bed in the basin followed by the Monongahela River yields a coal hard enough to bear shipment, and admirably adapted to the manufacture of illuminating gas. Numerous other beds are present, most of which afford good coal for fuel, and are mined to a greater or less extent to supply local needs.

Upper Barren Measures.

Highburg Bed and Upper Coal Measures.

Lower Barren Measures.

Upper Freeport Bed and Lower Coal Measures. Conglomerate XII.

Mauch Chunk Red Shale XI.

Becono Sandstone X.

(Scale) IX.

GEOLOGICAL

OUTLINE MAP

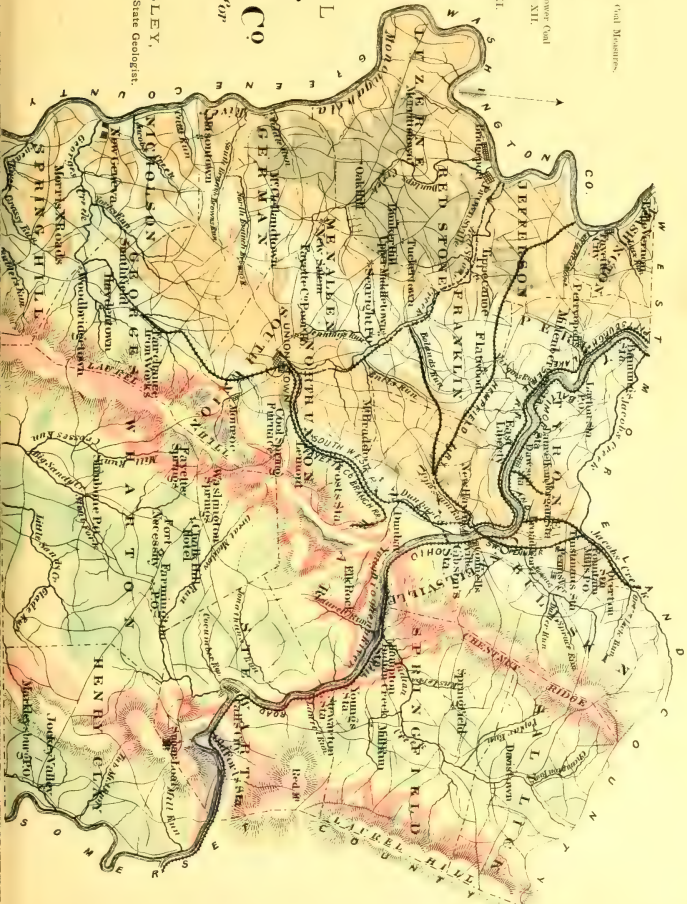
of

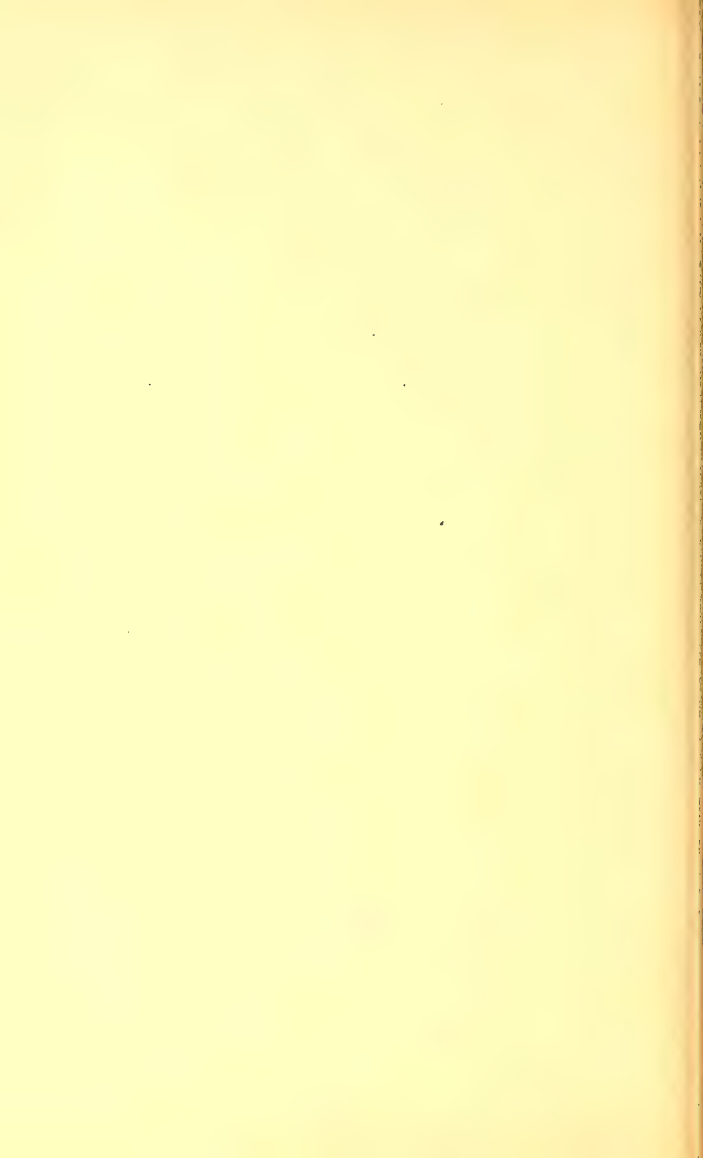
FAYETTE CO

engraved expressly for
this Work

J. P. LESLEY,

State Geologist.





In the broad valley occupying the eastern part of the county, and lying between Laurel and Chestnut Ridges, the beds of the lower coal groups are exposed. The upper Freeport coal-bed, the highest of the lower productive coal group, is accessible along Indian Creek from the county line southward to near the Youghiogheny River, while the same bed is found in patches on the hills along that river. South from the Youghiogheny it is accessible at many places along the larger streams. This bed varies in thickness from two to nearly ten feet, and the coal shows equal variations in quality. It is opened at many places within this valley, and the coal is good for fuel; but the volatile matter is too low for the manufacture of gas, and the ash is too high to permit excellence in the coke.

Other and lower beds of coal are exposed in the deep trough excavated by the Youghiogheny River in crossing this valley, as well as on several of the larger streams emptying into the river; but the coal from these, though useful for fuel, contains so much ash and sulphur as to be useless for either gas or coke. These beds are shown on both sides of Chestnut Ridge, and the upper Freeport is mined to a slight extent on the eastern slope to supply fuel. But the proximity of the large Pittsburgh bed in the Connellsville basin has prevented any full development of the bed or a thorough determination of its value. The lower beds are not reached westward from Chestnut Ridge in such quantity as to be economically available.

Beds lying above the Pittsburgh coal-bed in the Connellsville basin are rarely mined. They are irregular both in thickness and quality. The coal from the Pittsburgh as found here is soft and ill fitted to bear handling. The volatile matter is much lower than in the next basin towards the west, and the sulphur rarely exceeds one per cent. Comparatively little of this coal is shipped, and with the exception of the small quantity needed to supply villages, the whole amount mined is converted into coke. This coke, known in the markets as Connellsville coke, is hard, silvery, and retains its lustre for an indefinite period when exposed to the air. It is prepared by burning the coal in beehive ovens for from forty-eight to seventy-two hours.

The greater part of the coking area has been purchased by corporations, and the eastern outcrop of the bed is now lined with coke-works. The western outcrop is not yet open to market, but the coal on that side of the basin is inferior to that obtained from the other side only in this, that it contains a slightly greater proportion of volatile matter. The coke appears to be equally good.

Near the State line the coal from the Pittsburgh bed along the Monongahela is comparatively low in volatile matter and yields a very fair coke; but the presence of some slates detracts from the appearance of the product.

Lack of railroad facilities has prevented a full development of the Pittsburgh coal-bed along the Monongahela River, but slack-water navigation has rendered possible some extensive workings at and below Brownsville. The coal obtained in this basin shows from thirty-four to somewhat more than thirty-six per cent. of volatile matter, is comparatively free from sulphur, and bears handling well. It is shipped down the Monongahela River to the Ohio, and is sold in the markets of Cincinnati and other cities farther south.

The thickness of the Pittsburgh bed is usually somewhat less along the river than it is in the Connellsville basin, frequently being almost ten feet in the latter basin, but rarely exceeding eight feet along the river.

The iron ores of Fayette County attracted attention at a very early day, and the first iron produced west of the Allegheny Mountains was made in Fayette County from Fayette County ore.

The Blue Lump ore, which immediately underlies the Pittsburgh coal-bed in the Connellsville basin, was the first ore-bed discovered, but other beds were found not long after, and furnaces were erected to utilize them. All of the early furnaces were small and used charcoal as the fuel, though Col. Isaac Meason used coke in a small way at his Plumsock Furnace in 1817, and in 1836 Mr. F. H. Oliphant ran Fairchance Furnace with coke for several weeks, making an iron of excellent quality.

The important horizons of iron ore are two, the upper being almost directly under the Pittsburgh coal-bed, and the lower in the shales underlying the great conglomerate which marks the base of the coal-bearing series within this region.

The ore immediately below the Pittsburgh bed, known usually as the coal ore, is confined for the most part to the Connellsville basin, but it crosses to the river basin in Spring Hill township, and is present along the river certainly as far north as Catt's Run; beyond that, northward, it seems to be wanting.

This ore shows serious variation in the Connellsville basin, there being a marked difference between the ores found from the Youghiogheny River to a little way north from the National road, and those found still farther south. In the southern part of this basin the group consists of four beds, known as the Blue Lump, the Big Bottom, the Red Flag, and the Yellow Flag, the order being descending. The whole thickness of ore is not less than two feet, and is included within a vertical distance of not more than twelve feet. The Blue Lump contains from thirty-nine to forty-two per cent. of metallic iron, with .07 to .08 per cent. of phosphorus and .01 to .04 per cent. of sulphur. In the Big Bottom the iron is thirty-five per cent. and the phosphorus only .04 per cent. The ores from the other beds have about the same percentage of iron as that from the Big Bottom, but the percentage of

phosphorus is somewhat greater. The change northward seems to be abrupt, and it certainly occurs within a distance of not more than one mile. At Lemont and Dunbar a single or sometimes a double layer is mined, which varies from ten to twenty-two inches in thickness. The ore shows material variations in quality, but for the most part it is good. It has from thirty to thirty-three per cent. of iron, and the phosphorus varies from .13 to .20.

This ore is persistent, unlike most of the carbonate ores of the carboniferous groups. The area underlain by it and actually proved up is estimated to contain not less than two hundred millions of tons, and this does not include any part of the western side of the basin.

The beds of the lower group are known as the mountain ores. They are four in number,—the Little Honeycomb, the Big Honeycomb, the Kidney, and the Big Bottom. The Little Honeycomb is within twenty feet of the great conglomerate, and is seldom more than four inches thick. It is not available except where it can be mined by stripping. The ore is very good. The Big Honeycomb is usually a compact flag ten to twelve inches thick, but occasionally swelling to more than two feet. It is persistent to very near the northern limit of the county. The ore is fine-grained, smooth, and it is regarded as excellent. The metallic iron varies from thirty-five to forty-one per cent., the phosphorus from .03 to .22, and the sulphur from it varies little from .15. The Kidney ore is persistent, and is usually a plate from four to eight inches thick. According to analysis, the percentage of iron varies from thirty-one to forty-one per cent., the phosphorus from .10 to .19, and the sulphur from .08 to .40. The Big Bottom is present at all localities examined along Chestnut Ridge. It consists of one, two, or three flags, with a total thickness of from ten inches to three feet. The percentage of iron varies from thirty-two to thirty-seven, of phosphorus from a mere trace to .25.

Unlike the ores underlying the Pittsburgh coal-bed, these lower ores are not wholly to be depended on; the Kidney and Big Bottom show serious "wants" at several localities, and the Big Honeycomb occasionally fails for considerable distances. These irregularities render extraction of the ore expensive and the supply somewhat uncertain. The amount of ore, however, is enormous, and the beds, notwithstanding the numerous gaps, are practically persistent. Drifts nearly one-half mile long have been run on the Big Bottom at the Dunbar mines, while drifts two-thirds as long have been run in on the Honeycomb and Kidney at Lemont. But in the present condition of knowledge the available amount of ore in these mountain beds can hardly be determined, for erosion has torn away much of the mountain-side.

Four furnaces are now in operation along the west foot of Chestnut Ridge, all of which depend chiefly on the coal ores, but they use more or less of the mountain

ores. No furnace is in blast on the east side of Chestnut Ridge. The mountain ores are good on that side, and are present in large quantity, but no way of reaching market exists, and iron cannot be made except at a loss.

The Fayette County iron early attained celebrity, owing to the numerous improvements introduced into the manufacture by Mr. F. H. Oliphant. The Oliphant iron was made at Fairchance Furnace, from a mixture of Blue Lump and mountain ore, the former predominating. This iron was neutral and had extraordinary strength. Cable tried at the Washington navy-yard, it proved to be more than twice as strong as the standard, and the links stretched eighteen inches before breaking. Excellent pig-metal was produced by the furnaces working on the mountain ores exclusively, and it always found a ready market. The iron ore made by Dunbar, Lemont, Oliphant, and Fairchance Furnaces is a good neutral iron, carrying from one-half of one per cent. to one per cent. of phosphorus. Its quality would be improved by the omission of mill-cinder from the charge. The large amount of uncombined carbon in these irons renders them excellent for foundry purposes.

The proximity of coal, ore, and limestone gives the Connellsville basin of Fayette County great advantages over many other iron-producing localities. Iron can be made here profitably when selling at a price which would bring bankruptcy to the great majority of furnaces elsewhere. During 1877 good iron was made by Lemont Furnace at a cost of about eleven dollars per ton.

Limestone is abundant, though there are narrow strips running longitudinally through the country where no limestone is exposed. Thin beds only exist in the valley between Chestnut and Laurel Ridges, but an ample supply for all purposes can be obtained from the great mountain limestone which is exposed in deep hollows in the sides of both ridges. This great limestone is exposed also in the hollows along the western side of Chestnut Ridge, and it has been quarried at many localities, especially in the northern part of the county. Some of its beds yield lime as white as the celebrated Louisville brand.

Good lime is found nearly everywhere within the Connellsville basin, in the hills covering the Pittsburgh coal-bed. This rock is in great part clean enough to be used as a flux in the iron furnaces, but contains more or less oxide of iron, and therefore the lime is not of pure white. The limestones exposed along the river and lying above the Pittsburgh coal-bed are thick, and some of them are very pure. They are quarried at more than one locality for shipment to Pittsburgh, where they are used in manufacture of glass and iron.

Fire-clays are abundant in different parts of the county. An excellent plastic clay occurs at Greensboro' and New Geneva, on the Monongahela River. It

is employed largely in the manufacture of pottery, which has a high reputation, and can be found almost everywhere in the Southeastern States. Good brick clay is abundant everywhere in the subsoil. An excellent non-plastic clay exists along the east slope of Chestnut Ridge, and lies not far above the great conglomerate. It is manufactured into brick at Lemont, Mount Braddock, Dunbar, and on the Youghiogheny River above Connellsville. The bricks are decidedly good, and but little, if at all, inferior to the bricks made at Mount Savage. Another non-plastic clay occurs in Henry Clay and Stewart townships, and is the same with the celebrated Bolivar fire-clay of Westmoreland County. No attempts have been made to utilize this clay here, but in chemical composition it approaches closely to the Mount Savage clay.¹

IRON AND IRON-WORKS.

There is a tradition that the first discovery of iron ore west of the Allegheny Mountains was made by John Hayden in the winter of 1789-90. This statement has been so often made in the writings of Judge Veech and others without contradiction that it has come to be almost universally regarded as entirely authentic. That such is not the case, however, and that iron ore was known to exist in the valley of the Youghiogheny at least nine years before the alleged first discovery by Hayden, is proved by an entry found in the First Survey Book of Yohogania County, Va.,² and made a century ago by Col. William Crawford, then surveyor of the said county. The following is a copy of the entry:

"July 11, 1780.

"No. 32.—State Warrant.—Benjamin Johnston produced a State Warrant from the Land Office for five hundred acres of land, dated the 12th day of May, 1780—No. 4926. Sixty acres thereof he locates on a big spring in the Allegany and Laurel Hills, on the waters of the Monongalia—and one hundred and fifty acres of s^d Warrant he locates on lands of s^d Hills, where an old deadening and Sugar Camp was made by Mr. Chr. Harrison, situate on the waters of Yohogania, to include a Bank of Iron Ore."

The precise location of the tract referred to as including the ore-bank is not known, nor is it material. The quotation is given above merely to disprove the long-accepted statement that the existence of iron ore west of the Alleghenies was unknown prior to 1789.

FIRST IRON FURNACE IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

The earliest reference to the existence of an iron furnace in Fayette County which has been found in any deed, record, or other document is in the minutes

of the June Term, 1789, of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county, as follows: "A view of a Road, from the furnace on Jacob's Creek, to Thomas Kyle's mill." And the minutes of the March Session of 1791 mention "The petition for a road from Jacob's Creek Iron Works, to intersect the road leading to Mr. Thomas Kyle's mill—granted."

The furnace referred to in these minutes was the "Alliance Iron-Works" of Turnbull, Marmie & Co. The tract on which the furnace was erected was one of three hundred and one acres, named "Rocksburg." It is described as "situate on Jacob's Creek, in the county of Fayette," and was patented to William Turnbull, of Pittsburgh, July 13, 1789.³ Two other tracts, adjoining this, but situated on both sides of Jacob's Creek, in Fayette and Westmoreland Counties, were patented to Turnbull at the same time. These tracts were named "Frankford" and "Springsburg," and contained respectively three hundred and one and two hundred and nineteen acres. A tract of two hundred and twenty-three acres called "Luton," situated in Tyrone township, which had been patented to Jacob Laurie, Jan. 9, 1789, was sold by the said Laurie to William Turnbull and Peter Marmie, Oct. 9, 1791.

Turnbull had been a purchasing agent and commissary for the Pennsylvania troops during the Revolution. After the war he became associated in partnership with Col. John Holker and Peter Marmie. They claimed to have purchased the site of Fort Pitt, and started a mercantile establishment on the "Point" at Pittsburgh. Marmie managed the business in the West, and Turnbull remained most of the time in Philadelphia. The extract from the court records, as given above, shows that the furnace on Jacob's Creek was built or in process of erection before Turnbull received the patent for the land on which it stood.

The Alliance Furnace was blown in in November, 1789, but nothing is known of the business done at that time. On the 6th of January, 1792, Gen. Knox, Secretary of War, wrote to Maj. Isaac Craig, commandant of the post at Pittsburgh, making this inquiry: "Is it not possible that you could obtain shot for the six-pounders from Turnbull & Marmie's furnace?" In another letter, addressed to the same officer fifteen days later, he says, "Although I have forwarded the shot for the six-pounders (from Carlisle), I am not sorry that you ordered those from Turnbull & Marmie. Let them send their proposals at what rates they will cast shot, shell, cannon, and howitzers, etc." And it is stated on good authority that shot and shell for Gen. Anthony Wayne's expedition against the Indians were furnished by Turnbull, Marmie & Co. from their works on Jacob's Creek.

In December, 1797, certain viewers appointed by

¹ The above article on the mineral resources of Fayette County is furnished by Prof. J. J. Stevenson.

² Yohogania County, as established by the Virginia Legislature in 1776, included all the northern and northeastern part of the present county of Fayette, as has been before explained. The Survey Book referred to is still in existence in a good state of preservation, and in possession of Boyd Crumrine, Esq., of Washington, Pa.

³ Record in the Roll's Office Patent Book No. 17, p. 37.

the court reported on a road "from Turnbull's Iron-Works by the Little Falls." In March, 1799, a report was made to the court by viewers as follows: "Pursuant to an order of the Quarter Sessions for September, 1797, for Fayette County, we, the subscribers therein named, met and viewed the ground between Jacob's Creek furnace and the road leading

It will be noticed that the establishment was variously designated as "Jacob's Creek Furnace," "Alliance Furnace," "Alliance Iron-Works," "Turnbull's Iron-Works," and "Col. Holker's Iron-Works." The last name was used when the works were carried on by Holker (as principal partner) with Marmie, after the retirement of Turnbull.



RUINS OF OLD ALLIANCE FURNACE.

to Peterstown; and we do agree to return a public road two perches wide, beginning at the county line, on the bridge across Jacob's Creek at Alliance Furnace," etc. In September, 1799, there was presented to the court "a petition for vacating a road from Col. Holker's Iron-Works to near Laurel Hill meeting-house."

The title to the real estate was in Turnbull, who on the 10th of February, 1797, conveyed to John Holker, in consideration of £2000, "all that messuage, forge, furnace, and tract of land called Roxbury," and also the other tracts designated as "Frankford" and "Springsbury." The works were carried on by Holker & Marmie until 1802, when

their operations ceased, and the fires of the old furnace were finally extinguished.¹

The Alliance Iron-Works with contiguous lands were offered for sale by Samuel Hughes in an advertisement dated March 27, 1807, but it does not appear that any purchaser was found, and the property was afterwards assigned by Col. Holker in trust to Paca Smith, who conveyed it to Henry Sweitzer, in pursuance of an agreement made Jan. 20, 1817.

The cut correctly represents the appearance of the ruins of the old Jacob's Creek furnace-stack at the present time. Parts of the ancient walls of the furnace are still standing, though greatly dilapidated, and the walls of the charcoal-house in the rear of the furnace remain nearly entire, but gray and moss-covered. The site of the old iron-works is on low ground, on the south side of Jacob's Creek, in the present township of Perry. The land is now owned by the Jacob's Creek Oil Company.

UNION FURNACE.

The old Union Furnace in Dunbar township was built by Isaac Meason at about the same time that Turnbull & Marmie erected their furnace on Jacob's Creek, but it is conceded by all who have any knowledge of the facts that the last named was first blown in. Mr. Edmund C. Pechin, who has carefully gathered all obtainable information in reference to the old Union Furnace, says it was first blown in in March, 1791, which gives a precedence of about sixteen months to the furnace of Turnbull & Marmie. The first mention which has been found of the Union Furnace is in the records of the court of Fayette County for the June term of 1791, when there was presented "a petition for a road from Union Furnace to Dickinson's Mill."

The original furnace was a small establishment, but in 1793 Mr. Meason associated with him John Gibson and Moses Dillon, and this firm (styled Meason, Dillon & Co.) erected a much larger furnace and foundry on the site of the first one. On the formation of the partnership, July 16, 1793, Meason transferred to Dillon and Gibson one-sixth of six hundred acres of land on both sides of Dunbar Creek, "which includes the furnace which is now erecting," with the houses and appurtenances, and also one-half of two thousand seven hundred acres adjoining, and between it and the Youghiogheny River.

The establishment of Meason, Dillon & Co. produced large quantities of castings, stoves, pots, dog-irons, sugar-kettles, salt-kettles, and other articles. The following advertisement of their business appears in the *Pittsburgh Gazette* of 1794:

"MEASON, DILLON & CO.

"Have for Sale at their furnace on Dunbar's Run, Fayette county, three miles from Stewart's Crossings,

¹ An interesting account of some of the operations at the old furnace on Jacob's Creek will be found embodied in a letter written by Peter Marmie, which is given in the history of Perry township.

on Youghiogheny river, a supply of well assorted castings, which they will sell for cash at the reduced price of £35 per ton (\$93.33).

"UNION FURNACE, April 10, 1794."

In 1804 an extensive order was filled at the Union Furnace for large sugar-kettles, to be used on the plantations of Louisiana. After that time the works were continued by different parties for more than fifty years, and finally suspended operations. About the year 1868 the property passed into possession of the Youghiogheny Iron and Coal Company, of which Edmund C. Pechin was president. Under his management extensive improvements were made, and the subsequent success of the works has been largely due to his energy. In 1871 the company was reorganized as the Dunbar Iron Company, and later as the Dunbar Furnace Company, which now owns and operates the works.

SPRING HILL FURNACE.

This old furnace, situated in Spring Hill township, was built by Robert and Benjamin Jones, who were Welshmen by birth, and had been interested in the development of mineral lands in their native country. Emigrating to America, they became owners of the lands on which they built this furnace, as stated. The precise date of its erection is not known, but its commencement is placed in 1794 with a good deal of certainty, for the reason that the assessment-roll of Spring Hill township for 1793 shows that Robert Jones was then assessed on four hundred acres of "unseated lands," and that the roll of the same township for 1795 shows, under the head of "Fulling Mills and Furnaces," the name of Robert Jones assessed on "One Furnace, valued at \$300." That the works were in operation at least as early as the autumn of the latter year is proved by the following advertisement, found in the *Western Telegraph* (then published at Washington, Pa.), bearing date Oct. 13, 1795, viz.:

"Springhill Furnace, Ruble's Run, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, within three miles of the river Cheat, near its confluence with the Monongahela.

"For Sale, at said Furnace, a good assortment of beautiful Castings, allowed by real judges to be some of the very best ever cast in America, amongst which are Stoves and Salt kettles of the finest quality.

"By R. & B. Jones, Wells & Co."

James Tucker, of Washington County, had a one-eighth interest in the firm, and assumed the management of the works, being a practical iron-worker. On the 8th of November, 1799, the firm leased the property to Jesse Evans (a son-in-law of Robert Jones) for three years, for the consideration of twenty tons of assorted iron castings.

In 1803 (March 29th), Robert and Benjamin Jones, "of Whitely Creek, Greene Co.," entered into an agreement with Jesse Evans to convey to him, for the consideration of £4000, "the seven-eighths part of Springhill furnace and everything thereunto be-

longing, flasks, teams, patterns, and land, containing eight hundred acres; also a piece of land joining, formerly part of Isaac Beal's plantation, containing seven acres, with the remainder of the pigs and stock now on the premises; also three hundred acres formerly belonging to William Wells." On the 9th of August of the following year Evans purchased the one-eighth interest owned by James Tucker, of Washington County, for six tons of assorted castings and two hundred dollars' worth of bar iron, at six cents per pound.

Jesse Evans operated the iron-works until April, 1831, when he removed to Spring Grove farm, where his son, Col. Samuel Evans, now resides. He died in Uniontown, Aug. 15, 1842.

When Mr. Evans retired from the business of the furnace, in 1831, it was sold to J. Kennedy Duncan, and two years later, after several changes, it was purchased by F. H. Oliphant, who kept it in successful operation till 1870, when it was sold to the Fairchance Company, the present owners.

During Mr. Oliphant's occupancy he carried into effect the idea (which had been conceived by him in 1825) of utilizing the furnace gases. He had imparted his discovery to an Alabama company, who used the hint received from him to some advantage in the construction of their furnace. When he reconstructed the Spring Hill Furnace, he made practical his idea by placing the boiler-house upon the top of the stack; this in a crude manner carried out his idea with considerable advantage.

HAYDEN'S FORGE AND FAIRFIELD FURNACE.

On the 6th of March, 1792, Robert Peoples, of Georges township, a miller by trade, conveyed to John Hayden, iron-master, in partnership with John Nicholson, of Philadelphia, a tract of land in the said township of Georges, containing fifty-one acres and twenty-four perches, with all buildings, iron-works, houses, cabins, etc., the consideration being £119. The tract was the same which Peoples had purchased a few days before from Jonathan Reese, who had purchased it Feb. 5, 1790, from Philip Jenkins, who patented it from the State May 31, 1787.

As to the "iron-works" which were mentioned as being then located on the land conveyed by Reese to Hayden, it cannot be stated with any certainty by whom they were built. It is not probable they were built by Reese, for he had owned the property only a few days. The previous owner of the land, Philip Jenkins, might have erected them, but the probability is that they were commenced by John Hayden before the property came into possession of himself and Nicholson, and that Reese had been employed to purchase the land from Jenkins, and then convey it to them, as he did.

In the assessment-rolls of Georges township for that year (1792) John Hayden was assessed on fifty-one acres of land (evidently the same purchased from

Reese) and a "bloomery" or forge. No assessment on any such establishment is found in the rolls of that township in any preceding year.

On the 31st of March, 1792, John Nicholson, of Philadelphia (State comptroller), and John Hayden, of Fayette County, entered into articles of agreement, from which the following is an extract: "Whereas the said Hayden represents that there is on the headwaters of Georges Creek, within said county, a valuable iron-mine of sufficient quantity, that there are also streams and seats suitable for a forge and furnace, and whereas it is agreed to have erected for their joint benefit, a forge and furnace on a tract of land which contains four hundred and thirty-six acres, having from seventy to eighty acres cleared, and about four hundred fruit-trees," etc. It appears that this tract had already been bargained for with its owner, Joseph Huston (then sheriff of Fayette County), at three hundred pounds, and by the terms of the agreement between Hayden and Nicholson the latter was to send that amount of money by hand of Albert Gallatin to Huston to pay for the land.

On the same day Hayden and Nicholson entered into a further agreement, by the terms of which Hayden was to finish the forge or bloomery (which, as it thus appears, was not then completed) on the Reese land, and to build a furnace at such place as might be thought best for the purpose on the larger (Huston) tract, and to complete the same on or before Sept. 1, 1794. And Nicholson, on his part, agreed to lease and did lease to Hayden his interest in the forge and furnace at eight hundred pounds per year for the term of seven years, commencing April 1, 1792, the payments to be made semi-annually, and not to begin until Sept. 1, 1794, and if the furnace and forge were completed sooner than that time, then John Hayden was to have the use thereof until Sept. 1, 1794, gratuitously, as well as all the timber and ore he could use up to that date. On the 16th day of March, 1793, they entered into another agreement, in which it is stated that owing to a want of funds the work was lagging, and in order that the work might be prosecuted "with newness of vigor," and that a forge might be built, Nicholson agreed to advance to Hayden twelve hundred pounds, Pennsylvania money, in addition to what had already been advanced and expended, and Nicholson's agent, Jesse Evans, was to take this sum of money to Hayden. But their financial difficulties still continued, the work was not prosecuted, Nicholson became a defaulter, and the partnership between him and Hayden failed. On the 30th of May, 1796, John Hayden, "iron-master," conveyed to Jonathan Hayden, of Georges township, the fifty-one-acre tract purchased from Robert Peoples in the spring of 1793, including the bloomery, cabins, and other buildings.

The agreement between Nicholson and Hayden, made March 31, 1792, was not carried out as to the building of the furnace at the time specified, and in-

deed none was built at any time under this partnership. In 1795, Hayden was still assessed on the bloomery. On the 18th of March, 1797, William Nixon and wife conveyed to John Hayden for the consideration of £118 8s. 9d. thirty-eight and one-fourth acres of land in Georges township, "for the purpose and convenience of erecting a furnace thereon," this land being a part of a tract named "Fairfield," which was patented to Nixon Sept. 7, 1790.

On the land which he purchased of Nixon, Hayden built the Fairfield Furnace. The date of its erection is placed at 1797, because in that year he was assessed for "Rearly place Forge," "Old Place," "mountain land," and "furnace land," but no furnace; but in the following year "Fairfield Furnace" was included in his assessment at \$4000. At the same time the old forge was assessed to him at \$250.

Hayden conveyed an undivided one-fourth part of the Furnace tract, "with an equal part of the furnace and all other buildings thereon erected," to Stephen Hayden, Jr., by deed dated Dec. 25, 1797, and on the 16th of January following he conveyed another undivided one-fourth part of the same property to John Oliphant, Andrew Oliphant, and Nathaniel Breathing for £2000. These three gentlemen, on the 8th of March, 1805, purchased another one-fourth interest in the property from Neil Gillespie, and at the same time purchased still another one-fourth from John Gillespie, who had bought it at sheriff's sale in 1803, at which time it was sold by Sheriff Allen on a judgment against John Hayden. Finally, John and Andrew Oliphant came into possession of the entire property, and the furnace was operated by them until January, 1817, when their partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, John Oliphant purchasing the interest of Andrew in the Fairfield and Fairchance Furnaces and Sylvan Forge at \$4000. The Fairfield Furnace was rented by him to John St. Clair and Isaiah Marshall, who were succeeded by William Paull, Sr., and he in turn by John Martin, whose occupancy continued until the furnace was finally blown out and abandoned.

It is said by old people that during the Oliphants' operation of Fairfield Furnace they furnished from it a quantity of solid shot, which were shipped on small craft down the Monongahela, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers, and were used by Gen. Jackson's artillery in the battle of New Orleans. Some of the ruins of old Fairfield are still visible.

REDSTONE FURNACE.

The builder and first proprietor of this old iron-works was Jeremiah Pears, who purchased the parcel of land including its site from Moses Hopwood. It was a tract containing twenty acres and thirteen perches, situated on the waters of Redstone Creek, in Union (now South Union) township, and a part of the original survey named "Suttonia." The consideration paid was £276 10s., and the date of the convey-

ance April 5, 1797. Soon after the purchase Pears erected upon it the furnace known as Old Redstone, which was operated by him for a year or two after its starting, and then rented by Mayberry & Stevens.

On the 26th of December, 1803, Pears sold the land and furnace for \$3000 to Joseph Huston, who operated it for some years, but he was finally overtaken by financial difficulties, and then the furnace passed to the possession of his nephew and clerk, John Huston, who continued to operate it for many years. After 1856 it was carried on by John Snyder and John Worthington for a period of about fifteen years, since which time it has been out of blast. The stack remains standing, but much dilapidated.

FAIRCHANCE.

In 1803, Thomas Wynn disposed of his property, near where Fairchance Furnace now stands, to John Hayden for £3000, payable in three years, £1000 annually. This tract consisted of two hundred and eighty acres of mineral lands, and on this tract there was then a flax-seed oil-mill. The payments as they became due were payable in castings at \$100 per ton, delivered either at Fairfield Furnace or at Richard Lewis', "Mary Ann Furnace," near Haydentown. On the property sold by Wynn to Hayden was erected the "Fairchance" Furnace.

On the 1st of January, 1805, John Hayden, Sr., sold to James Gillespie one-half of his real and personal estate, consisting in furnaces, forges, bloomery, mills, lands, and tenements, together with all their appurtenances, for the sum of \$7000; one-half of all metal then made and at Fairchance Furnace to be taken at \$25 per ton. Not long afterwards Fairchance was purchased by John and Andrew Oliphant, who carried on the furnace in connection with the Sylvan Forge, under the firm-name of John & A. Oliphant, until about 1817. From that time it was operated for some time by John Oliphant, and passed to F. H. Oliphant. It was rented for a few years to J. K. Duncan, and after 1826 was operated by F. H. Oliphant for more than forty years. Soon after his commencement at Fairchance, F. H. Oliphant began using the "Flag" and "Big Bottom" ores in place of the "Blue Lump," which had been previously used. In 1836 he used coke as fuel in the Fairchance Furnace, and a sample of the iron so produced is on exhibition at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. During the same year he introduced the warm blast, which had previously been used in Europe, but Mr. Oliphant knew nothing of its having been used anywhere previous to his introducing it. It requires from 700° to 900° of heat for the blast, and his furnace was not arranged so as to generate such a great heat, consequently his efforts were not entirely satisfactory. The hot air for his blast was driven through about one hundred and fifty feet of pipe, leading from the rolling-mill to the stack. In 1826, F. H. Oliphant bought Fairchance Furnace from his father, who was compelled to sell it on account

of his indebtedness. About 1834, F. H. Oliphant had erected a rolling-mill at Fairchance. This mill had three puddling-furnaces and complete machinery for making bar and boiler iron. It remained in operation until about 1870, at which time Mr. Oliphant sold out to a New York company, under the style and title of Fairchance Iron Company, who own it at the present time. The capacity of the furnace had been increased to ten tons per day by Oliphant, and that capacity has been doubled by the Fairchance Company.

COOL SPRING FURNACE.

The land embracing the site of this furnace, located on Shute's Run, in North Union township, was patented to Thompson McKean, John Smart, and William Paull, Jan. 13, 1816. The furnace was built soon afterwards by Mr. McKean, and by him kept in operation for many years. About 1842 it passed into possession of Joseph Wiley. Some three years later, Eleazer Robinson became a partner in the business. In 1854, Mr. Wiley removed to the West, and the business of the iron-works was continued by Robinson for a year or two and then closed. The property afterwards passed to the possession of Levi Springer, and is now owned by his heirs. The furnace was a small one, with a blast driven by water-power. The ores used were of the Umbral group, and obtained by benching. Excavations from which the ore was obtained are found, extending along the outcrop for miles from the furnace. The procuring of ore in this manner was necessarily expensive, and the cost of its reduction must have been correspondingly light to justify it.

OLD LAUREL FURNACE.

The location of this old furnace was on Laurel Run, in Dunbar township, nearly opposite the eastern base of the Chestnut Ridge. It was built by Joshua Gibson and Samuel Paxson, about 1797, and two or three years later (before 1800) it passed to the possession of Reuben Mochabee and Samuel Wurtz. In 1800, John Ferrel, the manager of the furnace under these proprietors, advertised for sale "assorted castings, neat, light, and tough," at \$100 per ton, also bar iron. The "Hampton Forge" was built by Mochabee & Wurtz, for the purpose of working the product of the furnace.

NEW LAUREL FURNACE.

Col. James Paull and his sons erected the New Laurel Furnace, a short distance below the site of the Old Laurel, on the same run. It was kept in blast by them until 1834, when it passed to Kaine, Vance & Miller, under whom it was operated till 1838, when it was finally blown out.

FINLEY, OR BREAK-NECK FURNACE.

The site of this furnace was on Break-Neck Run, in Bullskin township. It was built in 1818, by Messrs. Miller, James Rogers, and James Paull, and was managed by Miller. David Barnes afterwards became a partner. About 1824 it passed to Boyd &

Davidson, who operated it until 1831, after which Miller ran it for a year or two. It was then carried on by David B. Long & Co. until 1838, when its operation was abandoned.

WHARTON FURNACE.

In the records of the Court of Quarter Sessions for June term, 1837, mention is made of a petition for a road in Wharton township, to pass "where A. Stewart is building a furnace." The person referred to was the Hon. Andrew Stewart, who built this furnace in the year named. Its site was a short distance from the National road. The furnace was managed by Alfred Stewart for a number of years from its completion. Afterwards it was successively operated by Edward Hughes and J. Kennedy Duncan. In 1852, D. S. Stewart assumed the management, and ran it about four years. It was blown out in 1856, and remained in disuse until 1858, when it was leased by Worthington & Snyder, who were succeeded by D. W. Woods & Lukens, of McKeesport. After a few years it was blown out, and remained idle till 1870, when it was leased by E. C. Pechin, C. E. Swearingen, Maurice Healey, and others. After being in blast for about one year under this proprietorship it was leased to George W. Paull. Two years later it was blown out and dismantled.

MARY ANN FURNACE.

This furnace, located near Haydentown, was built about the year 1800, by Martin & Lewis. In 1810 the property was owned by Capt. James Robinson. In 1818 it was purchased by Joseph Victor, who rebuilt it and changed its name to Fairview. It was blown out and abandoned about 1840.

MOUNT VERNON FURNACE.

The Mount Vernon Furnace, situated on the headwaters of Mounts' Creek, in Bullskin township, on the road to Lobengier's Mills, was built by Isaac Meason. The date of its erection is not ascertained, but an advertisement in one of the papers of that time shows that it was in operation in July, 1800. An inscription on a stone in the furnace-stack shows that it was rebuilt in 1801. It was sold by Meason to David Barnes and D. B. Long, by whom it was operated for about two years. Its final blowing out was in 1824. The property now belongs to George E. Hogg.

LITTLE FALLS FURNACE.

On Arnold's Run (later called Furnace Run), near its mouth, in Franklin township, was the site of this old iron-works. A forge was built at this place as early as 1800, by Nathaniel Gibson, who not long afterwards built the furnace. It was a small affair, and did not prove financially successful. The property passed to F. H. Oliphant, who repaired and somewhat enlarged it, and named it the Franklin Iron-Works, which were operated by him for a few years and then abandoned.

ST. JOHN FURNACE.

This furnace was located on Salt Lick Creek (now Indian Creek), in the present township of Springfield. It was built in 1807 by Jackson & Gibson, the masonry-work being done by James Taylor. In 1810 it was owned and operated by Trevor & Slater. Afterwards it became the property of Col. James Paull, and still later was in the possession of Steele and Doughty, who were the last to operate it. It was blown out and discontinued in 1828.

ETNA FURNACE.

Thomas and Joseph Gibson erected the Etna Furnace in 1815, on Trump's Run, about one mile above the borough of Connellsville, and one-third of a mile from the Youghiogheny River. It remained in blast for a quarter of a century, and was finally blown out in 1840.

FAYETTE FURNACE.

Near the western base of the Laurel Ridge, in the present township of Springfield, on the north fork of Indian Creek, was the site on which James Rogers, Linton, and Miller built the Fayette Furnace in 1827. Joseph and George Rogers were its later owners, and it was kept in blast till 1840 or 1841, when it was abandoned.

THE OLIPHANT FURNACE.

The last furnace that Fidelio H. Oliphant was ever connected with was the one that is known as the Oliphant Furnace, situated about four miles south of Uniontown, on the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad. This was built by him after he had disposed of his Fairchance and Spring Hill Furnaces to Eastern purchasers. He operated the new furnace for a number of years, but the enterprise proved disastrous, and his son, Duncan Oliphant, together with his sons, took the furnace and managed it until recently, when it was sold to James Husted, A. B. De Saules, Robert Hogsett, William Beeson, A. W. Bliss, and George C. Marshall, who are at present carrying on the business.

PINE GROVE FORGE.

The old forge to which this name was given, was built prior to 1798 by Thomas Lewis, on land purchased or contracted from Philip Jenkins, located in a mountain gorge on Pine Grove Run, about four miles from Smithfield and two miles from Woodbridge town, in Georges township. On the 7th of April, 1798, Lewis mortgaged to Meshack Davis that part of his property on which a forge had been erected.

The various business operations of Thomas Lewis led him into serious financial embarrassments, which resulted in his failure in 1799, and on the 29th of November, 1800, the forge property, with six hundred acres of land, was sold by the sheriff to Isaac Sutton. The forge was at that time regarded as of very little value, and its fires were not rekindled.

Mr. Joseph Hickie, of Georges township, was told by old Mr. Jacob Searing many years ago that he

(Searing) had been employed in digging ore for Lewis' forge during the time of its operation, and that the ore was carried in sacks on the backs of horses from the places where it was dug to the forge. It was, he said, of the kind known as "Red Short," and especially well adapted to the making of bar iron. A white sandstone was used for lining the furnace. He also related that when Lewis failed, there was on hand at the forge about twenty tons of bar (?) iron, worth at that time fully \$100 per ton, and that during the night before the day on which the sheriff came to levy on the property this iron was carried away from the forge and secretly buried in the sand at the head of a little hollow not far distant to save it from seizure. The story, whether true or not, began to be circulated a few years later, and was so much credited by many that search has frequently been made to find the hidden iron, but without success. At the site of the old forge there are still standing the ruins of three stacks, but it is not probable that all of them were ever in use. Mr. Lewis at the time of his failure had commenced the erection of a furnace near the forge, and there is little doubt that one or more of the three stacks belonged to the projected furnace.

LEMONT FURNACE.

This furnace, which commenced operations in 1875, is located in North Union, and is more fully mentioned in the history of that township.

YOUGH FORGE.

John Gibson, of Fayette County, and Thomas Astley, of Philadelphia, were the original proprietors of this forge. The year in which they erected it cannot be given with certainty, but there appears in the *Pittsburgh Gazette* of 1817 an advertisement, dated June 17th in that year, of "the Yough Forge, situate near Connellsville, Fayette Co." It was run for many years by the original owners, and afterwards by Thomas, Joseph, Joshua, and James Gibson (sons of John), who operated it until 1825, when they ceased work, and the forge was dismantled. Its site is occupied by a mill built by Boyd & Davidson in 1831.

EARLY ROLLING-MILLS.

There is little if any doubt that the first rolling-mill in Fayette County was the one erected and put in operation by Jeremiah Pears at Plumsock, in Menallen township. Its location was on a tract of land surveyed to him by Levi Stephens (an assistant of the surveyor, Alexander McClean), May 29, 1786. The name given to the tract by Pears was "Maiden's Fishery," but this was changed at the Land Office to the name "Prophetic," and the patent was issued under that name to Pears on the 28th of November, 1789. On this tract Mr. Pears had erected a forge prior to 1794, as is shown by the fact that the court record of June in that year mentions the presentation of a petition for the laying out of a road "by way of Pears' Forge to Redstone Ford."

Besides the forge, Mr. Pears had erected on his tract a saw-mill and grist-mill, and afterwards built a slitting-mill and the rolling-mill above referred to. The latter was erected in or immediately after the year 1800. By his operations here and at the Redstone Furnace (of which latter he was the builder and first owner, as has been mentioned) Pears became involved in pecuniary difficulties, and in September, 1804, a judgment was obtained against him, to satisfy which James Allen, sheriff of Fayette County, sold, on the 9th of December, 1805, Pears' "Prophetic" tract to George Dorsey, of Monongalia County, Va., for the sum of \$3015, the tract being described in the sheriff's deed as being in the townships of Menallen and Franklin, in Fayette County, and containing one hundred and twelve acres, "whereon are erected a forge, slitting- and rolling-mill, grist-mill, saw-mill, and sundry buildings."

On the 9th of April, 1807, George Dorsey (the purchaser of the Pears land and "Rawling Mill" at sheriff's sale) conveyed the same property to Benjamin Stevens, "Practitioner of Physick," for \$3015, the deed describing the land, forge, slitting- and rolling-mills as before. Two years later (Feb. 1, 1809) the same property was conveyed, with other lands adjoining, to Thomas Meason and Daniel Keller, for the consideration of \$5800, "embracing the Forge, Slitting- and Rolling-Mill, and Grist- and Saw-Mills erected on 'Prophetic.'"

At the April term of court in 1815, Isaac Meason & Co. obtained a judgment for \$3499.63 against Daniel Keller, and Morris Morris, then sheriff of Fayette County, being directed to recover on the judgment, made this return: "I seized and took in execution a certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in Menallen and Franklin townships, in the County of Fayette aforesaid, containing one hundred and twelve acres and allowance for roads, etc., for which a patent was granted to Jeremiah Pearse, dated 28th November, 1789, and therein called 'Prophetic,' on which is erected a Forge, Rolling- and Slitting-Mills, Grist-Mills, Saw-Mills, and other valuable buildings. . . ." The property so seized was sold by the sheriff for \$7100 to Col. Isaac Meason, Nov. 25, 1815.

It is stated¹ that at this establishment, under the proprietorship of Col. Meason, was done the first puddling and rolling of bar iron west of the Alleghenies; and the circumstances which brought about that result are related by Samuel C. Lewis,² of Rochester, Pa., as follows: Thomas C. Lewis (father of the narrator), a Welshman, who had worked in rolling-mills in Wales and was familiar with the processes of puddling and rolling bars, left his native country in July, 1815, and came to America, landing in New York. He visited several iron-manufacturers in the East, and

made strong efforts to induce them to erect mills for rolling bar iron. This he urged with many leading iron men in New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, but his propositions were everywhere opposed, and rejected as visionary and impracticable, if not impossible. The narration proceeds:

"He then traveled westward until he got to Connellsville, Fayette Co.; there he met Mr. Isaac Meason, Sr., of Dunbar Furnace, to whom he made known his object and business. Mr. Meason immediately saw the feasibility of the enterprise, and entered into an agreement with him at a certain salary for three years, and if the mill was a success, he was then to be taken into partnership and have one-third of the profits. The place selected for the mill was at Upper Middletown,³ then better known as Plumsock, on Redstone Creek, about midway between Brownsville and Connellsville, as Mr. Meason already had some forges there. The erecting of that mill was attended with a great deal of difficulty, as pattern-makers and moulders were not very plenty, so that a great deal of this work fell on Mr. Lewis, who made nearly all the patterns. Taking everything into consideration, the mill was completed in a very short time, having been commenced some time in 1816, and started about September, 1817. His brother came over when the work was pretty well on, and as he was also a first-rate mechanic, helped the work on very much. An incident is given here, as showing the opposition he met with in the erection of this mill. Two iron-masters from Lancaster County, by the names of Hughes and Boyer, rode all the way on horseback, nearly two hundred miles, went to Mr. Meason, and tried to convince him that it was impossible to roll iron into bars. Mr. Meason told them to go and talk to Mr. Lewis about it, which they did, and told him it was a shame for him to impose on Mr. Meason, as it might ruin the old gentleman. Mr. Lewis replied to Mr. Hughes, 'You know you can eat?' 'Why, yes,' he knew that. 'Well, how do you know it?' He could not give a reason why, but he knew he could eat. 'Well,' says Mr. Lewis, 'I will tell you how you know it,—you have done it before; and that is why I know I can roll bar iron. I have done it before!' 'Very well,' said Mr. Hughes, 'go ahead, and when you are ready to start let us know, and we will come and see the failure.' According to promise they did come on, but left perfectly satisfied of its success. . . . The persons engaged in starting the works were Thomas C. Lewis, engineer; George Lewis, roller and turner; Sam. Lewis, heater; James Lewis, catcher. Henry Lewis was clerk in the office. They were all brothers. . . . James Pratt worked the refinery, and David Adams worked the puddling-furnace."

It is not ascertained how long this first puddling-

¹ In Swank's "Iron-Making and Coal-Mining in Pennsylvania."

² In a manuscript contributed to the *Brownsville Types*, and published in that journal June 3, 1880.

Upper Middletown was laid out by Jeremiah Pears, and there was the location of the rolling-mill property owned by him, and which came into possession of Isaac Meason at sheriff's sale, as before mentioned.

and rolling-mill continued in operation, nor when its fires were finally extinguished. No vestiges of it are now remaining.

A rolling-mill (but not including a puddling-furnace, as in the case of Col. Meason's establishment) was built and put in operation by John Gibson about the year 1805, on the right bank of the Youghiogheny below Connellsville. Provance McCormick, Esq., of Connellsville, recollects this old mill as early as 1806. Upon the death of John Gibson it passed to his heirs, and was operated by Thomas Gibson for several years, after which it went into disuse. The tract of land on which this mill stood was sold by Daniel Rogers as administrator, and is now owned by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, the Building and Loan Association of Connellsville, and the Johnston heirs.

COAL-MINING AND COKE MANUFACTURE.

The earliest recorded mention of the use of coal in the region west of the Allegheny Mountains is found in the journal kept by Col. James Burd, when, in the fall of 1759, he was in command of a detachment of two hundred of the king's troops, engaged in opening a road from Braddock's old road at Gist's plantation (now Mount Braddock) to the Monongahela River at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, where it was proposed to erect a fort, and where he did erect such a work immediately afterwards. Having proceeded from Gist's towards the Monongahela to a point about four and a half miles from the river, he encamped there on the evening of the 21st of September, and on the following day moved on westward, and made in his journal this entry, viz.:

"SATURDAY, Sept. 22, 1759.

"The camp moved two miles to Coal Run. This run is entirely paved in the bottom with fine stone coal, and the hill on the south of it is a rock of the finest coal I ever saw. I burned about a bushel of it on my fire."

The language of the journal shows clearly that he was not unacquainted with the use of coal, and it is an accepted fact that coal was mined east of the Alleghenies, in Virginia, as early as the year 1750. But there was no mining of coal west of the mountains until 1784, when the Penns. who had been permitted under the Divesting Act of 1779¹ to retain their proprietary interest in certain large tracts of land in the State, sold rights to mine coal in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. This was the first coal-mining done on the waters of the Ohio. Since that time the business has

increased steadily and rapidly, and untold millions of tons of coal, mined along the Monongahela and Youghiogheny, have been boated down the great rivers of the Southwest to supply the country from Ohio to Louisiana; but by far the greater part of this vast amount has been mined at points north of the northern limits of Fayette County, operations being of course commenced along the lower and more accessible portions of the rivers, and working slowly up the streams as the navigation is improved or the lower supplies become exhausted, which latter condition is very far from being brought about yet, and will remain so for years to come.

The coal operations on the Monongahela will be found mentioned in the account of the slack-water improvements on that river and elsewhere in this work. On the Youghiogheny a vast amount of coal-mining has been done, and Youghiogheny coal has been well known and highly prized in the towns and cities on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers for many years; but an exceedingly small proportion of the coal sent from this river to the Southern and Western markets has been mined in Fayette County. The Youghiogheny Valley is barren of coal from a point in Rostraver township, in Westmoreland County, up the river to about the mouth of Hickman Run, in Fayette, where commences the "Connellsville basin," one of the richest coal-fields in the world. But there has never been much inducement to mine coal here for shipment down the river, because, in the first place, the Youghiogheny in all that part which passes through Fayette County, and in the greater portion of its course through Westmoreland, is not and never has been a navigable or boatable stream, except for a very small portion of the year, the season of freshets and high water, and even then its navigation is difficult, not to say dangerous, for the passage of coal-boats. This fact alone gives to the coal operators on the lower Youghiogheny, advantages for shipment which cannot be had in the Connellsville region, and the absence of which has caused the mining of coal for that purpose to be neglected here. Another cause which has helped to produce the same result is that the Connellsville coal is too soft for advantageous transportation, while that of the lower river is harder, and in that respect better adapted for shipment.

But all the disadvantages of the Connellsville region, as above enumerated, are counterbalanced tenfold in another direction; for the coal which cannot be profitably shipped to the lower river markets is found to be greatly superior to any other which has yet been discovered in its adaptability to the manufacture of coke, and to this manufacture it has been and is now being devoted on a scale and to an extent that is amazing to the uninitiated, and with pecuniary results that are surprising. It was said by Judge Veech that "Coal, if not king, was becoming one of the princes of the land, and its seat of empire was the Monongahela Valley." But if coal is mighty

¹ On the 27th of November, 1779, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed "An Act for vesting the estates of the late proprietaries in this commonwealth." By the terms of this act the State paid the Penns. £150,000 in annual payments of from £15,000 to £20,000, without interest, beginning at the close of the Revolutionary war, reserving to the proprietaries their private and manor property, which was in itself a princely fortune.

like Philip of Macedon, its offspring, coke, is like the mightier Alexander, and the seat of its empire is the Connellsville coal basin.

In all the numerous accounts that have been written and published in recent years having general reference to the manufacture of coke in Western Pennsylvania, very little notice has been taken of its origin and early history. What little has been said concerning these particulars, though to a great extent unauthentic and inaccurate, is generally received as correct, and little or no effort is made to investigate and search out the facts. It is but natural that a business so exceedingly remunerative as is the manufacture of coke at the present time should engross all the thoughts and energies of those who are engaged in it; that their chief attention should be given to secure the largest possible yield of coke, making and transporting it at the lowest possible cost, and selling it at the highest obtainable price, without pausing to inquire where and by whom was first produced the article which brings them their wealth. Yet it cannot fail to be a matter of interest to note the humble beginnings of the business which has since grown to such gigantic proportions. In the preparation of the following account, which is based mainly on facts sought out and ascertained by one who is himself interested in coke manufacture,¹ the object in view has been less to enter into details of the immense operations of the present time than to notice the earliest known coke-making, the persons who were pioneers in it, and the subsequent attempts at its successful application and use up to the time of the firm establishment of the business, which is now by far the most important and valuable industrial interest of Fayette County and a large contiguous region. It has been stated (but not clearly proved) that coke was made and used in the manufacture or refining of iron in America before the war of the Revolution. If such was the case, the credit of its first manufacture was certainly due to Virginia, as that colony (having commenced mining in or about 1750, as has been noticed) was the only one which produced any coal at that time. Therefore, if coke was actually made in America before the Revolution, it must have been manufactured in Virginia, or, at least, from Virginia coal.

The earliest authenticated account of the manufacture and use of coke places it at Allegheny Furnace, in Blair County, in the year 1811. The reasons for the failure of that attempt will be referred to hereafter. It is a fact undenied that the first use of coke in Fayette County was made in the refining of iron at

the Plumsock (Upper Middletown) Iron-Works by Col. Isaac Meason in 1817. It has been stated by an old resident of the county that he has an indistinct recollection of the making of the coke at the place and time named, and that it was made in ovens similar to the "bee-hive" oven now in general use. But there must be grave doubts as to the accuracy of this statement, though it is, beyond all question, honestly made. He has most probably in mind the old Dutch baking-oven, but has, after the lapse of more than sixty years, come to the belief that it was done in ovens similar to the modern bee-hive. Coke-making in ovens was certainly unknown (or at least unpracticed) at that time and for years afterwards.

In Armstrong County there was a furnace built for coke in 1819, called the "Bear Creek Furnace," believed to be then the largest furnace in the United States. It was blown in on coke, but after a few casts the operators found that the (cold) blast of five pounds to the inch was insufficient for the successful use of coke, and thereupon the original purpose was abandoned and the furnace changed for the use of charcoal.

The Howard Furnace, put in operation in the year 1830, in Blair County, and the Elizabeth Furnace, built in the same county in 1832, were both constructed with a view to the use of coke, and furnaces in Clearfield, Clinton, Lycoming, and Armstrong Counties, Pa., erected between 1835 and 1838, made repeated attempts at the manufacture of coke iron, all of which resulted in failure, from the fact that the cold blast was used and at a very low pressure. The iron-masters of the present time, with all their modern appliances, immense heating surfaces, and powerful blowers, and yet still continually striving for "more heat and more blast," can well appreciate the difficulties encountered in the making of iron in former days and by the old-time methods.

At the "Mary Ann Furnace," in Huntingdon County, Pa., in 1835, William Firmstone made good gray forge iron on coke made from Broad Top coal, but continued it for only about one month. The Georges Creek Iron Company, of Allegheny County, Md., built the "Lonaconing Furnace" in 1837, and made good foundry iron to the amount of about seventy tons per week on coke. The Mount Savage Company also built two blast-furnaces in 1840, and made successful runs on coke, but up to that time most of the attempts to use coke in iron-making had resulted in failure and heavy pecuniary loss.

In 1836, F. H. Oliphant, of Fayette County, used coke at the Fairchance Furnace in the manufacture of iron from Blue Lump ore, and samples of the product were sent to the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia; but the claim which has frequently been made that this was the first coke iron made as a regular product in the United States is inadmissible, as will be seen by reference to the facts and dates given above, coke iron of good quality having been made,

¹ Most of the facts given in this narrative in reference to the earliest production of coke, and the attempts made through many succeeding years to use it successfully and profitably in iron manufacture, were furnished by Mr. George C. Marshall, of Newtown, who has made the matter the subject of patient and persistent research, in which he has brought to light a great number of facts before unknown, but unquestionably authentic and reliable.

as shown, several years before Mr. Oliphant ever claimed its first production, and even then his claim was merely to have made a few tons.

The Great Western Iron Company built four coke-furnaces between the years 1840 and 1844 at Brady's Bend, Pa., and to that company belongs the credit of making coke iron as a regular product. Their furnaces were built especially for the use of coke, and they never used any other fuel.

The credit of having been the first to make successful use of coke in the manufacture of iron has been given in some accounts to Graff, Bennett & Co., of Pittsburgh, but it will be shown hereafter that they did not enter the field until several years after it had been used with success at Brady's Bend.

The Cambria Iron Company built four coke-furnaces in 1853. These furnaces were blown in on coke, and have continued to use it until the present time.

The coke used in the furnaces of Western Pennsylvania up to and after the commencement of operations by the Great Western Iron Company at Brady's Bend was made by a process called "ground ricking," the coal being placed on the ground in long or conical ricks, and then covered (except the spaces necessary for ventilation) with earth, to smother and prevent it from burning up. This process, though it answered the purpose very well, was slovenly, and much less rapid and economical than the present method, and the coke produced was less uniform in quality.

The earliest date which has been given and perfectly authenticated of the use of ovens for the making of coke, is the year 1841, the facts and account of which will be given hereafter. But in this connection it is proper to give (and it would be unfair and improper to omit) statements which are made by men of unquestioned and unquestionable veracity which indicate an earlier date. Mr. David Trimble, living at Little Falls, on the Youghiogheny, says that at a date which cannot be fixed nearer than that it was not earlier than 1830, and not later than 1836, he helped build one or more coke-ovens at or near the mouth of Furnace Run, and the assumption is that the coke produced was used at the Franklin Iron-Works, which were located there and run by F. H. Oliphant. Mr. Trimble says the idea of building ovens at that place was suggested by an Englishman named John Coates, who had seen them in operation in England. He also says that the coal for these ovens was brought from mines above East Liberty, that the coke made from it was used for the "let-out" fire at the iron-works, and that the supposition then was that these were the first coke-ovens built in Pennsylvania, if not in the United States. Corroborative (to some extent at least) of this statement is that of James Cochran ("Little Jim"), who has an indistinct recollection of seeing, before the year 1840, several coke-ovens standing on the south bank of the

Youghiogheny River, just below the mouth of Furnace Run, and that coal was boated down the river to them from Col. Hill's lands. This concurrent testimony establishes beyond a doubt the fact that a few ovens were built and put in use on the south bank of the Youghiogheny, near the mouth of Furnace Run, and that they were among the earliest, if not the first, ever built for that purpose, not only in Fayette County, but in Pennsylvania. It is true that both gentlemen named may be mistaken in their recollection of the date, but as their statements agree (and for other reasons) this is hardly probable. Accepting then the fact that there were ovens at that point at about the time indicated, and that (as both statements agree) the coal was brought to them from the Connellsville region, some miles above, on the river, it is difficult to explain why the ovens were ever built at that place, unless for the purpose of supplying the furnace near which they were located. If the object of their construction had been to produce coke for a down-river market, or for any other purpose than to be used in their immediate vicinity, they would never have been built at the mouth of Furnace Run, but in the coal-producing region, several miles above, on the river. And yet it can hardly be regarded as probable that Mr. Oliphant was the builder of those ovens, or that the coke made in them was used by him while he was proprietor of the Franklin Iron-Works. Those who had conversations with him on the subject of the use of coke in the manufacture and refining of iron all agree that he never made claim to having used it at the Franklin Works, but only to having made coke iron for a brief period at the Fairchance. If he had built those pioneer ovens at Furnace Run, and used their product at the Franklin Iron-Works, he would certainly have asserted the fact and claimed the priority. It is, then, and for these reasons, most probable that the product of those old ovens was used by Nathaniel Gibson in his Furnace Run Works before they passed to the proprietorship of Mr. Oliphant. Whatever may be the fact (which will probably never be known with absolute certainty), the above statements are given here, not only because the sources from which they come are (the treachery of man's memory as to remote events and circumstances only excepted) perfectly and entirely reliable, but because each seems to support and confirm the other. They are therefore submitted without any attempt to explain the slight discrepancies contained in them, with regard to other matters accepted as facts.

In the year 1841, Provance McCormick and James Campbell started the project of manufacturing coke on the Youghiogheny, and succeeded in making some two thousand bushels, which they boated down the river. It is stated that the idea was suggested to them by an Englishman who was then stopping for a time in Connellsville, and who told them that in his native country, coal was made into coke for the use of foundries and furnaces. Such rich deposits of superior

coal as were found in abundance in the vicinity of Connellsville would soon be utilized in that way, he said, if there were Englishmen there to do it. Campbell and McCormick became interested in the story he told, and having gained from him what information he possessed as to the method of making coke, they resolved to try the experiment, and if successful in producing the article, to boat the product to Cincinnati, in the expectation of selling it for the use of the foundries in that city.

Associating with them John Taylor, who was a stone-mason, and the owner of a farm on the Youghiogheny, including a coal-mine, which he operated in a small way, they commenced operations. Taylor constructed two ovens on his farm (near what has been known in later years as Sedgwick Station) and superintended the coking, the coal being taken from his mine. Campbell and McCormick, both carpenters by trade, built the two boats on which the coke was to be floated down the river. Their operations were continued during the fall of 1841 and the succeeding winter, and in the spring of 1842, a sufficient quantity of coke having been produced to load the two boats, they were started down the river on a high stage of water, and under pilotage of William Turner made their way in safety to Cincinnati. On reaching the city they found that the demand was not as brisk as they had hoped to find it. The new fuel was unknown there, and foundrymen regarded it with suspicion, calling it cinders. After a time, however, the owners of the coke succeeded in disposing of about one-half their stock, taking in payment coffee and some other goods,¹ and then, to close out, bartered the remainder for a patent iron grist-mill which was highly recommended. The mill was brought to Connellsville, and soon after placed in the steam-flouring establishment of Strickler & Nickel, in New Haven, where it was put in operation, and found to be, if not wholly, at least so nearly worthless that it was sold for thirty dollars, and so ended the coke operations of McCormick and Campbell, though it need not have been so. The part of their cargoes which had been traded in Cincinnati for the patent mill was afterwards boated up on the canal to Dayton, Ohio, and there sold to Judge Gebhart, who had previously been a resident of Fayette County, but then had a foundry in operation in Dayton. There he used the coke in his establishment, and found it so well adapted for his purpose that he soon after came to Connellsville and proposed to McCormick and Campbell to make more, and furnish him with all he needed, and at a good price; but the result of their previous venture in the coke trade disinclined them to repeat the experiment.² In

1843 the ovens built by Taylor on the Youghiogheny were rented to Mordecai, James ("Little Jim") and Sample Cochran, who put them to use in making twenty-four-hour coke. When they had coked about thirteen thousand bushels, it was boated to Cincinnati and sold for seven cents per bushel cash to Miles Greenwood,³ who in the mean time had become fully informed of the value of coke as a fuel. This is said to have been the first coke ever taken from Fayette County and sold for money, and in this view of the matter the Cochrans and Greenwood must be considered as the pioneers of the coke business in the Connellsville region.

After this time, and before the year 1850, three or four ovens were built and put in operation by Stewart Strickler, the product being sold by him to the Cochrans, by whom it was boated down the river and sold in Cincinnati. About 1860 thirty ovens were built and put in operation at Sedgwick, called the Fayette Works. Shoenberger & Co. purchased a one-third interest in them in 1865. Forty ovens were built on Hickman Run in 1864 by Cochran & Keister, who transported their coke on a tramway to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad until 1871. Some time after the building of these works by Cochran & Keister, the Laughlin ovens were built, also the ovens at the Jackson Works, above Sedgwick.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas-Coal and Coke Company organized about 1860, and built forty ovens near Connellsville. The number was increased by John F. Dravo, who took charge in 1868. The

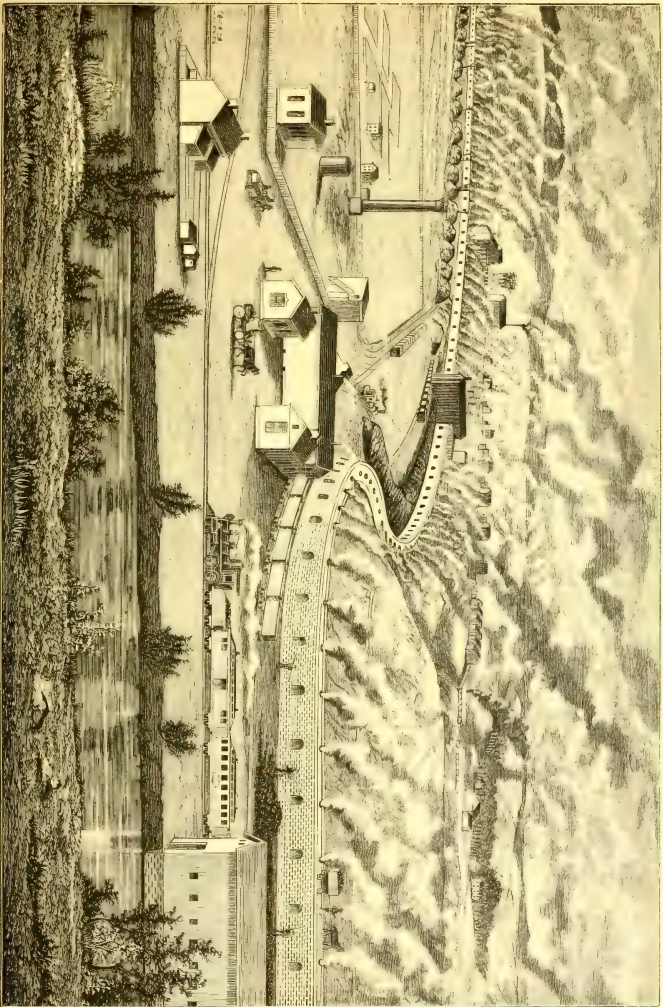
down the river) and Richard Bookens bought coal of Thomas Gregg, on the Youghiogheny, near the site of the present Fort Hill Works, and manufactured coke from it, first by rickling, and afterwards in two or three ovens which they built near that place. They boated their coke down the river to Cincinnati, where they found the same trouble that McCormick and Campbell had experienced: no one knew the value of coke, and no one wanted it. At last a foundryman agreed to try a load of it if they would haul it to his foundry. He tried it, liked it, and purchased the entire lot. The narrative proceeds that Col. Hill soon afterwards built four ovens near the place where Turner and Bookens had made their coke, and later increased the number to twelve. The statement is given for what it is worth.

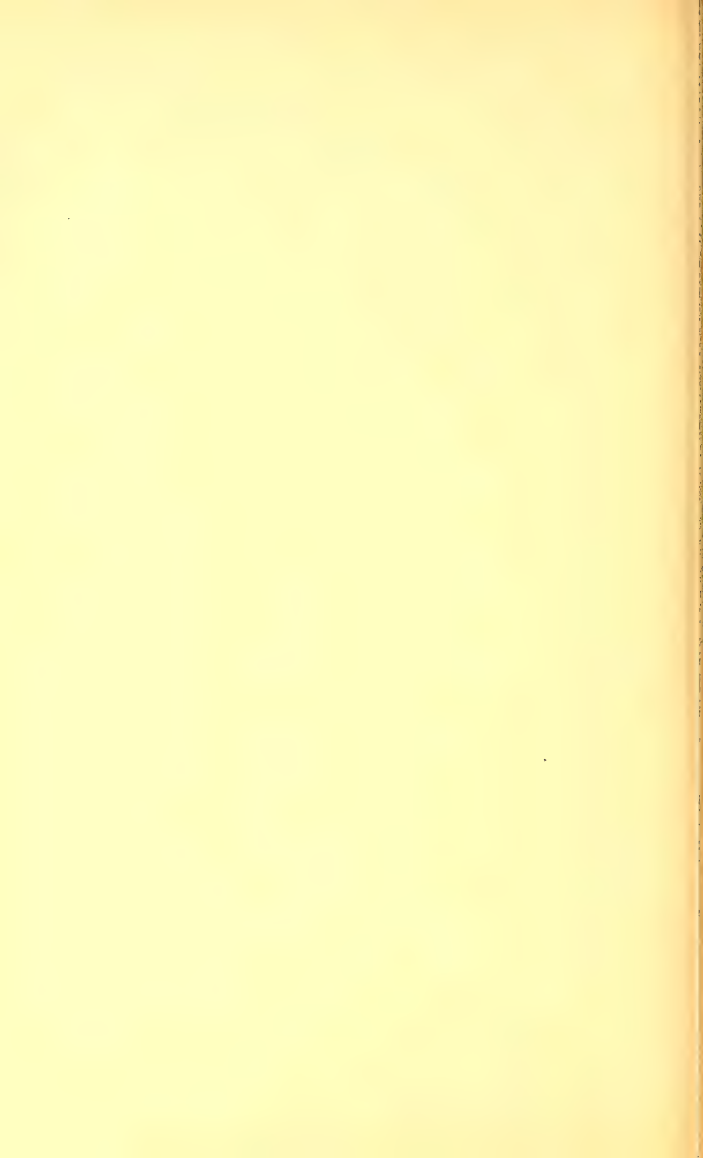
³ Miles Greenwood was born March 19, 1807, in New Jersey, to which State his father (Miles Greenwood) had removed from Salem, Mass. He was of English extraction on his father's side, and of Huguenot French and German on his mother's. The family removed to New York in 1808, and to Cincinnati in 1817. Miles in 1825 worked in the New Harmony Community, and two years later went to Pittsburgh and learned iron-working. In 1828 he opened an iron-foundry, and later returned to Cincinnati, working for T. & J. Bevin. After three years he commenced on his own account, employing ten hands. By 1850 he had three hundred hands under him. In 1861 his entire establishment was turned into a United States arsenal for the manufacture of arms and implements of war, seven hundred men being employed. He turned forty thousand Springfield muskets, over two hundred bronze cannon, hundreds of caissons and gun-carriages, and also a sea-going monitor. He constructed the Ohio Mechanics' Institute building, and to him the Cincinnati Fire Department is indebted for its efficient organization. For twenty years he was president of the Cincinnati Fuel Company. In 1859 he was chosen president of the Cincinnati and Covington Bridge Company, and was also a director of the House of Refuge. In 1869 he was appointed a director of the Cincinnati Southern Railway. In 1832 he married a Miss Hills. Two children of this marriage died in infancy, and their mother also died soon after. In 1836 he married Miss Phoebe J. Hopson, by whom he had ten children, seven of whom are living.

¹ It is proper to state here that another account of Campbell and McCormick's coke venture in Cincinnati says that about half their stock was purchased and sold for money at an average price of eight cents per bushel, and the remainder traded for the patent mill.

² It is related that not very long after Campbell and McCormick boated their coke to Cincinnati, William Turner, the pilot who took their boats

THE DAVIDSON GORE WORKS.





Connellsville Gas-Coal Company built their ovens in 1866. Watt, Taylor & Co. built forty ovens just below Watt's Station in 1869. In the coke-works above named were nearly all the ovens in the Connellsville coke region up to 1871, the last two named being all that were on the Fayette Branch until 1872, when Paull, Brown & Co. built one hundred ovens on James Paull's place.

There are some facts connected with the history of coal and coke production in Pennsylvania that are curious as well as startling. Virginia produced coal years before it was mined in Pennsylvania, and the latter State received coal from Virginia for manufacturing gas, and even for domestic use, as late as the year 1850. Yet now, in regard to coal production, Virginia, as compared with Pennsylvania, sinks into utter insignificance, and Virginia, though older in coal-mining by many years than Pennsylvania, produced no coke until within recent years, while the making of coke in Pennsylvania dates back almost three-fourths of a century.

It will be a matter of surprise to many, to learn the fact that Allegheny County never had a furnace within its limits from the time when the old Shady Side Furnace was abandoned, in 1794, until the year 1859, when Graff, Bennett & Co. built the Clinton Furnace, which was blown in on coke on the last Monday in October of that year. The next two were the Etna, built by Laughlin & Co. in 1861, and the Superior (two stacks), erected a year or two later. The Soho, the Isabella (two stacks), and the Lucy Furnaces were built in 1872. All these furnaces were constructed for coke, its superiority as a fuel having already been fully demonstrated when the Clinton Furnace was built in 1859.

The business of coke manufacture has been chiefly built up in the last eight years. In 1876 the number of ovens in operation in the Connellsville region was a little more than three thousand, producing nine hundred thousand tons of coke. In 1879 the number of ovens had increased to more than four thousand. For the present time (April 1, 1882) the accompanying map of the Connellsville coke region shows within that territory the location of about eight thousand four hundred ovens now in operation, and there are several hundred more scattered along the outskirts of the region proper, but not strictly within it and not indicated by the map and references, bringing the whole number in operation considerably above nine thousand, having an aggregate capacity of more than three hundred and fifty thousand tons per month. This capacity will be fully worked up to, and, in fact, exceeded in the present year, by reason of a large number of additional ovens now in contemplation and to be immediately constructed, making the coke product for 1882 more than four million two hundred thousand tons.

The immense proportions of the coke business can hardly be comprehended from a mere examination of

these figures, startling as they are, and it is only by another process of thought that it is possible to realize the vast amount of coke produced in the Connellsville region. Let us suppose that the entire product of the region for 1882 could be gathered together and loaded on railroad cars, all joined together in one immense train, so that there should be no break in its continuity; that this train should be put in motion on the morning of a given day, and should move at the rate of fourteen miles per hour (which is above the average speed of freight trains), day and night, without a moment's stop or the least slacking of speed. A person living upon the line of the road would see, hour after hour and day by day, the interminable line of coke-laden cars rattling past his door in endless procession; night after night, through all the hours of darkness, he would hear the ceaseless clank and thunder of the rushing train, and each morning, on awakening from his disturbed slumbers, he would look out as before upon the steel-gray car-loads pursuing each other with undiminished speed along the railway track; and not until after nightfall of the ninth day would he see the signal-light marking the rear of the train, whose head would then be more than two thousand eight hundred miles away! Through all those days, each hour of the twenty-four would have seen the passage by a given point of more than twenty thousand tons of coke, all produced in the Connellsville region, and the greater part of it in Fayette County.

Though the manufacture of coke has already become an industry so gigantic in its proportions, and has grown with such remarkable rapidity from 1872 (and more especially from 1879) until the present time, there seems to be little reason to doubt that the same or perhaps an even greater ratio of increase will be sustained in the future for some years, and this is the view entertained by a majority of operators and others whose opinions on the subject are entitled to much weight. A principal object of manufacturing coke from coal is to furnish a fuel free from sulphur for use in the reduction of ores and the refining of iron. The demand from this source must of course increase with the increase of iron-furnaces and the growth of iron-making. In the eastern part of Pennsylvania, and in other localities east of the mountains, coke is used in blast-furnaces in connection with anthracite, and the proportion of coke to that of anthracite used in this way is being constantly augmented in favor of the former fuel, which has also almost entirely superseded charcoal for use in the manufacture of pig iron. Large quantities of coke are sent to the far West to be used in smelting the ores of the precious metals, regular shipments for this purpose being made to San Francisco and other points in the gold and silver States. Another and still weightier reason for expecting a very large increase in the demand for coke is that within the past two years H. C. Frick & Co. have introduced machinery for crushing, screening, and sizing coke for domestic purposes in compe-

tition with anthracite coal, and that this process, which was at first but an experiment, having already become a successful enterprise, can hardly fail to cause coke in this form to be extensively used as fuel in tens of thousands of households which now know no other than anthracite.

For coking purposes no coal has as yet been discovered which is equal in all respects (and indeed it may be reasonably claimed in any respect) to that of the Connellsville basin. Being a soft and porous coal, which crumbles in handling, it is therefore not so well adapted for economical transportation as the harder gas-coal which is found west of the "barren measures," and for this reason the Connellsville coal was, until the development of coke production, regarded as of little value compared with the other, though its location, which is more remote from navigable waters, had its effect as a partial cause of this disparaging estimate.

But when it became the object of operators to manufacture their coal into coke, then the conditions were reversed, and the hitherto neglected soft coal became the more highly valued of the two, because of its superior adaptability for coke-making. Its advantages over other coals in this manufacture are many. While the cost of mining the gas-coal of the Pittsburgh bed is seventy-five to ninety cents per ton, the softer Connellsville coal is mined at about one-third that expense per ton. When the Connellsville coking-coal is taken from the mine it is fit for immediate use in the ovens, and is placed in them without any intermediate process of preparation, while with the gas-coal from the Pittsburgh vein an extra expense of about fifty cents per ton is necessary to crush it by mechanical means, and to free it from sulphur as far as practicable by washing before charging the ovens with it. And finally, when the coking is finished, the "desulphurized coke" (as it is termed) produced from the gas-coal is rated in the market as inferior to coke made from the soft coal of the Connellsville basin. Therefore, while the latter offers such great advantages in mining and coking, as well as in the superior quality of its product, it is not probable that attempts will be made to any great extent to utilize gas-coal for coking purposes; and so long as the coal deposits of this basin remain unexhausted (which must be the case for many years to come) and no new discoveries are made of pure coking-coal in other localities, it seems a reasonable prediction that the Connellsville region must continue to hold a practical monopoly of the manufacture of coke. Reports are frequently circulated from time to time of new "finds" of coking-coal, represented to be equal, if not superior, to that of the Connellsville bed; but no instance has yet been reported (and authenticated) of any iron manufacturer or other consumer who did not in his purchases give preference to coke made from the Connellsville vein over that produced in any other district; and it is a fact that the coke made in Fayette County and a

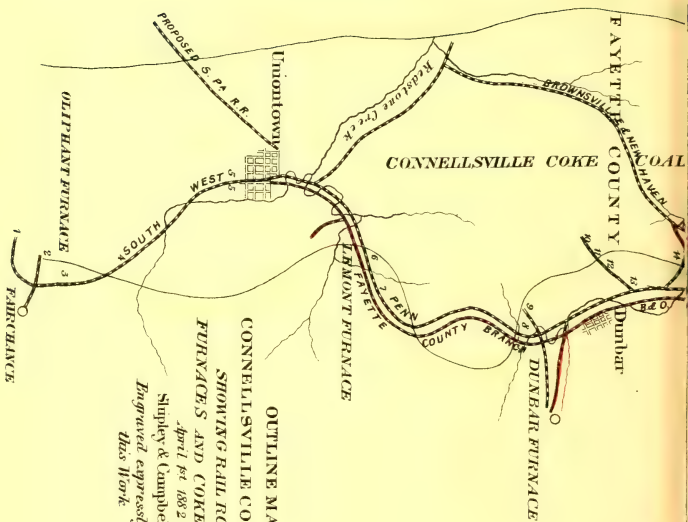
comparatively small contiguous region is recognized and acknowledged, wherever used in any part of the United States, as superior to any other for smelting, and for all the processes of iron-making in which coke is used as a fuel.

In view of the great and ever-increasing magnitude of the coke traffic of Fayette County, several of the principal railway lines are making vigorous efforts to secure as large a share of it as possible. The Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Companies are as yet in possession of a monopoly of this traffic, the Southwest Pennsylvania division of the latter road being, on account of its immense coke freights, more profitable in proportion to its length than any other part of the company's lines. A new road in the interest of William H. Vanderbilt's lines is now being very rapidly constructed along the south bank of the Youghiogheny, and thence (leaving that river below New Haven) through the central and southwestern parts of this county, a principal object being to tap the rich basin of coking-coal over which its route passes. This, as also the extension of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston road from the mouth of Redstone Creek to the Southwest Pennsylvania road a little north of Uniontown, and the Brownsville and New Haven Railroad, soon to be built between those boroughs, will open a new and extensive territory in the richest part of the coking-coal region. The opening of the first two named roads (which will be earlier completed than the other) will be immediately followed by establishment of additional coke-works along their lines, and the erection of a very large number of ovens, the construction of which has already been provided for and planned.

Following is a list of the several coke-works in the Connellsville region of Fayette and Westmoreland Counties (the greater part, however, being in Fayette), on the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio, Southwest Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroads, with the number of ovens now in operation at each of the works. The numbers set against each, indicate their respective locations by reference to corresponding numbers on the accompanying map of the coke region. The lines of railway shown upon the map in red are those of the Baltimore and Ohio, those in black the Southwest Pennsylvania, and in green the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad:

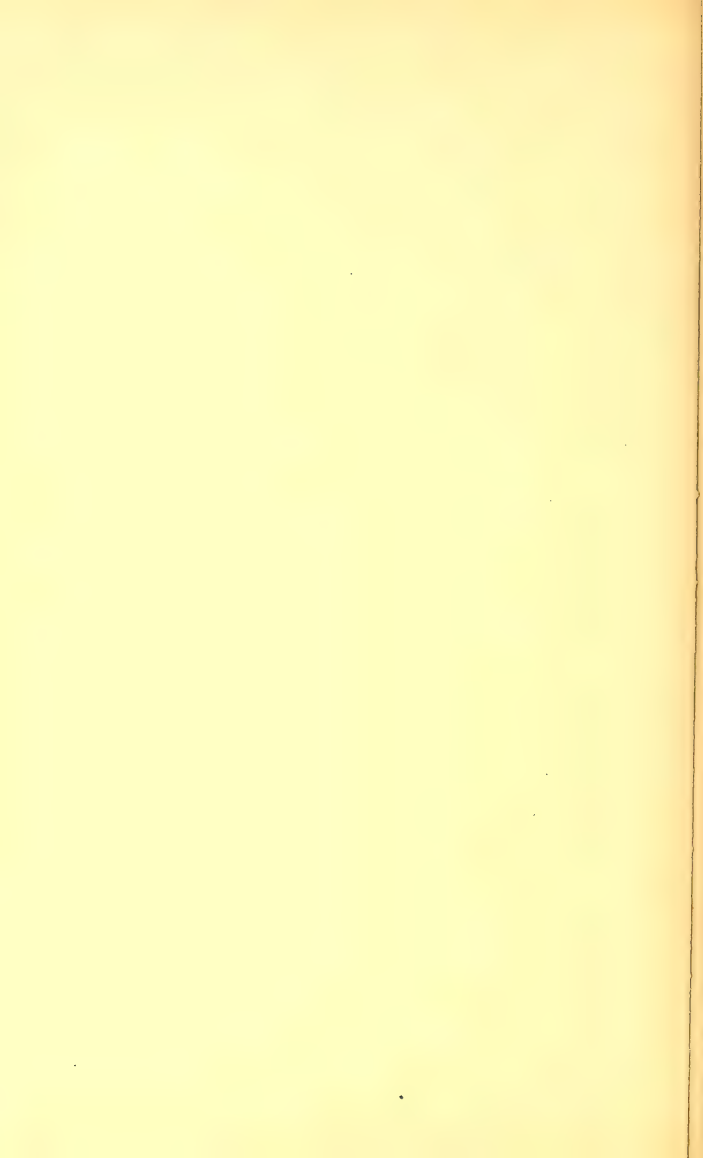
COKE-WORKS LOCATED ON BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD AND BRANCHES.

No.	Name of Works.	Owners.	No. of Ovens.
1	Percy Mining Company.....	.....	69
2	Mount Bradlock.....	.....	124
3	Henry Clay.....	H. C. Frick Coke Company ..	100
4	Washington.....	Samuel Coalman, Sons & Co....	32
5	Tyrone.....	Leuzhin & Co.....	130
6	Sterling.....	J. M. Schoonmaker.....	159
7	Jackson.....	Jackson Mines Company.....	64
8	Fayette.....	James Gehring.....	100
9	Spurgent.....	Cochran & Keister.....	100
10	Jimtown.....	J. M. Schoonmaker.....	303



OUTLINE MAP
 CONNELLSVILLE COKE REGION
 SHOWING RAIL ROADS
 FURNACES AND COKE WORKS
 April 1st 1882
 Shipley & Campbell C.E.
 Engraved expressly for
 this Work





CHAPTER XXIII.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—POPULATION.

Roads and Bridges—National Road—Navigation—Population of the County by Decades.

ROADS.

IN all new and undeveloped sections of country the first step in the direction of public internal improvements is the opening of roads. The first attempt by white men to open or mark the route of a road within the territory now embraced in the county of Fayette was made by Col. Thomas Cresap, of Oldtown, Md., in the year 1750. He was employed by the Ohio Company to select and mark a route for their proposed traffic between their base of operations at Wills' Creek (Cumberland), Md., and their objective point at the site of the present city of Pittsburgh; and so, in execution of this mission, he set out from Wills' Creek in the year mentioned, with the old chief Nemacolin as a principal guide, and assisted by several other Indians, and proceeded northwestwardly over a route not materially different from that afterwards traversed by Washington and Braddock in their respective campaigns until he reached the west base of the Laurel Hill, in what is now Fayette County (at or near the place now known as Mount Braddock), from which point, instead of turning northeast towards the present site of Connellsville, as the later military road did, he proceeded on, to and down the valley of Redstone Creek to its mouth, where his work ended, for it was proposed at that point to abandon land carriage and take transportation down the Monongahela to its confluence with the Allegheny.

Col. Cresap, however, neither built nor opened any part of the proposed road, but merely selected its route, and indicated the same by blazing and marking trees, and occasionally rearing piles of stones as landmarks at prominent points. But in 1753 the Ohio Company sent out a party of pioneers, who "opened the road,"¹ though they made it little more than a bridle-path for the passage of pack-horses. A few months later (in January, 1754) Capt. William Trent, with a small company of men in the employ of the Ohio Company, marched over the road, and further improved it as they passed. At its western terminus, the mouth of Redstone Creek, they built the "Hangard" store-house for the company (as before noticed), and then passed on down the river to commence building a fort for the company at the Forks of the Ohio.

In 1754, Washington with his little army, on the campaign which ended in the surrender of Fort Necessity on the 4th of July in that year, passed over the same road, and improved it so that it was passable for wagons and light pieces of artillery to the west

¹ Washington, in advocating this route in preference to the more northerly one through Bedford for the passage of Forbes' troops in 1758, said, "The Ohio Company in 1753, at a considerable expense, opened the road," etc.

No.	Name of Works.	Owners.	No. of Ovens.
11...	Cora	John Newmeyer	42
12...	Frick	H. C. Frick Coke Company	106
13...	Morgan	" " " "	164
14...	White	" " " "	148
15...	Foundry	" " " "	74
16...	Eagle	" " " "	80
17...	Summit	" " " "	42
18...	Franklin	B. F. Keister & Co.	130
19...	Tip Top	H. C. Frick Coke Company	56
20...	Clinton	James Cochran & Co.	44
21...	Valley	H. C. Frick Coke Company	162
22...	Charlotte Furnace Company	" " " "	60
23...	W. A. Keifer	" " " "	40
24...	Fountain	J. D. Boyle	50
25...	Dexter	Joseph R. Stauffer & Co.	42
26...	Painter's	McClure & Co.	228
27...	Diamond	McClure & Co.	66
28 ¹ ...	Mullen	Mullen, Strickler & Co.	82
29 ¹ ...	Standard	A. A. Hutchinson & Bro.	360
30...	Stewart Iron Company	" " " "	120

ON SOUTHWEST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

No.	Name of Works.	Owners.	No. of Ovens.
1...	Bliss and Marshall	" " " "	60
2...	Fairhance Iron Company	" " " "	36
3...	Fayette Coke and Furnace Company	" " " "	130
4...	Redstone Coke Company	J. W. Moore & Co.	170
5...	Chicago and Connellsville Coke Company	" " " "	284
6...	Lemont Furnace Company	Hogsett, Hanna & Co.	150
7...	Youngstown Coke Company	" " " "	240
8...	Ferguson	Dunbar Furnace Company	70
9...	Hill Farm	" " " "	89
10...	Mahoning	Mahoning Coke Company (Limited)	100
11...	Colvin & Co.	Colvin & Co.	80
12...	Anchor	Morgan, Laying & Co.	100
13...	Uniondale	Reed Brothers	76
14...	Morrell	Cambria Iron Company	460
15...	Wheeler	" " " "	100
16...	Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas-Coke and Coke Company	" " " "	295
17...	Johnson Farm Coke Works	" " " "	80
18...	Eldorado	W. J. Rainey & Co.	225
19...	Pennville	A. O. Tustnian & Co.	70
20...	Horne	Joseph R. Stauffer	20
21...	Enterprise	Dellinger, Rafferty & Co.	50
22...	Union	Hurst, Stoner & Co.	70
23...	Excelsior	Warden & Co.	70
24...	Southwest Coal and Coke Company	" " " "	138
25...	Dellinger, Tarr & Co.	" " " "	66
26...	Boyle's	Boyle & Rafferty	262
27...	Star	J. M. Cochran's Est.	20
28...	Buckeye	" " " "	116
29...	Morewood	Morewood Coke Company (Limited)	470
30...	Alice	J. M. Schenemaker	200
31...	Bessemer	C. P. Markle & Sons	170
32...	Rising Sun	Markle & Sons	103
33...	Emma	J. W. Overholt (agent)	36
34...	West Overton	A. C. Overholt & Co.	110
35...	Trotter	Connellsville Gas-Coke Company	200
36...	Connellsville Coke and Iron Company	" " " "	200

ON PITTSBURGH AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD.

No.	Name of Work.	Owner.	No. of Ovens.
1...	Fort Hill	W. J. Rainey & Co.	88

¹ In Westmoreland County; all others on this road as indicated are in Fayette.

² Numbers 21 to 34, inclusive, are in Westmoreland County, all others on this line are in Fayette.

side of Laurel Hill. "In 1754," he says, "the troops whom I had the honor to command greatly repaired it as far as Gist's plantation, and in 1755 it was widened and completed by Gen. Braddock to within six miles of Fort Du Quesne." The road, as "completed" by Braddock, extended from Gist's (Mount Braddock) northeastwardly to and across the Youghiogheny at Stewart's Crossings, a little below the present borough of New Haven; thence in the same general direction to Jacob's Creek, the northern boundary of this county, and on through Westmoreland to the Monongahela. Gen. Braddock made it in its entire length, practicable (though barely so) for the passage of his heavy wagons and artillery, and it was for more than four years afterwards the only road which could be called such within the territory now Fayette County.

In the fall of 1759 Col. James Burd erected the fort which bore his name, where the borough of Brownsville now is, and opened a good military road to it, commencing at Gist's plantation on Braddock's road, and thence running on the old route opened by the Ohio Company (and partly improved by Washington a few miles west of Gist's in 1754) four-fifths of the distance to the mouth of Redstone, after which it left the old route and bore more westwardly to the mouth of Dunlap's Creek. This road was for a number of years the main thoroughfare to the Monongahela River, though some travel came over "Dunlap's road," which was much inferior to the military road built by Burd, and, in fact, hardly more than a pack-horse path. It left Braddock's road at the summit of Laurel Hill, near the Big Rock, and extended to the Monongahela at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek.

A road which was of considerable importance in early years was that known as the "Turkey Foot road," or "Smith's¹ road," running from Shippensburg to Uniontown. The east part of this road was being constructed by Col. James Burd during Gen. Braddock's march to the Monongahela in 1755. It passed from Shippensburg through Raytown (Bedford) west, and was intended to pass by Turkey Foot and join Braddock's road in what is now Fayette County, for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of supplies to the army. It had been opened at great labor and expense to the top of the Allegheny Mountains, eighteen miles east of Turkey Foot, when the cowardly Pennsylvania Dutch wagons came flying back from Braddock's field with the fearful tidings of the great disaster, and thereupon the construction parties engaged in building the road joined in the flight, and the work was abandoned. Nothing more was

done upon it until after 1760, when its construction was resumed and the road completed to Turkey Foot, and was afterwards extended by a route passing a little south of Sugar-Loaf Mountain and by Dunbar's camp to Uniontown. From there it was opened to Jackson's or Grace Church, from which place it was identical with the old Brownsville road.

One of the earliest roads in this region (other than those already mentioned) was one prayed for in a petition presented to the court of Westmoreland County at the April term of 1773, viz.: "A publick road to begin at or near the mouth of Fish-Pot run, about five miles below the mouth of Ten-Mile Creek, on the west side of the Monongahela River (it being a convenient place for a ferry, as also a good direction for a road leading to the most western part of the settlement), thence the nearest and best way to the forks of Dunlap's path and Gen. Braddock's road on the top of Laurel Hill."

The viewers appointed on this road were John Moore, Thomas Scott, Henry Beeson, Thomas Brownfield, James McClean, and Philip Shute. This was the first petition for a road presented to the court of Westmoreland after the erection of that county. At the same time a petition was presented for a road from Washington's Spring to Sewickley.

"A Road from near Redstone Old Fort to Henry Beeson's Mill, and thence to intersect Braddock's Road near the forks of Dunlap's road and said road on the top of Laurel Hill," was petitioned for by inhabitants of Tyrone and Menallen townships at the April sessions of 1774. Richard Waller, Andrew Linn, Jr., William Calvin, Thomas Crooks, Henry Hart, and Joseph Grayble were appointed viewers. One reason given by the petitioners for desiring this road was that some of them were frequently obliged to carry their corn twenty miles to the mill of Henry Beeson at Union Town, "and in all probability, at some seasons of the year, will ever have to do so."

"A road from Thomas Gist's to Paul Froman's mill, near the Monongahela, and thence to his other mill on Chartiers' Creek," was petitioned for at the January sessions of 1774 of Westmoreland County Court, and was ordered laid out. This road led from Mount Braddock, northwest, by way of where Perryopolis and Fayette City now stand, to Froman's Mill, on Mingo Creek, Washington County. It was called "Froman's road."

A road "from Beeson's Town [Uniontown], in the Forks of Youghiogheny, to the Salt-Works [on Jacob's Creek], and then eastward to Bedford Town," and a road from Beeson's Town to Col. Cook's [Fayette City], were petitioned for in the sessions of January, 1783 and 1784, respectively.

At the first session of Lord Dunmore's (Augusta County, Va.) court, held at Pittsburgh, Feb. 22, 1775, a number of viewers were appointed, among whom were Capt. William Crawford and Van Swearingen, residents within the present territory of Fayette

¹ It received the name of "Smith's road" from the fact that James Smith, a lad of about sixteen years, while employed with the party that were building it on the Alleghenies in 1755, was captured by the Indians and carried a prisoner to Fort Duquesne, where he saw the departure of the French and Indian force that defeated Braddock at Turkey Creek, and also witnessed the horrid scenes that were enacted on their return from the fatal field.

County, to view a road petitioned for, "to run from Providence Mounce's [Mounts'] Mill, by Ausberger's Ferry, to Catfish Camp." Mounts' Mill was in what is now Connellsville township, and Catfish Camp was the same as the present town of Washington, Pa.

A road from the foot of Laurel Hill, by William Teagarden's ferry (on the Monongahela), to the mouth of Wheeling Creek (Virginia), was ordered by the same Virginia court, on the 17th of May, 1775. The starting-point of this road, at the foot of Laurel Hill, is not designated, but it was of course in what is now Fayette County, as the place where it was to cross the Monongahela was not far above Brownsville. The first road viewed and laid out by order of the court of Fayette County, in December, 1783, was that from Uniontown to the mouth of Grassy Run, on Cheat River, this being part of a road which had been petitioned for to the Westmoreland County Court (before the erection of Fayette), to run from Stewart's Crossings (Connellsville), through Uniontown, to the Cheat. It was ordered to be opened, cut, cleared, and bridged, thirty-three feet wide.

A petition was presented to the same court for "a road from Union Town to the Broadford on the River Youghiogeni," and another "for a Road from the mouth of Whitely's Creek, on the River Monongahela, to David Johns' Mill, and thence to Daniel McPeck's." The court at the June sessions of 1784 ordered this road to be opened, cut, cleared, and bridged, thirty-three feet wide. This was known as the Sandy Creek Road.

At the September sessions of 1784 there was presented to the court:

"The Petition of Sundry of the Inhabitants of Fayette County and others, showing to the Court that as the intercourse from Redstone Old Fort along the River side is now very considerable upon account of the number of Boats for Passengers which are almost continually building in different parts along the river side, and as there is now a very good grist- and saw-mill at the mouth of big Redstone, and no Waggon road as yet laid off from Redstone Old Fort to the Mill, nor from thence to the mouth of little Redstone and to Colonel Edward Cook's. As the Petitioners conceive that a good road in that direction would be of general public utility to inhabitants, and likewise of great convenience to Strangers, the Petitioners therefore pray the Court to appoint six men to view the said Road, and if necessary to lay out the same from Redstone Old Fort to the mouth of big Redstone, from thence to the mouth or near the mouth of little Redstone, and from thence to Colonel Edward Cook's. Whereupon it is considered by the Court, and ordered, that Basil Brown, Senior, Samuel Jackson, William Forsythe, William Goe, John Stephens, and Andrew Linn, Junior, do view the ground over which, by the prayer of the Petitioners, the said Road is desired to pass, and if they or any of them see it necessary, that they lay out a road according to the prayer of the said Petition, the nearest and best way the ground will admit of, and with the least injury to the settlements thereabouts, and make report of their proceedings therein by courses and Distances to the next Court."

At the next following December sessions the viewers

made their report on this road, and it was ordered laid out. Among the numerous other roads petitioned for in the early years (many of which, however, were never opened) the court records show the following:

1784.—Road from Miller's Ferry, on the Monongahela River, to the Widow Moore's, on Sandy Creek, to join the Maryland road.

"Road from Josiah Crawford's Ferry, on the Monongahela River, to Uniontown." This road ran to Samuel Douglass' mill and to Dunlap's Creek at Amos Hough's mill, intersecting the road from James Crawford's Ferry to Uniontown.

1787.—"Road from Moorecraft's Ferry, on the river Youghiogenie, to Cornelius Woodruff's on Chestnut Ridge—granted."

"Road from the Monongahela River, opposite to the mouth of Pike's Run, to join the road from Swearingen's Ferry to Uniontown."

"Road from Redstone Old Fort to the southern line of the State."

1788.—"Road from Friends' Meeting-House to Redstone."

"Road from Zachariah Connell's (Connellsville) to Isaac Meason's, on Jacob's Creek."

1789.—"Road from Isaac Jackson's to Stewart's Crossing and Connell's Ferry."

"Road from Union Town to Robert McClean's Ferry on Monongahela River."

"Road from the ferry of Thomas McGibbins, just below the old Redstone Fort on the Monongahela River, to Septimus Cadwallader's Grist- and Saw-Mill, and from there to intersect the road from the Friends' Meeting-House to the ferry aforesaid, near the mouth of Joseph Graybill's Lane."

"Road from Brownsville, by Samuel Jackson's Mill, in a direction to Gebhart's Mill on Jacob's Creek."

1790.—"Petition for a private road from Griffin's Mill to the great road from Jonathan Rees' Mill to Hyde's Ferry, at or near the house of Enoch Abrahams."

1791.—"Road from Jacob's Creek Iron-Works to John Van Meter's Ferry."

1793.—"Road from the ferry on the Monongahela River, at Frederick Town, to the road from James Crawford's Ferry to Uniontown."

1794.—"Road from Kinsey Virgin's Ferry towards Brownsville."

"Road from Davidson's Ferry, on the Monongahela River, to the Union Town Road."

"Road from the County line to Alliance Furnace."

"Road from Meason's Iron-Works to the mouth of Big Redstone."

"Road from Krepps' Ferry to the bridge at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek."

"Road from Joseph Neal's Ferry, on the Monongahela River, to the Sandy Creek road—granted."

"Road from Jasper Elting's, at the foot of Chestnut Ridge, to Mr. Smilie's fording."

1796.—“Road from Redstone Old Fort, by McFarland's Ford, on Cheat River, to Morgantown.”

It would of course be impracticable, if not well-nigh impossible, to give an account of the multitude of roads which have been opened from time to time in later years, but mention of some of the most important ones will be found in the histories of the several townships.

BRIDGES.

In the records of the county commissioners, entries are found at various times having reference to the building of bridges over the different streams in the county as follows:

Jan. 7, 1796.—Samuel Jackson received £50, being the last payment on a bridge constructed by him over Redstone Creek.

March 12, 1801.—The commissioners addressed a letter to the commissioners of Westmoreland County on the subject of a proposed iron bridge across Jacob's Creek.

April 9, 1801.—Letter received from the commissioners of Westmoreland, requesting a meeting of the two boards, with Col. Isaac Meason, on the bank of Jacob's Creek, on the next following Tuesday, “to consult and complete contract relative to James Finley, Esq., undertaking to erect an Iron Bridge over Jacob's Creek, and it is agreed that John Fulton and Andrew Oliphant proceed to business.”

April 14, 1801.—The commissioners of Fayette and Westmoreland Counties met and completed contract with James Finley to build a bridge supported with iron at or near Isaac Meason's, over Jacob's Creek, for the sum of six hundred dollars, one-half to be paid out of the treasury of Fayette, and one-half out of the treasury of Westmoreland. The bridge to be “a patent Iron chain suspension” structure of seventy feet span, and to be completed ready for use on or before Dec. 15, 1801. This bridge over Jacob's Creek, on the turnpike road between Connellsville and Mount Pleasant, was the first iron suspension bridge erected in the State of Pennsylvania. The plan on which it was built was invented and patented by Judge James Finley, of Fayette County. Another bridge of this kind was built a few years later over Dunlap's Creek, at Bridgeport. The plan, however, proved defective and the bridges unsafe, the one last named falling under the weight of a team and ordinary wagon-load, after having been in use less than ten years.

Oct. 9, 1801.—The commissioners made a contract with David Barnes, of Connellsville, “to build a frame bridge over Indian Creek, to be completed against the first of July next, he to receive \$324.99, in three equal payments.” This bridge was completed and accepted by the commissioners July 5, 1802.

Oct. 27, 1801.—Commissioners met at Bridgeport to view the bridge over Dunlap's Creek at that place, and having done so, authorized Isaac Rogers, Sep-

timus Cadwallader, and Andrew Porter to repair the bridge at a cost not exceeding \$300. An account of the several bridges over Dunlap's Creek between Brownsville and Bridgeport will be given in the history of the former borough.

July 3, 1802.—Commissioners contracted with Timothy Smith to build a bridge over Dunlap's Creek, near the house of Nathaniel Breeding, for \$123.50.

Feb. 3, 1803.—“Agreeable to an Order from the Court of Quarter Sessions, the commissioners proceeded to Sandy Creek to sell and contract for the building of a bridge over the said creek, agreeable to notice given in the Newspaper of the County.” The sale was made to Enos West, the lowest bidder, at \$249. The bridge was accepted by the commissioners Jan. 5, 1804.

Nov. 11, 1808.—Completed bridge over Georges Creek, near New Geneva, accepted by commissioners.

Dec. 8, 1808.—Commissioners contracted with Jesse Forsythe for building a bridge over Redstone Creek at \$1200. Completed in August, 1809.

Aug. 6, 1833.—Commissioners agreed with George Marietta to build a new wooden bridge over Jacob's Creek, in place of the old Finley chain suspension bridge, for \$267. The iron of the old bridge sold to Nathaniel Mitchell for \$90.

April 3, 1834.—Commissioners contracted with George Marietta for building a bridge over Redstone Creek, at the crossing of the State road leading to Pittsburgh. Contract price, \$375.

1838.¹—Bridge over Mounts' Creek, on road leading from Connellsville to Pittsburgh.

1839.—Bridge over Dunbar Creek, on road from Connellsville to Laurel Furnace.

1839.—Bridge over Big Redstone Creek, on road from Brownsville to Cookstown.

1839.—Bridge over Big Redstone, at Sharpless' Paper-Mill.

1840.—Over Downer's Creek, at or near Cookstown.

1840.—Over Dunlap's Creek, at Merrittstown (re-building).

1841.—Over Dunlap's Creek, on road leading from Brownsville to Morgantown road.

1842.—Over branch of Redstone Creek, “where the great road leading from Uniontown to Pittsburgh crosses, at Mitchell's Tilt-Hammer.”

1846.—Over Jacob's Creek, road from Uniontown to Greensburg.

1848.—Over Jacob's Creek, on road from Detwiler's Mill to Mount Pleasant.

1850.—Over Jennings' Run, on Pittsburgh State road (Union and Menallen townships).

1850.—Over Redstone Creek, near James M. Lynn's mill (Redstone and Jefferson townships).

1850.—Over Jacob's Creek, at Tyrone Mills.

¹ The list of bridges built in Fayette County in the different years from 1838 to 1881 has been gathered from the commissioners' records by Thomas Hazen, Esq., a member of the present (1881) board.

1850.—Over Mounts' Creek, on Connellsville and Pittsburgh road.

1851.—Over Georges Creek, at Crow's Mill.

1851.—Over Jacob's Creek, near Stouffer's Mill (in conjunction with Westmoreland County).

1851.—Over Brown's Run, at Cookstown.

1851.—Over York's Run, on road from Geneva to Uniontown (Nicholson township).

1851.—Over Redstone Creek, at Cook's Mill, lower ford (Redstone and Franklin townships).

1851.—Over Indian Creek, road from Connellsville to Somerset (in Springfield township).

1852.—Over Dickerson's Creek (Dunbar and Franklin townships), road leading to Connellsville.

1852.—Over Georges Creek, at Long's Fulling-Mill, on Morgantown road.

1852.—Over Dunlap's Creek, near Finley's Mill (Luzerne and Menallen townships), road from Davidson's Ferry to National road.

1852.—Over Georges Creek (Nicholson and Spring Hill townships), road from Virginia line to Brownsville.

1852.—Over Redstone Creek, near Clement's Mill (North Union).

1852.—Over Dunbar Creek, near Spear's Mill (Dunbar township).

1852.—Over Redstone Creek, lower ford, Jonathan Sharpless' mill.

1852.—Over Brown's Run, at James Williams' (German township).

1852.—Over Robinson's Run (Dunbar), one-half mile west of New Haven.

1852.—Over Indian Creek (Springfield township), where Clay pike crosses.

1852.—Over Georges Creek (Georges township), road leading from Smithfield to Morgantown.

1853.—Over Sandy Creek, at Elliott's Mills.

1853.—Over Dunlap's Creek, "at Young's Saw-Mill or one mile up" (Redstone and Luzerne).

1853.—Over Little Redstone (Fayette City), "near saw-mill dam of William E. Frazier."

1854.—Over Youghiogheny River, at Ohio Pile (Stewart township).

1855.—Over Meadow Run, "where Turkeyfoot road crosses said road, in township of Wharton."

1855.—Over Little Redstone Creek, on State road, near line between Jefferson and Washington townships.

1856.—Over Rowe's Run, near Redstone Creek (Redstone township).

1857.—Over Georges Creek (Georges township), on road from Smithfield by way of Spring Hill to Morgantown.

1858.—Over Dunlap's Creek, near Elijah Van Kirk's (Redstone and Luzerne).

1859.—Over Crabapple Run, at Redstone Creek (Franklin and Jefferson townships).

1859.—Over Trump's Run, on road from Connellsville to Indian Creek (Connellsville township).

1861.—Over Rush's Run (Luzerne township), on road from Brownsville to Fredericktown.

1861.—Over Jacob's Creek, near John M. Stouffer's, on road from Broad Ford into Westmoreland County.

1862.—Over Youghiogheny River, at Ohio Pile (bridge of 1854 rebuilt).

1863.—Over Indian Creek, on road from Springfield to Somerset.

1863.—Over Jacob's Creek, on public highway leading to Mount Pleasant.

1864.—Over Redstone Creek, at Work's Mill¹ (Menallen and Franklin).

1868.—Over Redstone Creek, at Cook's Mill,² upper ford (Franklin and Redstone townships).

1869.—Over Little Sandy Creek (Wharton township), road from Haydentown to Somersfield, on farm of R. P. McClellan.

1869.—Over Perkins' Run (Springfield township), on road from Springfield to Petersburg.

1871.—Over Redstone Creek, Fayette Street, in borough of Uniontown.

1871.—Over Big Meadow Run, on road from Ohio Pile to Farmington (Stewart and Wharton townships).

1871.—Over Cisely's Run, Fayette City Borough, south of town.

1871.—Over Dunlap's Creek, one-half mile below Merrittstown (Redstone and Luzerne).

1871.—Over Meadow Run, near S. Rush's (Wharton township).

1874.—Over Jacob's Creek, between Ray's Ford and Cunningham's Ford (by Tyrone township and Westmoreland County jointly).

1874.—Over Jacob's Creek (Bullskin township), where the road to Mount Pleasant crosses, at Walker's Ford (one-half expense agreed to be paid by citizens of Westmoreland County).

1875.—Over Redstone Creek, at Cook's Mill (lower ford). A rebuilding of the bridge of 1851, which had been carried away by flood.

1875.—Over Redstone Creek, upper ford. Rebuilding of the bridge built in 1868, and carried away by flood.

1875.—Over Cook's Run (Washington township), between mill-dam and stable of N. Brightwell.

1875.—Over Galley's Run, at Broadford (Connellsville and Tyrone).

1875.—Over Little Sandy Creek, east of Shinbone (Wharton township).

1875.—Over Cox's Run (Luzerne township).

1875.—Over Little Redstone Creek, at Armell's Mill, one mile south of Fayette City.

1876.—Over Redstone Creek, at Linn's Mill (Redstone and Jefferson).

1877.—Over Redstone Creek, at Parkhill's Mill (bridge rebuilt).

¹ Carried away by flood in 1876.

² Carried away by flood, and rebuilt in 1875.

1877.—Over Jacob's Creek, above Everson to Scott-dale.

1877.—Over Redstone Creek, in Uniontown Borough, on "read leading to Hogsett's."

1877.—Over Redstone Creek, at Vance's Mill (re-building).

1879.—Over Mounts' Creek, at steel-works, Connelville Borough, bridge rebuilt.

1880.—Over Redstone Creek, near residence of Isaac Lynn.

1880.—Over Mounts' Creek, at brick-works (Bullskin township).

1881.—Over Brown's Run, on line of Georges and German townships.

THE NATIONAL, OR CUMBERLAND ROAD.

The first and the most earnest, as he was also the most illustrious of all the advocates of a great national highway to cross the Alleghenies and connect the remote settlements of the Ohio Valley with the country east of the mountains, was Gen. George Washington. One of the first objects to which he gave his attention after his retirement from the command of the Revolutionary armies was a careful examination of the country between the Potomac and the Monongahela, to note the advantages offered and the obstacles to be surmounted in the great public enterprise which he had in view. Even at that early time he had in contemplation the possibility of a canal, to form a water-carriage between the Potomac and Youghiogheny Rivers, but as such an enterprise would involve a heavy expense (the extent of which he probably but faintly realized) a good substitute would be a substantially built road, the opening of which he believed to be necessary to bind together the eastern and western sections of the States which his sword had made free and independent.¹

It was in the year 1784 that Washington made his exploring-trip from the Potomac to the Ohio. From Cumberland to the Laurel Hill, he passed through a region with which he had been made familiar thirty years before, by marching through it in his own campaign of 1754, and with Gen. Braddock in 1755. Arriving at the Youghiogheny, he embarked in a canoe with an Indian pilot, and passed down that river to Ohio Pile Falls, where he landed, and thence rode across the country to the Monongahela, and up the valley of

that stream into Virginia. It is related of him that in September of the year named he was on one occasion seated in a hunter's cabin near the Virginia line, examining maps and asking questions of a number of frontiersmen who stood around him, relative to the passes of the mountains and the adaptability of the country for the construction of the road which he had in mind, when a young man of foreign appearance, who was among the bystanders, volunteered an opinion indicating a certain route which he believed to be the best for the purpose. At this interruption Washington regarded the speaker with surprise, and with something of the imperious look of the commander-in-chief, but made no reply, and continued his examination. Upon its completion the general saw that the opinion expressed by the unknown speaker was undoubtedly well founded, and turning to him said, in a polite but decided way, "You are right, young man; the route you have indicated is the correct one." The young stranger proved to be Albert Gallatin, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and one of the principal promoters of the construction of the great National road to the Ohio. It was here that Washington first formed his acquaintance, and the friendship thus begun continued uninterrupted during the lifetime of the chief.

From the upper Monongahela, Washington passed through the county of Washington to the Ohio River. Four years later he was elected President of the United States, and during the eight years of his administration he continued a steadfast and earnest advocate of the project of a great highway, to be constructed by the government, across the Alleghenies, for the purpose of binding more firmly together the eastern and western sections of the United States.

During the administration of President Adams (in 1797) the proposition for a road across the Alleghenies, to be built by the government, was brought up in Congress, but no action was taken. Again, in 1801, the subject was brought to the attention of Congress in President Jefferson's first message to that body. Some discussion ensued, but without result at that time. On the 30th of April, 1802, an act of Congress was passed admitting Ohio into the Union as a sovereign State, and by the provisions of that act a one-twentieth part of the net proceeds of sales of public lands in the new State, was set apart to be applied to the construction of roads from the Atlantic sea-board over the Alleghenies to and across the Ohio. This was the beginning of the legislation which resulted in the construction of the National road west from Cumberland.²

¹ The Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Fayette County, in a speech delivered by him at the Village of Confluence, Somerset, Oregon, on the occasion of the opening of the railroad from Pittsburgh to Cumberland in 1871, said that there had come into his hands a box of papers, among which were many original reports, letters, and other manuscripts on the forwarding of Washington, who had himself given the box, referred to by Gen. John Mason, of Georgetown, D. C., and that he, Mr. Stewart, had found upon examination of these letters and communications, many of them addressed to the Legislatures of Maryland and Virginia, as well as to members of Congress, in them that Washington had constantly advocated the building of substantial roads across the mountains to the Ohio Valley as the only means of opening the Eastern to the West trade, and that without them, in the opinion of the writer, for many reasons, separation was inevitable.

² On the 10th of March, 1804, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed an act providing for the incorporation of the "Union and Cumberland Turnpike Road Company," appointing Ephraim Douglass, Alexander McClean, Nathaniel Brooming, Isaac Menon, Jacob Beeson, Jacob Bowman, Samuel Jackson, James W. Nicholson, Joseph Torrence, Charles Porter, John Cunningham, Samuel Trevor, and John Gibson, of Fayette County; John Heaton, John Minor, Hugh Barclay, and John Badolet, of Greene County; Neal Gillespie, Zephaniah Bell, Thomas

On the 30th of December, 1805, the Senate of the United States passed a bill entitled "An Act to regulate the laying out and making a Road from Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, to the State of Ohio." It was then debated and passed in the House of Representatives, and became a law March 29, 1806. The commissioners appointed by the President under this act to lay out the proposed road from Cumberland to the Ohio River were Col. Eli Williams and Thomas Moore, of Maryland, and Joseph Kerr, of Ohio, who proceeded to examine the country through which it was to pass, and without having fixed upon that part of the route west of the Monongahela, made their first report, which was presented to Congress, with the message of President Jefferson, Jan. 31, 1807. In a special message to Congress, Feb. 19, 1808, referring to the report of the commissioners, he said, "I have approved of the route therein proposed for the said road as far as Brownsville, with a single deviation, since located, which carries it through Uniontown. From thence, the course to the Ohio and the point within the legal limits at which it shall strike that river is still to be decided."

In 1811, Congress passed "An Act in addition to the act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, to the State of Ohio," by which it was provided, "That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated in making said road between Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, and Brownsville, in the State of Pennsylvania, commencing at Cumberland, which sum of fifty thousand dollars shall

be replaced out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads to the State of Ohio, by virtue of the seventh section of an act passed on the 30th of April, 1802."

The first contracts, in sections, for the first ten miles from Cumberland bear date April 16th and May 8, 1811. These were finished in the fall of 1812. The next letting was of eleven miles more, to Tomlinson's, in August, 1812, which were nearly completed in 1814. From Tomlinson's to Smithfield, eighteen miles were let in August, 1813, but not finished until 1817, owing to the scarcity of laborers during the war, war prices, and the fear of failure of some of the contractors. The next letting was of about six and a half miles west of Smithfield, in September, 1815, in sections, to John Hagan, Doherty, McGlaughlin and Bradley, William Aull, and Evans and Ramsay. In February, 1817, about five miles more were let [carrying the road to Braddock's Grave] to Ramsay and McGravey, John Boyle, D. McGlaughlin and Bradley, and Charles McKinney. And in May, 1817, it was let about nine miles farther, to Uniontown, to Hagan and McCann, Mordecai and James Cochran (large and popular contractors), Thompson McKean, and Thomas and Matthew Blakeley.

It has already been noticed in President Jefferson's special message to Congress on the 19th of February, 1808, that he had approved and adopted the route recommended by the commissioners from Cumberland to Brownsville, on the Monongahela, with the exception of a part of it in Fayette County, which the commissioners had laid out in such a manner as to leave Uniontown in an isolated position away from the line of the road. This action of the commissioners caused no little consternation at the county-seat, for it was believed that the town would be ruined if the great Cumberland road should be laid out to pass at a distance from it. But the matter was taken in hand by Gen. Ephraim Douglass and others of the most influential citizens of the place, who represented the case to President Jefferson so effectively that he changed the route to pass through Uniontown, as indicated in his message. Thus the route was established as far west as Brownsville, but westward from that point to the Ohio it was left undetermined. There was great rivalry and jealousy existing between the several eligible points on the Ohio, for it was believed that wherever the road should strike the eastern shore of that river there would spring up a flourishing city. The people of the inland towns lying between Brownsville and the Ohio (especially those of the town of Washington¹) were exceedingly

Acheson, James Kerr, and Joseph Pentercost, of Washington County, and Thomas Spencer, Abraham Morrison, James Mitchell, and John McClean, of Somerset County, commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the said company, which was to be incorporated under the act for the purpose of "making an artificial road from the western side of Laurel Hill, near Uniontown, to the State line, in a direction towards Cumberland, in the State of Maryland."

It was provided and declared by the act, "That the President, Managers, and Company shall have a right to cause a road to be laid out [on the route indicated] sixty feet wide, and at least twenty feet thereof to be made an artificial road bedded with wood, stone, gravel, or any other hard substance well compacted together, and of sufficient depth to secure a solid foundation to the same, in such manner as to secure, as near as the materials will admit of, a firm and even surface, rising towards the middle by a gradual arch, and so nearly level in its progress that it shall in no place rise or fall more than will form an angle of five and a half degrees with a horizontal line, and shall forever hereafter maintain and keep the same in good and perfect order and repair from the town of Union to the State line aforesaid."

The company was empowered to erect toll-gates and collect toll on the road, the work to be commenced within six years, and completed within ten years from the date of the act, under penalty of forfeiture of its franchises, and the State to have the right of taking the road at any time after 1830 by reimbursing to the company the cost of its construction.

It is apparent that the projected turnpike was to be an eastern thoroughfare, not only for the people of Fayette and Somerset Counties, through which it was to pass, but also for the inhabitants of Washington and Greene Counties, and was eventually to be extended west of the Monongahela. But the act of Congress passed soon afterwards providing for the construction of the National road caused the abandonment of the project for constructing the Union and Cumberland turnpike.

¹ When it became known by the publication of President Jefferson's message (above referred to) that the route of the National road had been fixed between Cumberland and Brownsville, but not west of the latter point, the people of Washington took measures (as those of Uniontown had previously done) to secure the location of the route of the road through their town. David Acheson, Esq., who had been elected to the State Legislature in 1795 on the Republican ticket with Albert Gallatin to Congress, and who in that capacity represented Washington County

anxious lest the road should be finally located at a distance from them. The question of the location of the road between the Monongahela and the Ohio was a very delicate and difficult one for the commissioners to decide, and in their report to President Jefferson they left it open, with the remark that "in this is to be consulted the wishes of that populous section of Ohio and the connections with roads leading to St. Louis under the act of 1806." Afterwards (in the same year) they made, by direction of the President, an examination of the route from Brownsville by way of the town of Washington to Wheeling; but no final location of that part of the route was made then, nor until several years later. When James Madison became President of the United States he confirmed the action of his predecessor, Jefferson, in reference to the location of the road from Cumberland to Brownsville, and in 1815, soon after the declaration of peace with Great Britain, he directed the commissioners, Williams, Moore, and Kerr, to proceed with the examination and survey of the route between the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers. This was done under their direction in the fall of that year and in the winter of 1815-16, by their engineer, Caspar Wever, of Weverton, Md. Two principal routes were surveyed, one through the borough of Washington,

at different times during the administrations of Washington and Jefferson, wrote to Gallatin (who was then Secretary of the Treasury, and always on terms of intimate friendship with Mr. Acheson, soliciting his influence and cooperation in favor of the location of the road through the town of Washington to Wheeling. To this letter and request of Mr. Acheson, Gallatin replied as follows:

"DAVID ACHESON, ESQ.,

"WASHINGTON, PA.

"DEAR SIR: On receipt of a letter respecting the western road, I immediately transmitted it to the President at Monticello. I was under the impression that he had previously directed the Commissioners to examine both routes, & to report to him.—It seems however that it had not then been yet done. But on the 6th ult. he wrote to them 'to make an examination of the best route through Washington to Wheeling, & about Short Creek or any other point on the river offering a more advantageous route towards Chillicothe & Cincinnati, & to report to him the material facts with their opinions for consideration.'

"That it is the sincere wish of the President to obtain all the necessary information in order that the road should pursue the route which will be of the greatest public utility no doubt can exist. So far as relates to myself, after having with much difficulty obtained the creation of a fund for opening a great western road & the act pointing out its general direction, it is sufficiently evident from the spot on the Monongahela which the road strikes that if there was any subsequent interference on my part it was not of a selfish nature. But the fact is that in the execution of the law I thought myself an improper person, from the situation of my property, to take the direction which would naturally have been placed in my hands; & requested the President to undertake the general superintendence himself.

"Accept the assurance of friendly remembrance & of my sincere wishes for your welfare & happiness.

"Your obdt. servt.,

"ALBERT GALLATIN."

From this letter it appears that the action of the commissioners, prior to the correspondence between Mr. Acheson and Mr. Gallatin, was unfavorable to the claims of Washington, and that President Jefferson on receipt of Mr. Acheson's letter had promptly interfered in order to have the route surveyed which was finally adopted, in respect to instructions to the commissioners favoring Washington as an intermediate point, and Wheeling thus became the point of intersection with the Ohio River

and the other through the south part of Washington County, leaving the town of Washington several miles to the northward. The topography of the country rendered the last-named route the more favorable of the two, and it was so regarded by the engineer and the commissioners; but the influence of Washington Borough again prevailed (as it had done seven years before in causing President Jefferson to order an examination of the route by way of the town), and President Madison, after carefully considering the commissioners' report on the survey, decided in favor of the northern route by way of Washington. His decision was communicated to the commissioners in a letter written by Mr. Dallas, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as follows:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, JUNE 2, 1816.

"GENTLEMEN,—The President has confirmed the road surveyed and returned by you,—1st, so far as it runs from Cumberland through Uniontown to Brownsville, in Pennsylvania, with certain deviations which have been made by Mr. Shriver, the superintendent, and approved by the President; and 2d, so far as it runs from the 113th mile on your survey to Wheeling, on the river Ohio. He has also determined that the route of the road shall run from Brownsville through Washington and Alexandria to intersect the course of your survey at the 113th mile, continuing thence to Wheeling. I am therefore instructed by the President to request that you will proceed, as soon as you conveniently can, with the assistance authorized by law, to explore, lay out, and report for his consideration, upon the principles of the act of the 29th of March, 1806, the course for the road from Brownsville to the 113th mile, as above stated, and also the course of the deviations from the original route proposed by the commissioners which have been made or are contemplated to be made between Cumberland and Uniontown. It is the President's object to obtain a return of the entire course of the road to constitute a record, and to perpetuate the claim of the United States to the ground over which it runs. To avoid delay the attendance of any two or more of you is deemed sufficient for the present object. You will be so good as to give notice to Mr. Shriver, the superintendent, of the time of your entering upon the survey, and he will be instructed to give you all the information and assistance in his power. As Mr. Parker Campbell and Mr. [Thomas H.] Baird, of Washington, have made proposals to construct the road from Brownsville to Washington, I wish you also to notify them of your commencement and progress in the survey.

"I am, very respectfully,

"Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"A. J. DALLAS.

"To Messrs. Eli Williams, }
Thomas Moore, } *Commissioners,*
Joseph Kerr, }

The one hundred and thirteenth mile of the commissioners' survey (meaning the route laid through the southern part of Washington County, and not that passing by Washington Borough) was near the Virginia line, west of the village of West Alexander¹ (mentioned in the above letter as "Alexandria"). Thus, by the decision of President Madison, as communicated by Mr. Dallas to the commissioners, the entire route of the road from Cumberland to the Ohio was fixed as to prominent points, and only lacked the final survey of that part lying between Brownsville and the point indicated west of West Alexander. This final survey was made under direction of the commissioners, immediately after receipt of their instructions to that effect, and being returned to the President, was by him approved and adopted.

The route of the road was divided for construction into an eastern and a western division, the former (which was to be first completed) extending from Cumberland through Uniontown to a point about one mile east of Brownsville, and the western division extending from that point through the town of Washington to the Ohio at Wheeling. The superintendent appointed for the eastern division was David Shriver, of Cumberland, Md. The western division was in June, 1816, placed in charge of Col. Eli Williams, one of the commissioners, who acted as "agent of the United States" for that division until the appointment of Josias Thompson (previously engineer of the division) as superintendent, in May, 1817.

The contract for building the road from Cumberland to Uniontown was awarded, as has been mentioned, to a number of contractors, by whom the work was prosecuted with extraordinary energy. With regard to the rapid building of the road by these contractors, A. L. Littell, Esq., a former resident of Fayette County, but now of Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "I was there to see it located, and the stakes stuck down the mountain, across the old commons south of Woodstock [afterwards Monroe], and so on west, before there was a shovelful of earth displaced, and also to see that great contractor, Mordecai Cochran, its builder, with his immortal Irish brigade, a thousand strong, with their carts, wheel-barrows, picks, shovels, and blasting-tools, grading those commons and climbing the long mountain-side up to Point Lookout, like a well-trained army, and leaving behind them as they went a roadway good enough for an emperor to travel over." The firm of Kincaid & Co. (composed of James Kincaid, James Beck, Gabriel Evans, John Kennedy, and John Miller, the last two named being residents of Uniontown) afterwards contracted with Superintendent Shriver for the construction of the road from Uniontown to the western end of the eastern division, and also for masonry at the Mononga-

hela (which was sub-let to George Dawson), and between that river and the town of Washington.

Through Washington County, from a point two miles west of the Monongahela and extending thence to the Virginia line, the construction of the roadway was contracted to Messrs. Thomas McGiffin, Thomas H. Baird, and Parker Campbell, of the borough of Washington; the contract for that part extending from a point two miles east of Washington westward to the State line being awarded to them in March, 1817, by Col. Williams, as agent for the United States, and the part extending eastward from the eastern end of their first contract to within two miles of the Monongahela being let to them in 1819, by David Shriver, who had superseded Josias Thompson as superintendent of the western division. A part of McGiffin, Baird, and Campbell's contract, viz., all that part east of the town of Hillsborough, in Washington County, was turned over by them to William and John H. Ewing, who were thereupon considered as distinct, original contractors with the government.

The eastern portion of the road, on which work was first commenced, was pushed so vigorously that it was open for travel, with scarcely a break, westward to the Youghiogheny River in the summer of 1817. On the 1st of August in 1818 the first stage-coach from Cumberland, carrying the United States mail for the West, left that place by the National road, and passing over the completed part of the eastern division to Fayette County, Pa., and also over other completed parts of the western division, between the town of Washington and the Virginia line, arrived in due time at Wheeling, on the Ohio. In the Uniontown newspaper, the *Genius of Liberty*, of August 8, 1818, it was announced that "the stages have commenced running from Frederick Town, Md., to Wheeling, in Virginia, following the course of the National road westward of Cumberland. This great road, truly an honor to the United States, will be finished from Cumberland to this place in a few months, and from Brownsville to Wheeling, it is expected, in the course of next summer, leaving only a distance of twelve miles between Uniontown and Brownsville."

In the fall of the same year the road was announced as completed to Uniontown, though some of the heavy masonry east of the town was not at that time finished. For some reason which is not wholly apparent, the work had not been contracted for from Uniontown to the west end of the eastern division (a point one mile and ninety-six rods east from the Monongahela at Brownsville), though the section extending from this latter point to another point about two miles west of the Monongahela (including a large amount of heavy work on the approaches to the river,² particularly on

¹ The one hundred and thirteenth mile of the route, which was afterwards surveyed, and over which the National road was actually built, is about two miles east of West Alexander, the route through Washington Borough being considerably longer than the other.

² The government did not bridge the Monongahela for the passage of the National road. The bridge which was built across that river, years after the completion of the road, for the accommodation of the immense travel which it brought, was built by an incorporated company, mention of which will be found in the history of the borough of Bridgeport.

the east side of it) had been let by Col. Eli Williams, as agent for the United States, in March, 1817, the same time when he contracted with McGiffin, Baird, and Campbell for the work west from Washington. On the 15th of May, 1819, David Shriver, superintendent, advertised for proposals to build the road west from Uniontown to the vicinity of Washington, excepting the short section on both sides of the Monongahela. The work from Uniontown to the west end of the eastern division was let by him to Kincaid & Co., while McGiffin, Baird, and Campbell, as before mentioned, took the work in Washington County, extending from the river section westward to their previous contract.

These contracts were the last to be let on the road between Cumberland and the Ohio. The work was commenced without delay, and vigorously prosecuted during the remainder of 1819 and the spring and summer of 1820, the road being finished and made ready for use in its entire length in the fall of the latter year. An announcement of the fact, dated Dec. 19, 1820, is found in the *Uniontown Genius of Liberty* of that time, as follows: "The commissioner appointed by the government of the United States, Thomas McGiffin, Esq., has been engaged for a week or two past in examining the United States turnpike, made under contract with government by James Kincaid & Co., between this place and Washington, who has approved of it, and ordered the same to be given up by the contractors for public use. The National turnpike is now completed and in the use of the public from Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, to Wheeling, in the State of Virginia, a distance of about one hundred and thirty miles."

The National road to the Ohio, when completed, had cost the United States government nearly one million seven hundred thousand dollars, and it was one of the best and most substantial turnpike roads ever built in this country. Its width, grades, and the manner of its construction are shown by the specifications of the work required from the contractors, among which were included the following, viz.: "The natural surface of the ground to be cleared of trees and other wooden growth, and also of logs and brush, the whole width of sixty-six feet, the bed of the road to be made even thirty-two feet in width, the trees and stumps to be grubbed out, the graduation not to exceed five degrees in elevation and depression, and to be straight from point to point, as laid off and directed by the superintendent of the work. Twenty feet in width of the graduated part to be covered with stone, eighteen inches in depth at the centre, tapering to twelve inches at the edges, which are to be supported by good and solid shoulders of earth or curbstone, the upper six inches of stone to be broken so as to pass through a ring of three inches in diameter, and the lower stratum of stone to be broken so as to pass through a seven-inch ring. The stone part to be well covered with gravel, and rolled with an iron-

faced roller four feet in length and made to bear three tons' weight. The acclivity and declivity of the banks at the side of the road not to exceed thirty degrees."

It was to be expected that the opening of such an excellent road—a main thoroughfare between the East and the West, easy, direct, and free to the use of any and all, without cost or charge—would attract to it an immense amount of travel; but all the expectations which could have been previously entertained of the vast volume of travel and traffic which would pass over the National road between the Ohio and the Potomac were trebly verified by the result. There were the stage-coaches, carrying the mail and passengers, loaded to their utmost capacity from the first, and constantly increasing in number from that time until the opening of the railroads banished them forever. By these conveyances, all the prominent public men of the West, and many of those from the South,—Presidents-elect from Tennessee, Ohio, and Louisiana, on their way to inauguration; Presidents in office, passing to and fro between the city of Washington and their Southwestern homes; ex-Presidents, on their way to the shades of private life; Senators, members of Congress, and numberless officials of lesser grade, all making the National road their highway to and from the national capital. Then there were the long, almost interminable lines of Conestoga wagons, laden on their eastward trips with flour, whisky, bacon, and other produce, and returning west with loads of iron, salt, and every kind of merchandise, their numbers being swelled on the return to the West by the addition of equally numerous trains of the same kind of wagons, freighted with the families and household effects of emigrants from the East, bound to new homes beyond the Ohio. Besides these, the road was crowded with various other descriptions and kinds of wagons, laden and unladen, with horsemen and private carriages innumerable. "But the passengers on foot outnumbered and out-ate them all. The long lines of hogs, cattle, sheep, and horses working their way on the hoof by the month to an Eastern market was almost endless and countless. They were gathered in from the Wabash, the Scioto, the Muskingum, and the Ohio Valleys, and the men, all tired and dry and hungry, had to be cared for at a great cost, for it was like feeding an army every day and night."

To furnish food and other accommodations for all this vast throng of travelers, brute and human, a great number of public-houses were needed, and these sprang up immediately along the road. The stage-houses, for the entertainment of passengers by the coaches, were located in Washington, Uniontown, Brownsville, and other towns on the route, and at stated points between the villages where these were distant from each other. Then there were houses which did scarcely any business other than the selling of whisky to thirsty wayfarers. And there were along the route numerous taverns which made no

specialty, other than to give fair and decent entertainment for man and beast. These had no patronage either from the stage passengers or wagoners upon the road. The latter with the drovers always clustered together at houses having capacious wagon-yards, and kept especially for that class of customers. The number of public-houses of all kinds which the National road brought into existence was fully equal to one for each two miles of its entire length from Cumberland to the Ohio. It was said that in the mountain portion of the route the average was one to every mile, but in the part west of the Laurel Hill they were less frequent. The keepers of these houses, like the wagoners and the drivers of stages, and, in fact, like the greater part of the people living along the route, looked upon the Cumberland Road as being among the chiefest of earthly blessings, and would have regarded with affright the idea that it would ever be abandoned or superseded by other avenues and modes of travel.

It was a general belief that the substantially built National road, with its firm foundation of packed stone, would remain smooth and serviceable for at least a quarter of a century, while some thought it would last for double that length of time, but the result proved the fallacy of this belief. In five years from the time of its opening the ceaseless beating of hoofs and the never-ending roll and crunch of heavy wheels had worn out its solid bed, so that in many places it was almost impassable. This was particularly the case in the vicinity of the Monongahela River, and also in the mountain region of the route, where much of the roadbed had been formed of soft sandstone. An appropriation was made by Congress, and extensive repairs were made on the road, putting the worst parts of it in good condition. But it was of short duration.¹ From that time frequent appropriations were called for, and continually repairs on the road were necessary.

It became evident that the road would be a perpetual and ever-increasing expense to the United States, without producing any income to pay for repairs. It had been built for the purpose of satisfying Ohio and the West generally, and thus preventing that section from fostering projects of secession from the Union. But that danger was now past, and the National road had become a heavy burden upon the government. In 1829, Gen. Jackson was inaugurated

President of the United States, and the principles of the Democratic party became the rule of public policy. The States Rights doctrine of that party demanded the transfer of the National road from the general government to the States through which its route was laid. It was proposed that the road from Cumberland to Wheeling be surrendered to the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. The people of the sections contiguous to the road were in dread that the United States would abandon the making of repairs and suffer the road to fall into disuse, but if turned over to the States its continuance and preservation would be assured, because, while the United States could not erect toll-gates and collect tolls upon the road, the States *would* have the power to do so, and thus secure a revenue from the road, to keep it in preservation and repair. Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia would accept the road from the United States on certain conditions, among which was this, that Congress should first make an appropriation sufficient in amount to put it in good condition by macadamizing the roadway in nearly its entire length, from Cumberland to the Ohio.

In 1831 the Assembly of Pennsylvania passed "an act for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road," approved April 4th in that year, reciting in its preamble that "Whereas, that part of the Cumberland road lying within the State of Pennsylvania is in many parts in bad condition for want of repairs, and as doubts have been entertained whether the United States have authority to erect toll-gates on said road and collect toll, and as a large proportion of the people of this commonwealth are interested in said road and its constant continuance and preservation; Therefore" [it proceeded to declare and enact] "that as soon as the consent of the government of the United States shall have been obtained, as hereinafter provided, William F. Coplan, David Downer, of Fayette County, Stephen Hill, Benjamin Anderson, of Washington County, and Thomas Endsley, of Smithfield, Somerset Co., shall be and they are hereby appointed commissioners . . . to build toll-houses and erect toll-gates at suitable distances on so much of the Cumberland road as lies within the State of Pennsylvania. . . . That this act shall not have any force or effect until the Congress of the United States shall assent to the same, and until so much of the said road as passes through the State of Pennsylvania be first put in a good state of repair, and appropriation made by Congress for erecting toll-houses and toll-gates thereon, to be expended under the authority of the commissioners appointed by this act." Acts similar to this in effect, with regard to the acceptance of the National road, were passed by the Legislatures of Maryland and Virginia, respectively on the 23d of January and 7th of February, 1832.

These acts of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia caused a decision by the government in July, 1832, to repair the road effectually from end to end,

¹ In February of 1826 it was estimated that the sum of \$278,988 would be sufficient to repair the whole road on the McAdam plan, and in May, 1827, a period of sixteen months, the superstratum or cover of reduced stone had been worn and washed away to an extent almost incredible, and proved that too great a reliance was placed upon the layer of large stone, as there were not many of them of as good a quality as was first supposed. To have effected the repair in 1827, as was contemplated in 1826, would have required an additional sum of \$50,000, making \$328,988 necessary to repair the road upon the best information to be obtained at that period. The utter destruction of the road was foreseen at that time unless measures were taken to repair it thoroughly, it being then in a most wretched condition."—*Report of Richard Deloche, lieutenant U. S. Engineer, laid before Congress in December, 1873.*

and then to cede it to the three States, after which the repairs were to be met by the tolls collected upon it. "The system adopted," said Capt. Richard Delafield, the engineer who had charge of the work of repair, "was that extensively used in England, and known by the name of its inventor, McAdam. The condition of the road at this period made very extensive repairs necessary, commencing from the grade, there being neither side drains, ditches, nor culverts for draining the water, presenting no better condition for the basis of repairs on the McAdam system than what is called a 'rough grade,' with the large bridges. Rather than make a partial repair by distributing the sum appropriated over the whole line of one hundred and thirty-two miles, the parts through the mountains, being in the worst condition, and from the face of the country most difficult to travel, were first commenced. The supposition of finding good stone in the bed of the road wherewith to make macadamized metal proved fallacious: not a perch was found through the whole mountain district, the bed being composed of soft sandstone. This when broken to four-ounce pieces and used for a covering is in the course of three months reduced to sand and washed away by the heavy rains from the road into the ditches and drains, making it worse than useless to depend upon any of the varieties of sandstone. Under these circumstances but one course was left, and that was to procure the only suitable material the country produced,—limestone. The natural position of this stone is under the sandstone, and found only in the lowest valleys, often in the beds of creeks covered with several feet of earth, and distant from the line of the road. Through the mountain it is found in few positions. The expense of repairing the road with a good material, and the only one of this character found in the country, is far greater than anticipated before these facts were known. Another heavy item in the expense of repair is the condition of the masonry; this having been exposed for a long time to the weather without coping to throw off the rain and snow, is in a dilapidated condition, requiring a considerable portion to be renewed. Under these circumstances the cost of putting the road in such a condition as will justify toll being exacted is so far beyond that at first anticipated as to make it proper to draw the particular attention of Congress to the estimate for the year, based upon the facts herein stated. It will be perceived that the sum asked for the service of the year is to finish all that part lying between Cumberland and the Monongahela River and the Virginia line, and to finish the sixteen miles in Virginia, making the sum required to repair the whole road on the McAdam plan not less than \$645,000, of which the resources of that region of country will advantageously admit of \$300,000 being expended during the year."

The above is from Capt. Delafield's report, submitted in December, 1833, having reference to the

general repairs of the Cumberland road, commenced in 1832, and continued, under his supervision (assisted by Capt.—afterwards General—George W. Cass), to the 30th of September, 1833. The further appropriation which he recommends "for the service of the year" has reference to 1834. Congress took favorable action on the recommendation of the engineer, and made the required appropriation by an act passed in June of that year. The parts of that act relative to the appropriation for repairs on the National road in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, and to the cession of the road to those States when the proposed repairs should be completed, are here given, viz.:

"SECTION 3. That for the entire completion of repairs of the Cumberland road east of the Ohio River, and other needful improvements on said road, to carry into effect the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled 'An act for the preservation of the Cumberland road,' passed the fourth day of April, 1831, and of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled 'An act for the preservation and repair of that part of the United States road within the limits of the State of Maryland,' passed the 23d day of January, 1832, also an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, entitled 'An act concerning the Cumberland road,' passed February the 7th, 1832, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, the money to be drawn out of the treasury in such sums and at such times as may be required for the performance of the work.

"SECTION 4. That as soon as the sum by this act appropriated, or so much thereof as is necessary, shall be expended in the repair of said road, agreeably to the provisions of this act, the same shall be surrendered to the States respectively through which said road passes, and the United States shall not thereafter be subject to any expense for repairing said road."

Capt. Delafield, in his report,—or, as it is termed, "Memoir on the Progress of the Repairs of the Cumberland Road East of the Ohio to the 30th of September, 1834,"—says that the "nature and progress of the operations" of 1833 were continued to December of that year, "when, the available means being absorbed, a cessation was put to the work, and all the stock and tools collected at points on the road favorable for renewing the work in the spring" of 1834. He continues that the spring proved very unfavorable, that the road was found to have been badly washed and damaged during the winter, that it had been hoped means would have been available to recommence work with the opening of the season, but that, "being disappointed in this particular, it became indispensable to dispose of all the stock and every article of property that would command cash or materials, and apply the limited means thus raised to the drainage of the road;" that "it was not until July of 1834 that funds were made available for continuing the repairs," but that "by about the middle of August most of the contractors had commenced their operations," and that at the date of the report "the repair on the whole line of the road was in active progress," that

quarries of good limestone, before unknown, had been discovered, that "the crops of the farmer were above mediocrity, laborers were more numerous than usual, owing to completion of parts of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad," and, finally, that "with the means now available the work on the road will in all probability be brought to a close (the bridges on the new location excepted) by the date fixed in the contracts, the 31st of December."

The work, however, was not completed at the specified time. The division extending from a point five miles east of the borough of Washington westward to the Virginia line still lacked its macadamized covering, and was not finished until late in the following year; but as all the work east of this division had been done, and as this western part was then under contract for completion without delay, it was considered that the United States government, by the passage of the act of Congress of June, 1834, and by providing for the thorough repair of the Cumberland road in its entire length east of the Ohio River, nearly all of which had already been actually accomplished, had complied with all the conditions imposed by the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia in their acts of 1831 and 1832. All that remained then to be done to complete the transfer of the road by the general government was its formal acceptance by the States, and this was done on the part of Pennsylvania by the passage by the General Assembly of "An Act for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road," approved April 1, 1835, the third section of which act provided and declared that "The surrender by the United States of so much of the Cumberland Road as lies within the State of Pennsylvania is hereby accepted by this State, and the commissioners to be appointed under this act are authorized to erect toll-gates on the whole or any part of said road, at such time as they may deem it expedient and proper to do so."

The two commissioners appointed by the Governor under this act proceeded, in 1835, to erect toll-gates,¹ as provided, and the collection of toll on the great road was commenced immediately. This had the effect to clear the road almost entirely (except in the mountain districts of the route) of the immense droves of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs which had passed over it while it was a free thoroughfare. But through the mountains there was no other route, and so the drovers were compelled to use that part of the road and pay the tolls. The new system also brought into use upon this road very heavily built wagons, with wheels nine inches broad, drawn by six, and sometimes by eight, horses. Wagons having wheels of this breadth of rim, and carrying loads not exceeding five tons' weight each, were allowed to pass on a much

less (proportionate) rate of toll than was charged for narrow-wheeled wagons, which were far more destructive to the road-bed. It was this discrimination which brought the broad wheels into extensive use on the Cumberland road. "I have frequently seen," says a former resident² on the line of the Cumberland road, "from forty to fifty great Conestoga six-horse teams, carrying from five to six tons each, picketed around over-night [at one of the roadside taverns] in the yards and on the commons, and all the other taverns about equally full at the same time. There were often two men with a team, who carried their own bedding, but all these men and horses had to be fed and cared for." Scarcely a day passed that did not see the main streets of the principal towns on the route crowded from end to end with these immense wagons, each of which had about one-half the carrying capacity of a modern railway-car. On the road between the towns they passed in almost continuous procession.³

There was, as early as 1835, an "Adams Express" running over the line of the Cumberland road, being started in the fall of that year by Alvin Adams (founder of the now omnipresent "Adams Express Company"), — Green, of Baltimore, and Maltby & Holt, oyster dealers of the same city. It was first known along the road as the "Oyster Line," being started with a main purpose of supplying the West with fresh oysters from Baltimore during the fall and winter of 1835-36. Soon afterwards it became a regular express, not only continuing the oyster traffic, but carrying packages, and prosecuting a business similar to that of the express lines of the present day. They ran express-wagons, each drawn by four horses, and having relays of teams at stations ten or twelve miles apart, and the business was continued in this way on the road until the opening of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"In 1837 a war with France was imminent, and the government at Washington, remembering the sympathy of Louisiana and New Orleans with France as the mother-country, with a lingering dread of a Western and alien combination, resolved to quicken the mail service in that direction. Proposals were advertised for to carry a light express mail-pouch, carrying short printed slips like telegrams, drafts, and paper money, on horseback through daily each way on the National road from Washington to St. Louis, and also from Dayton, Ohio, to New Orleans, at the net speed of ten miles an hour, and stopping only at principal offices. It was laid off in sections, and all the sections were taken for a term of three years. The section over the mountain from Cumberland to Uniontown, Pa., was awarded to me⁴ at five thousand dol-

¹ A. L. Littell, Esq., now of Cleveland, Ohio.

² Robert S. McDowell, of Dunbar, counted 134 six-horse teams passing along the National road in one day in 1848, and took no notice of as many more teams of one, two, three, four, and five horses."

⁴ A. L. Littell, formerly of Uniontown.

lars a year. I associated with me my father-in-law, William Morris, of Monroe, and we performed the work very successfully in 1837 and 1838, when the war emergency was passed, and the service was discontinued, the government paying us eight hundred and thirty-three dollars extra for leave to quit. It required a relay of nine horses on the road at once, and three boy riders. One boy left Cumberland at two o'clock in the morning, winter and summer, who rode three successive horses seven miles each, and so with the other two boys, performing the sixty-three miles in six hours and eighteen minutes. Going east they left Uniontown daily at one o'clock P.M., and rode the same horses back, and there was no office on this route where the mail was opened. At that time this express was the fastest overland mail in America, and it excited as much public interest as the arrival of a railroad train does now in a new town."

After the withdrawal of this express mail line of mounted messengers there were put upon the road a number of light mail-carriages to carry a through mail on fast time, making as few stops as possible. These formed what was known along the road as the "Monkey Box Line." Each carriage was furnished with a secure box for the mail, sometimes in the front and sometimes in the rear end, which was balanced by the weight of three passengers (none beyond that number being allowed to be taken), who paid an extra rate of fare in consideration of the faster time made, and the more comfortable accommodations afforded by the "Monkey Box" than by the regular mail-coach lines.

The passenger traffic over the route was immense and constantly on the increase until the business of the road received the death-blow by the opening of railroads across the Alleghenies. The stage-lines running when the road was surrendered to the States were those of Stockton & Co. (Lucius W. Stockton, of Uniontown, Daniel Moore, of Washington, Pa., and others) and J. E. Reeside,¹ of Lancaster. The mails were carried by Stockton & Co., who in 1836 secured the contract for four years to carry the great Western mail over this road to Wheeling, at the speed of four miles per hour, receiving for the service \$63,000 per year. There was for a time intense rivalry between Reeside's "June Bug Line" and the "People's Line" of Stockton & Co. The competition became so spirited that passengers were carried by both lines at rates that were merely nominal. This was

continued for a considerable time, and until both parties became nearly exhausted, when there came a cessation of hostilities, a return to the old prices, and a reorganization of the stage-lines, the Reeside line becoming the "Good Intent" (in the proprietorship of William Wurt, William Still, Alpheus Shriver, and others), and the other the "National Road" Line, by Daniel Moore, L. W. Stockton, J. C. Acheson, and Howard Kennedy. The former prices were re-established and amity restored, as far as the proprietors of the two lines were concerned, both occupying the same offices at the two ends of the route. But at the towns and stations along the road the passengers by the two lines still dined and supped at different and rival hotels, and the old feeling of animosity was kept alive between the drivers and other subordinate adherents of the "Good Intent" and "National Road" companies.

Upon the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as far west as Cumberland in 1844, the business of the National road, great as it had previously been, was very largely increased on account of the easy eastern connection thus formed. During the succeeding period of eight years it was frequently the case that twenty-five stages, each containing its full complement of nine inside and a number of outside passengers, "pulled out" at the same time from Wheeling, and the same was true of the eastern terminus at Cumberland. As many as sixteen coaches, fully laden with passengers, were sometimes seen in close and continuous procession crossing the Monongahela bridge between West Brownsville and Bridgeport. The lines ran daily each way, and it was sometimes the case that thirty stages, all fully loaded with passengers, stopped at one hotel in a single day.

The Monongahela Navigation Company completed its slack-water improvements to Brownsville in 1844, and from that time, during the season of navigation in each year, a large proportion of the passengers coming by stage westward from Cumberland left the road at the Monongahela and took passage by steamboat down the river from Brownsville. In the year 1850 the stage-lines on the National road carried over eighteen thousand passengers to and from the Monongahela River steamboats, and the number so carried had been considerably larger than this in each of the three preceding years. But the glory of the great thoroughfare was then nearing its final eclipse. Another year of prosperity succeeded, but from the opening of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburgh in 1852, and the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio line to Wheeling in December of the same year, the business of the Cumberland road suddenly and rapidly declined; travelers to and from the West were diverted to the new routes and easier mode of conveyance, and extra passenger-coaches were no longer needed; finally, the Western mails were sent by the other routes, and the stages were withdrawn from this, the rumble of the broad-wheeled freight-wagons was

¹ "Uncle" Reeside, as he was often called, was in his day probably the most extensive stagesowner in the United States, having lines in operation in all parts of the country, both east and west of the Mississippi. It was he who originated the phrase "chalk your hat," which in time came to be generally understood as meaning, the giving of a free pass over a stage, steamboat, or railway line. Reeside gave no written passes, but instead would take the hat of the person on whom he wished to confer the favor, and mark upon it with chalk a calligraphic character which no one could counterfeit, and which would carry the wearer of the hat, free of expense, over any of Reeside's lines; such, at least, is the story which is told of him.

gradually silenced along the rock-laid road-bed, and by rapid degrees the famous National highway lost its importance and became, as it is to-day, merely an avenue of local travel.

NAVIGATION.

The only navigable waters of Fayette County are the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers, and, in fact, the latter stream can hardly be regarded as navigable, or capable of being made so to any useful extent. Both these streams were made highways on the 15th of April, 1782, at which date the Assembly of Pennsylvania enacted "That the said rivers, so far up as they or either of them have been or can be made navigable for rafts, boats, and canoes, and within the bounds and limits of this State, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, public highways." At the time when this was done there was in progress an immense emigration to Kentucky and other South-western regions bordering the Ohio, and as a consequence the channel of the Monongahela might almost have been said to be crowded with Kentucky boats, keel-boats, flat-boats, and a multitude of every species of river-craft, laden with the families, household effects, and merchandise of the emigrants (who embarked principally at Brownsville), and with produce from various points, all bound for the lower river. This kind of travel and transportation was kept up and increased for many years, until the days of steam-boating commenced, but it was constantly liable to interruption and total suspension for months at a time in the summer and autumn seasons when the river was low and without the artificial means of raising the water to a navigable stage by locks and dams.

In 1814 the Assembly passed an act (approved March 28th) which provided "That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to appoint three competent and disinterested persons, citizens of this commonwealth, one of whom shall be a practical surveyor, to view and examine the river Monongahela from the junction of said river with the Allegheny River to the point where the southern boundary of this State crosses said river; whose duty it shall be to repair to the borough of Pittsburgh, and to view and examine the aforesaid river from the point herein-before designated at the borough of Pittsburgh to the point in the southern boundary aforesaid, and take the courses and distances of the several meanders of the said river between the points aforesaid, and also an accurate observation and admeasurement of the distances between the different ripples, and the elevation in feet and parts of a foot of the said ripples progressively above the horizon of Pittsburgh," and "That the commissioners shall, as soon as may be, after they shall have made the view and examination as aforesaid, present to the Governor at the next sitting of the Legislature an accurate plan of the same, with its several courses and distances, accompanied with

a written report of their proceedings, describing the distances between and elevations of the different ripples; also the number of dams¹ already made, and the most suitable places for constructing other dams, locks, works, or devices necessary to be made to render said river navigable through the whole distance;² and shall make, according to the best of their knowledge and judgment, an estimate of the probable expense necessary for the purposes aforesaid."

The survey and examination of the river was not made as contemplated by this act, and on the 11th of March, 1815, another act was passed reviving that of 1814, and continuing it, with all its provisions, in force for the term of three years from the passage of the last act. Under this authority commissioners were appointed, who made an examination of the Monongahela, but nothing resulted from it in the way of improvement of the navigation of the river by the State.

In 1817 the Assembly passed an act (approved March 24th of that year) "to authorize the Governor to incorporate a company to make a lock navigation on the river Monongahela," to bear the name and style of "The President, Managers, and Company of the Monongahela Navigation Company." The act appointed Andrew Linn, Esq., and Hugh Ford, of Freeport; James Tomlinson, Elisha Hunt, George Dawson, William Hogg, Jacob Bowman, Basil Brashear, Joseph Thornton, and Israel Miller, of Brownsville; James W. Nicholson and Thomas Williams, Esq., of New Geneva (all the above of Fayette County); Charles Bollman, Joel Butler, and James P. Stewart, of Williamsport (now Monongahela City); Henry P. Pearson and Joseph Alexander, of Fredericktown, in the county of Washington, with seven gentlemen of Allegheny County and two of Greene County, to be commissioners to open books for subscriptions to the stock of the company at Pittsburgh and other points along the river. The capital stock of the company was to be seventy-eight thousand dollars, in two thousand six hundred shares of thirty dollars each. As soon as five hundred shares should be subscribed the Governor was directed to issue the charter of the company, and it was enacted "that as soon as a company shall have been incorporated by the Governor to make a lock navigation on the Monongahela River, he is hereby authorized and required to subscribe in

¹ Meaning dams erected by individuals for mill purposes.

² In "A History of the Monongahela Navigation Company," prepared by Hon. James Veech in 1873, he says, "The earliest known suggestion of an improvement of the navigation of the Monongahela by locks and dams was in a report of a survey made for the State by E. F. Gay, civil engineer, in 1828." It seems remarkable that Judge Veech (who was an original stockholder in the present Monongahela Navigation Company) should have been unaware of the fact that an act of Assembly, passed in 1817, authorized the incorporation of a company of precisely the same name and style of the present one, and having the same object,—the improvement of the river by locks and dams,—and also the fact that as early as 1814 an act was passed (and another in 1815) providing for a survey of the Monongahela with a view to its improvement by the construction of locks and dams.

behalf of this commonwealth for one thousand shares of the stock of said company at thirty dollars for each share, to be paid upon warrants drawn by the Governor on the State Treasurer in favor of the President and Managers of said company."

By the terms of the act of incorporation, the company was required, in making their improvements on the river, "to erect at Bogg's ripple a dam of the height of three feet six inches; at Braddock's lower ripple, a dam of the height of three feet six inches; at Braddock's upper ripple, a dam of the height of three feet six inches; at Peter's Creek ripple, a dam of the height of four feet two inches; at Baldwin's ripple, a dam of the height of four feet three inches; at Frye's ripple, a dam of the height of three feet ten inches; at Forsyth's ripple, a dam of the height of three feet eight inches; at Brownsville ripple, a dam of the height of four feet six inches; at Smith's ripple, a dam of the height of four feet eight and a half inches; at Heaton's ripple, a dam of the height of four feet five inches; at Muddy Creek ripple, a dam of the height of four feet five inches; at Gilmore's ripple, a dam of the height of three feet ten inches; at Little Whitely ripple, a dam of the height of four feet four inches; at Geneva ripple, a dam of the height of three feet four inches; at Dunkard ripple, a dam of the height of three feet six inches; and at Cheat River ripple, a dam of the height of three feet three inches," with the privilege of raising any or all the dams not to exceed six inches above the specified height, if it should be found necessary to do so. The company were empowered "to form, make, erect, and set up any dams, locks, or any other device whatsoever which they shall think most fit and convenient to make a complete slack-water navigation between the points aforesaid (Pittsburgh and the State line), so as to admit a safe and easy passage for loaded barges, boats, and other crafts up, as well as down, said river;" and to use the water-power created by their dams for the propulsion of machinery, or to sell or lease such water-power, but not so as to injure, impede, or interrupt navigation on the river. It was provided by the act "that as soon as the eight first-named dams and locks shall be erected and completed," and the Governor should have proper evidence that they had been so completed in a workmanlike manner, he should thereupon issue his license or permit to the company to collect tolls from boats passing that part of the river. Owners of dams which had been erected at certain points on the river for mill purposes prior to the passage of the act were required to raise such dams to the specified height (if they were not already up to it), and to keep them in repair; and for so doing they were empowered to collect tolls from boats and other craft passing them.

The company was required, under penalty of a forfeiture of their charter, to "proceed to carry on the said work" within five years from the date of the act, and to complete the slack-water navigation of the

first section—from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Dunlap's Creek—in seven years thereafter, and to complete the second section—from Dunlap's Creek to the mouth of Cheat River—in twenty-five years from the passage of the act. These conditions were not complied with, and forfeiture resulted in 1822. Beyond this fact, nothing has been found to show what was the extent of the operations of the old Monongahela Navigation Company during its existence, except that the books were opened in August, 1817; that the Governor of Pennsylvania subscribed on behalf of the Commonwealth for one thousand shares of the stock as required, subscriptions having previously been received from individuals sufficient in amount to authorize the chartering and organization of the company under the act. It is evident that the amount of its capital stock, if fully subscribed and paid in, was insufficient for the purposes intended, and that even if the projected improvements had been completed, as specified in the act, they would have been wholly inadequate to the requirements of navigation on the Monongahela.

In the spring of 1822, a few days after the expiration of five years from the passage of the act authorizing the Monongahela Navigation Company, an act was passed by the Assembly (approved April 2d of the year named) taking the improvement of the Monongahela into the hands of the State, and providing "That Solomon Krepps and Joseph Enochs, of Fayette County, and William Leckey, of Pittsburgh, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, who shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to cause to be removed all obstructions which impede or injure the navigation of said river Monongahela, by making a slope or inclined navigation from the Virginia State line to its junction with the Allegheny River, and said improvement to commence at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, in Fayette County, and for that purpose to employ suitable persons to perform said work;" and "That ten thousand dollars of the stock subscribed by the Governor on behalf of this Commonwealth in the stock of the Monongahela Navigation Company be and is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of removing the said obstructions. . . ."

By another section of the act it was provided and declared "That this act shall not go into operation until the Monongahela Navigation Company shall have first settled all accounts of said company, and have paid into the treasury of Fayette County all the unexpended balance of money in their hands, if any be due, for the purpose of being applied agreeably to the provisions of this act, . . . and until the Monongahela Navigation Company shall also have relinquished their shares in the stock of said company, as well those held by individuals as those held by companies, which relinquishment shall have been certified and transmitted under the hand and seal of the president and managers of said company, or a majority of them, to the Governor, stating that they

relinquish all the rights, powers, and privileges in and to the navigation of the river Monongahela vested in them by an act passed the 24th of March, 1817, entitled, 'An act to authorize the Governor to incorporate a company to make a lock navigation on the river Monongahela,' and from thenceforth said company shall cease and determine as if the said act had not been passed."

The persons appointed as viewers and commissioners to examine the work done on the river by the first-named commissioners, and to report to the Governor whether or not, in their opinion, the money granted by the State had been judiciously expended, were Henry Heaton, of Fayette, John Brownlee, of Washington, and John Walker, of Allegheny County. Nothing has been found showing the nature and extent of the improvements made by the commissioners under this act, or how much the navigation of the Monongahela was benefited by them, but it is evident that the expenditure of the small sum of ten thousand dollars on more than ninety miles of river channel could not have produced any very great results.

A supplement to the act of April 2, 1822, for the improvement of the Monongahela by the State, was passed and approved March 29, 1823. One of the sections of this supplementary act provided that all persons owning dams and locks on the Monongahela, which were built or begun to be built, or raised to the required height, in pursuance of the provisions (before mentioned) of the act of 1817, authorizing the incorporation of the Navigation Company, might petition the Governor, setting forth the facts, whereupon the Governor was required to appoint three commissioners to view such locks and dams, and upon their report to the Governor that the improvements had been constructed agreeably to the terms of the act, he was required to grant to the owners of such improvements authority to collect tolls from all boats passing such locks and dams.

In 1828 a report was made to the Assembly of Pennsylvania, giving the result of a survey of the river by E. F. Gay, and favoring its improvement by the State, but nothing was done. In 1832 the late Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Fayette County, made an effort in the Congress of the United States to have the work done by the National government, as an extension, under the act of 1824, of the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio to the National road at Brownsville. Congress provided for a survey of the river to Brownsville, which was made in 1833 by Dr. William Howard, United States civil engineer. His plan was to build locks and low dams, eight in number, of four and a half feet lift, except that No. 1 would be six feet, the object being to use them only when the river was low. Congress having declined to authorize the work, a public meeting held at Waynesburg, Greene Co., Nov. 18, 1835, recommended and urged the improvement by the State. The movement was at once

seconded by the citizens of Pittsburgh, Brownsville, and intermediate places, and legislation was sought and obtained.

The actual improvement of the Monongahela by the formation of a practicable slack-water navigation was finally accomplished by the Monongahela Navigation Company (second of that name and style), which was incorporated under an act of Assembly approved March 31, 1836, with an authorized capital of \$300,000, in six thousand shares of \$50 each, with power "to increase the number of shares to such extent as shall be deemed sufficient to accomplish the work."

The persons appointed as commissioners to receive subscriptions to the stock were Thomas H. Baird, Aaron Kerr, Ephraim L. Blaine, William Briant, Sheshbazzar Bentley, Andrew Gregg, John Bowers, William Vankirk, Samuel Beatty, William Hopkins, and James Gordon, of Washington County; George Dawson, Benedict Kimber, George Hogg, James L. Bowman, Israel Miller, David Gilmore, E. P. Oliphant, Jeremiah Davison, Thomas Wilson, Tazewell P. Martin, George Cramer, Yates S. Conwell, Thomas Beatty, Aaron Bucher, John Harshe, Andrew Stewart, Samuel Evans, Isaac Crow, George Vance, James C. Etington, Robert Brown, James C. Ramsey, David B. Rhoads, William Everhart, Westley Frost, and Samuel J. Krepps, of Fayette County; and a number of gentlemen of Greene and Allegheny Counties. When two thousand shares were subscribed the company was entitled to a charter, and might organize in not less than twenty days. Upon organization the company was empowered "to form and make, erect and set up any dams, locks, or any other device whatsoever which they shall think most fit and convenient to make a complete slack-water navigation between the points herein mentioned, to wit: the city of Pittsburgh and the Virginia State line; and that the dams which they shall so construct for the purpose of slack-water navigation shall not exceed in height four feet six inches; and that the locks for the purposes of passing steamboats, barges, and other craft up and down said river shall be of sufficient width and length to admit a safe and easy passage for steamboats, barges, and other craft, up as well as down said river." This act, like that which was passed for the creation of the old company in 1817, authorized the company to use, lease, or sell the water-power from the dams, and conferred on the individual owners of dams previously built (if by them raised to the required height) the right to collect toll from boats passing down or up the river. By the terms of the act the company was required to commence work within five years, and to complete the improvement to the Virginia line within twelve years from its passage, under penalty of forfeiture of charter.

During the year 1836 sufficient stock was subscribed

to authorize the issue of a charter early in 1837, and on the 10th of February in that year the company was organized by the election of officers, as follows:

President, James Clarke.
Treasurer, John D. Davis.
Secretary, Jesse H. Duncan.

Managers.

Thomas Bakewell.	George Hogg.
James L. Bowman.	John Lyon.
John H. Ewing.	John Tassey.
John Freeman.	William Wade.
Cephas Gregg.	Samuel Walker.

By the sixth section of the State act of Feb. 18, 1836, chartering the United States Bank, it was required, among other burdens imposed, to subscribe to the stock of this company, then in prospect, \$50,000 at the opening of its books, and \$50,000 more when \$100,000 of stock from other sources should have been expended on the work.

The State, by act of April 14, 1838, subscribed \$25,000 in stock, and by act of June 11, 1840, \$100,000 more.

The company started in 1837, upon the following subscriptions of stock:

	Shares.	
Citizens of Allegheny County.....	948	\$47,400
" Fayette "	508	25,400
" Washington "	20	1,000
" other counties.....	86	4,300
Monongahela Bank of Brownsville.....	100	5,000
Bank of the United States.....	1000	50,000
	2662	\$133,100
To which the State added, in 1838.....	500	25,000
" " " " " in 1840.....	2000	100,000
	5162	\$258,100

This, until after the completion of the improvement to Brownsville, was the company's entire capital basis, and much of this was never realized.

In the summer of 1838 a careful survey of the river was made by an engineer corps, at the head of which was W. Milnor Roberts (afterwards engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and now or recently engaged in the service of the Brazilian government), with Nathan McDowell and Robert W. Clarke, assistants.

From Pittsburgh to Brownsville was found to be about 55½ miles, and the ascent a little over 33½ feet; from Brownsville to the Virginia line, a little over 35 miles, ascent 41 feet; totals, 90½ miles, and 74½ feet. This would have required seventeen dams of four and one-half feet lift, one on an average for every five miles,—thereby causing delays and tolls which would have been unendurably vexatious, and an expenditure in construction and attendance which would have made the work wholly unremunerative. Besides, on some of the ripples the fall was three and four feet, and one, at the mouth of Cheat River, six feet. It was soon seen that this plan must be abandoned. Accordingly the Legislature, by a supplemental act,

approved June 24, 1839, authorized the company to construct the dams eight feet in height from pool to pool.¹

At first it was thought that ten dams of eight feet in height would be required to carry the work to the State line (five below and five above the mouth of Dunlap's Creek), but by an authorized increase of dam No. 4 to ten feet, and those above Brownsville (three in number) to whatever height the banks would allow, it was found that seven would be sufficient.

Dam and lock No. 1, a mile above Smithfield Street bridge, Pittsburgh, was let by contract, Dec. 17, 1838, to J. K. and J. B. Moorhead. No. 2, at Braddock's Upper ripple, was contracted (re-let), May 17, 1839, to Coreys and Adams. Both these dams were put in use Oct. 18, 1841, though neither was entirely completed at the time.

On the 15th of July, 1840, lock and dam No. 3, at Watson's Run, two miles above Elizabeth, was let to Bills & Foreman; and No. 4, at Frey's Shoals, fifteen and a half miles below Brownsville, to Fenlon & Patton (changed in construction to Fenlon & Loneragan). The work was under the general direction of Chief Engineer Roberts. The construction of Nos. 3 and 4, from the commencement of work until May, 1841, was under the personal supervision of George W. Cass. In the contract for No. 4, the company, to provide against a (not improbable) lack of funds, reserved the right to stop the work at any time, paying for what had been done. In May, 1841, for the cause which had been foreseen, they were obliged to avail themselves of this right, and for the same reason work on No. 3 was suspended at the same time.

The year 1842 brought great discouragement to the company. The United States Bank broke, and failed to subscribe and pay its second \$50,000. Of the second (\$100,000) subscription of the State, the company was compelled to receive a large portion in State bonds, and having received them were compelled to sell them at a loss of fifty per cent. Many of the individual subscribers for stock resisted payment, while some were unable to pay. The company owed \$40,000, and had no money to pay with. Everything seizable was taken and sold on execution. In 1841 an effort was made to secure further aid from the State, but this was unsuccessful, for the condition of the State

¹ The fourth section of the act was as follows: "The said company shall be permitted to erect such dams as may be necessary for the construction of the said navigation below Brownsville, to a height not exceeding eight feet from pool to pool. In selecting persons to assess damages occasioned by the construction of said navigation, no person shall be chosen who is a resident of any county through which the said improvement shall pass. Provided, That all the locks below the town of Elizabeth, in Allegheny County, on said river be made one hundred and ninety feet long and fifty feet wide, and that all the locks below the town of Brownsville shall be of like dimensions." The supplemental act also repealed that section of the original act which gave to individual owners of dams on the river the right to collect tolls from boats, in consideration of constructing or raising their dams to the required height and keeping them in repair, the adoption of the later plan of higher lifts rendering these dams useless to the navigation.

treasury would not permit the investment. In 1842 a very strong effort was made to interest certain Baltimore capitalists and persuade them to replenish the company's treasury, so as to complete the slack-water improvement to Brownsville, and thereby make it a feeder to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which about that time was nearing Cumberland, where it was thought it would be obliged to make a long halt. But the Marylanders were too intent on pushing their great work to the Ohio to engage in any side enterprise, especially one which they could not control. To all these reverses was added, in July, 1843, a breach of one hundred feet in dam No. 1, which before it could be stopped, in 1844, washed a hole forty feet deep. On May 4, 1841, the Legislature had given the company power to borrow and mortgage its works and tolls, and more extended power to the same effect was given by act of April 5, 1842. But the company's credit was gone, and these powers were of no avail. For two years the work made no progress, except to decay. The whole project became a "mortification to its friends and projectors, and a nuisance to the navigation." Its friends were almost ready to abandon it to the mercies of the floods and of an indignant public, when aid came from an unexpected source. The State's financial condition had become so depressed that the Legislature, by act of July 27, 1842, and again by act of April 8, 1843, directed sales of all its corporation stocks, among them its \$125,000 in this company. This induced a number of men of capital, enterprise, and of unflinching faith in the ultimate success of the improvement to buy this stock,—of course at a low figure,—and thereupon to engage to repair and complete the work to Brownsville, upon ten-year coupon bonds, secured by a mortgage of the improvement and its revenues, to be applied first to old debts, second to interest, and then to reimburse to themselves the principal of their actual expenditure. These men were James K. Moorhead, Morgan Robertson, George Schnable, Charles Avery, Thomas M. Howe, John Graham, Thomas Bakewell, J. B. Moorhead, and John Freeman. They did the work, chiefly through sub-contractors,¹ under the name of Moorhead, Robertson & Co. Their contract with the company was made Nov. 9, 1843. It was July, 1844, before they could get effectively at work, but they went at it with such energy and skill, with Sylvanus Lothrop for engineer, and J. B. Moorhead for superintendent, that on the 13th of November, 1844,—dams Nos. 3 and 4 being completed, and the breach in No. 1 thoroughly repaired,—the lower division of the Monongahela improvement was formally opened from Pittsburgh to Brownsville and Bridgeport.

At the time of the opening there had been expended on the improvement (exclusive of engineering and

salaries of officers) the sum of \$418,000, viz.: construction of dams and locks Nos. 1 and 2, \$160,500; repairing of damages on same, \$35,000; construction of Nos. 3 and 4, \$222,500. Of the sum thus far expended, less than one-half had been paid out of the stock.

Before the work was opened to Brownsville in 1844, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had been completed to Cumberland. The route of travel and traffic from that place to Brownsville was over seventy-five miles of the hard, smooth National road, which then more than ever before was crowded with stage-coaches laden to the full with passengers to and from the railroad terminus at Cumberland, and the greater part of these passengers were now delivered to or received from the Monongahela River steamboats at Brownsville, and this continued during the navigation season in each year until the opening of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburgh in 1852. Here were eight years of a rich harvest for the slack-water and the eastern division of the National road. During that time the Navigation carried between Brownsville and Pittsburgh more than two hundred and eighty thousand through passengers,² a large proportion of whom passed by stage over the great road. In the same time more than four hundred and sixty-two thousand way passengers were carried between the same points; and the total passenger tolls for that period amounted to \$126,100.23.

From 1845 to 1847 the revenues had almost doubled, thereby enabling the company in 1847 to nearly extinguish its old floating debt, keep down the interest, and pay \$13,500 of the principal of the \$231,500 of bonds which had been issued to Moorhead, Robertson & Co. In the report of Sylvanus Lothrop, the company's engineer, made to the president and managers in January of that year, he said, in reference to the slack-water improvement, "Although but two years old, and just beginning to struggle into notoriety as an avenue for the trade and travel between the East and the West, it has already yielded a revenue which, after paying expenses, ordinary repairs, and interest upon its large debt, exhibits a surplus equivalent to about eight per cent. upon its whole capital stock. This, I am inclined to think, is without an example in the history of our public works, and may, perhaps, be mentioned without offense as a most striking commentary upon the supineness and indifference and apparent want of sagacity which, a few years ago, while running after chimeras, would, but for the en-

² The number of through passengers carried in those years between the termini of the Navigation, Brownsville and Pittsburgh, was for each year as follows:

1845	22,727
1846	31,084
1847	45,826
1848	47,619
1849	53,178
1850	58,988
1851	32,115
1852	25,613
Total	282,030

¹ The lock at No. 3 was built by Alston & Hannay, and the dam by John Lindsay. Lock and dam No. 4 were built by Lockhart & Thomas.

terprise of a few public-spirited individuals, have suffered this great work, the most important to this city which has ever been constructed [Pittsburgh had no railroad then], to perish for the want of a few thousand dollars. It is a remarkable fact that with so many unanswerable arguments to recommend it to and enforce it upon the public attention, no work in the country has ever encountered greater obstacles than this. Instead of being, as it ought to have been, fostered by our citizens and hailed by the inhabitants of the Monongahela Valley as a blessing to themselves, it met with nothing but the most chilling regards from the one, and with either the most violent prejudices or the most determined hostility from the other. And yet it has already lived to subdue and triumph over both. . . . It is now, I am happy to say, among the most popular of all our public improvements. Its present advantages are already universally felt, while its future is rapidly unfolding in prospects as flattering to the landholder of the Monongahela as to the owners of the improvement themselves."

The toll on coal over the entire length of the slack-water navigation was \$2.91 per thousand bushels, which is said to have been less than one-fourth part of the rates charged for the same distance over the Schuylkill Navigation, which had been made the standard for this company by the act of 1836. Yet the rate produced much dissatisfaction among coal shippers on the upper pools (Nos. 3 and 4), who contended that the river ought to be *free*; that the State had no power to authorize dams and locks and the collection of tolls; or if that was to be done, there should at least be a sufficient number of dams to allow them to be made low enough to be "jumped" at high water. These arguments were urged in articles written for the newspapers, and at town-meetings held for the purpose of expressing indignation at the "legalized obstruction of the river." They demanded that the dams be cut down to four and a half feet, as required by the act of 1836, and they bitterly denounced the company and the Legislature of 1839, which passed the supplemental act authorizing the raising of the dams to eight feet. It was foretold, with a great deal of gravity and apparent wisdom, that "if the high dams are suffered to remain as they are, *the coal lands up the river will always be worthless.*" Candidates for office vehemently urged these arguments on the stump for the purpose of securing votes and popularity. The Legislature of 1849 was appealed to in printed pamphlets for redress. The result was that the Navigation Company consented, in consideration that no further reduction of tolls should be asked for until its existing debts were paid, nor so as to disable dividends of eight per cent. per annum from being made to the stockholders, to reduce the tolls upon the pools Nos. 3 and 4 on coal in flat-boats intended to go down the Ohio, so that such lading could pass from Brownsville to Pittsburgh for \$2.46½ per thousand bushels,

instead of \$2.91 as before, and the Assembly so enacted by act of March 21, 1849.

The agitation failed to accomplish the lowering of the dams, but a calm succeeded the lowering of the tolls on pools 3 and 4, and the people were satisfied. The relations between the company and the coal-owners became harmonious, and have ever since remained so. The latter found that their predictions of the utter worthlessness of coal lands in case the high dams were allowed to remain were baseless, but that, on the contrary, those lands were rising rapidly in value from year to year. This appreciation has been continual and rapid, especially in the later years, until the present time, when coal lands along every part of the slack-water navigation are eagerly sought for, as a certain source of wealth.

Notwithstanding that the tolls from freights and passengers continued about the same for many years, such was the rapid increase of the coal trade that at the end of 1853 the entire indebtedness to Moorhead, Robertson & Co. was paid; and, but for new debts incurred in 1850 for some additional rights (\$2000), and a second lock at dam No. 1 (\$56,800), and in 1853—54 another lock at dam No. 2, costing about \$50,000,¹ rendered necessary to accommodate the increased coal trade, and the extension above Brownsville, the company would have been free of debt. The contractors for the lock at No. 1 took bonds for their work, and by a new issue of mortgage bonds in 1853 (\$125,000) the company was enabled to pay for the lock at No. 2, carry on the extension, and thus to pay out of the earnings its first cash dividend of four per cent. in July, 1853.

The extension of the work above Brownsville had been postponed from time to time on account of the low condition of the company's finances. In 1848 it was thought that the interests of Greene County and the upper part of Fayette demanded the extension, and on the 9th of February in that year the Legislature passed an act authorizing a new opening of books in the five counties bordering on the river for subscriptions to the stock to the amount of \$200,000, to be expended on the erection of locks and dams above Brownsville. The books were accordingly opened but no subscriptions secured. By the same act the opening of books in Pittsburgh was authorized for subscriptions to the stock to pay the debt incurred on the work below Brownsville, in excess of what pre-existing stock had paid; and in the event of failure to secure such subscriptions, the company was authorized to double the existing stock and credit to each share its proportion of earnings used and to be used in paying that indebtedness. Accordingly, the books having been opened in Pittsburgh without results, the stock was doubled in 1848, bringing the whole amount up to \$521,000. This, however, gave no actual

¹ Ailsoms & Hamay were the contractors for the new lock at No. 1. Eisman & Hardy for that at No. 2.

increase to the company's available means. In the fall of 1853 a renewed effort to obtain stock in Fayette and Greene to extend the work was determined upon, and some additional stock was subscribed in Pittsburgh. The effort was earnestly pressed, but with no better success than before.

Notwithstanding these failures, the Legislature, by act of Jan. 25, 1854, made it imperative upon the company to put locks and dams Nos. 5 and 6 under contract, and have them completed, No. 5 before June 1, 1855, and No. 6 before Dec. 1, 1855. The improvement to the State line was required to be completed before Dec. 1, 1857, but this requirement was relaxed by act of April 8, 1857, so as not to require No. 7 to be begun until locks and dams to carry the work from the State line to Morgantown should be put under contract, and with the completion of which No. 7 was to be contemporaneous.

In compliance with the act of Jan. 25, 1854, the company promptly put Nos. 5 and 6 under contract, No. 5, just above Watkins' Bar, two miles above Brownsville, to Burns & Ross; and No. 6, at Rice's Landing, ten miles farther up, to Messrs. Dull. They were constructed at a cost (including the raising of dam No. 4 and some dredging) of about \$200,000, and were completed and ready for use in November, 1856, thus opening the slack-water navigation to Geneva.

The dams are constructed of logs, squaring at least a foot, built up perpendicularly from the bed of the river to near the water-level, when they begin to slope on both sides to the comb, after the manner of an old-time log cabin. They are tied together by cross-timbers parallel with the line of the river, bolted to the longitudinal timbers so as to form a net-work, with interstices of seven by nine feet filled with stone. Their breadth at the base is about sixty-five feet; their depth below the slopes as originally built is from three to six feet, though by reason of breaches they are now much deeper in places.¹ Dams 1 and 2 run straight across the river. No. 3 is in three straight lines of unequal length (the middle one two hundred and eighty feet, the other two aggregating about four hundred and twenty feet), the middle one being at right angles with the channel, the other sloping from it downwards to the shores, about twenty-two feet from the line of the middle part. Dam No. 4 is a segment of a circle, about six hundred and five feet in length, curves up stream, having a versed sine of fifteen feet. Dams 5 and 6 are also segments of a circle, with the convex sides upwards, and are each about six hundred feet long. These, by reason of their increased

height,—thirteen and a half and fourteen feet,—have the longest slopes on the lower sides. The others slope about equally above and below, from three to four feet of slope to one foot of rise. They are sheathed above with double courses of oak plank closely laid, five inches thick, spiked to the timbers and covered with gravel. The sheathing below is of heavy oak timbers or spars flattened to eight inches and spiked to the crib timbers. The dams are further secured at their ends by high strong cribs filled with stone, and above by double courses of heavy sheet piles, driven vertically into the bed of the river to such depth as to be secure anchorage to the entire structure. In some cases, since their original construction, piles have been driven in below vertically and above slopingly. Dam No. 7 will be on rock, and will be otherwise fastened.

All the original locks are one hundred and ninety by fifty feet in the chambers between the points or mitres of the gates and the side-walls. The entire length of the walls is two hundred and fifty-two feet, and their height about twenty-five feet. They are ten and twelve feet thick, built of heavy blocks of dressed stone, laid in hydraulic cement and securely clamped. Except those at Nos. 1 and 6, which have rock bases, they are built upon heavy oak timber deeply laid and covered with heavy oak plank. Each of the old locks contains over five thousand three hundred perches of stone. The new ones (put in in addition to the original ones in locks Nos. 1 and 2) are larger and contain proportionately more. These are two hundred and fifty by fifty-six feet in the chambers, but built in other respects as were the old ones. To show the facility with which boats are passed through these locks, the following quotation is given from the report of the board of managers to the stockholders, presented January 12th of the present year (1882), viz.: "In twenty hours between midnight of the 17th December last and the same hour of the ensuing night there were passed through lock No. 1 forty-two coal-boats, forty-six barges, ten flats, and two fuel-boats, containing together an aggregate of 1,661,000 bushels, or about 63,118 tons of coal. A correspondingly increased amount could have been passed during the twenty-four hours had not the passage of boats been suspended during four hours of that day by the refusal of the pilots of some tow-boats to pass down below out of the way of the boats seeking to leave the lock."

"The coal business on the Monongahela," says the above-quoted report, "has increased so largely in recent years that the pressure for the passage of coal-boats in time of a rise of the river has become very great at dam No. 3, where there is only a single lock. As the necessity arose, a similar difficulty at locks Nos. 1 and 2 was relieved by the construction of a second and enlarged lock at each of those points. The company has, therefore, in order to meet promptly the demands of the coal trade and afford every facility for rapid navigation, ordered a new lock, of larger

¹ It required more stone (14,297 cubic yards) and timber to repair the great breach of May, 1868, in dam No. 2, than were used in its original construction, by reason of the washing out of the bed of the river, which is generally an incompact conglomerate of sand and rounded gravel. The breach of 1841 in No. 1 required to fill it, in the language of Mr. Lothrop, the engineer, "an immense mass of timber and stone that no power can remove." And generally, if not uniformly, such repairs have never had to be repeated.

dimensions than any heretofore constructed on their improvement, to be built alongside of the present lock No. 3. This work will be put under contract and completed as speedily as possible; and they have it also in contemplation to duplicate the lock at No. 4, also on an enlarged scale. These improvements will fully accommodate, for many years to come, the still rapidly increasing coal trade out of pools Nos. 3 and 4, especially when the formation of a pool below dam No. 1 shall have been effected.

"The United States government, having completed lock and dam No. 9, at Hoard's Rock, in West Virginia, are now proceeding with the construction of lock and dam No. 8, near Dunkard's Creek. If this work were completed it would only require the erection of lock and dam No. 7 by this company to furnish a slack-water navigation between Pittsburgh and Morgantown, in West Virginia, a total distance of one hundred and two miles.

"This company has accordingly entered into a contract with Messrs. Harrold & McDonald for the immediate erection of lock and dam No. 7, which, unless the season should prove so unfavorable as to prevent it, will be completed during the present year. We are able, therefore, to congratulate our stockholders and the public on the near prospect of the completion of this important work, which will prove of great value to the inhabitants of the Monongahela Valley, and will, we doubt not, open a market for the iron ores, coal, and lumber of that region of country, and afford an avenue of trade and commerce of incalculable importance. It will, moreover, remove the obstruction to the navigation of the upper Monongahela which has existed ever since the erection of lock and dam No. 9 by the government.

"The erection of lock and dam No. 7, which, as before stated, is expected to be completed during the present year, by connecting with the government work now partly in process of construction and partly completed, will fulfill the obligation of the company under its charter, and furnish a complete slack-water navigation not only up to but beyond the limit of the Virginia State line. This work, when completed, will furnish on the Monongahela River the longest reach of slack-water steamboat navigation in the United States, if not in the world. . . ."

"It is estimated that the cost of the proposed new work, lock and dam No. 7, together with the new locks at dams Nos. 3 and 4, will require an expenditure of over four hundred thousand dollars, which must be provided for, either by an increase of the bonded debt or of the capital stock of the company. . . ."

"The amount heretofore charged on the books of the company to the account of construction is . . . \$1,120,100.20

While the total capital stock is only . . . 1,004,650.00

Leaving the sum of . . . \$115,450.20 which is not represented by stock.

"The receipts of the company from tolls during the past year [1881] is as follows:

From coal and slack . . .	\$148,952.82
" coke . . .	5,212.57
" steamboats, freight, etc. . .	60,366.26
" passengers . . .	2,406.45
	<u>\$216,938.10"</u>

Following is a statement of the number of bushels of coal and slack shipped from the several pools of the Monongahela slack-water during each month of the year 1881, viz.:

Months.	Pool No. 1.	Pool No. 2.	Pool No. 3.	Pool No. 4.	Total.
January	611,000	2,126,500	595,800	233,500	3,566,800
February	214,000	3,429,000	650,000	708,200	5,001,200
March	73,000	7,119,500	2,121,700	2,924,000	12,438,200
April	1,656,000	6,211,500	2,406,000	2,511,000	12,784,500
May	1,079,500	4,825,000	491,500	1,048,000	7,444,000
June	1,828,400	7,072,500	1,421,000	1,708,400	12,030,300
July	430,000	4,045,000	972,000	1,075,000	6,522,000
August	16,000	7,065,500	298,800	559,000	17,539,300
September		125,000	77,100	57,900	260,000
October	13,000	201,000	305,100	28,400	547,500
November	1,077,000	5,075,000	2,214,000	2,068,800	10,434,800
December	1,714,000	6,449,000	2,599,700	2,525,500	13,288,200
Total	\$,713,200	47,944,500	14,148,800	15,448,100	86,254,600

The coke shipments by the slack-water in 1881 have been as follows:

Bushels—from Pool No. 1	134,500
" " " " 2	3,330,800
" " " " 4	87,200
" " " " 6	259,000

Total number bushels coke 3,780,700

This gives a total of ninety million thirty-five thousand three hundred and sixty bushels of coal, coke, and slack shipped from the several pools of the Monongahela Navigation Company in the year 1881, which is a total increase of a little more than six hundred and fifty thousand bushels over the business of 1880. The passenger business of 1881 was but little more than one-third that of the preceding year, this being due to the opening of the railroad from West Brownsville to Pittsburgh in the spring of 1881. The decrease will of course continue, and grow more marked as the railroads now in process of construction penetrate southward to West Virginia. But the passenger trade is an item of small and ever-lessening comparative importance to the navigation of the river. The natural resources of the country furnish its main business, and this will be the case in the future even more than it is at present.

The works of the Navigation Company, when completed to the State line, will extend upon less than half of the improvable length of the Monongahela River. It rises in the western slopes of that high cluster of mountains which now form the border lands of Virginia and West Virginia, and in which the James, the Kanawha, the Shenandoah, and the Cheat have their sources. Its longest branch is the Tygart's Valley River, which rises in Randolph County, on which are Beverly, Philippi, and Gratton, and an important affluent of which is the Buckhannon River, which rises in Upshur County, and on

which is the thriving town of Buckhannon, which aspired to be the capital of the new State. Its other chief branch, and that which is considered the Monongahela proper, is the West Fork, which rises also in Upshur County, and on which are Weston, in Lewis County, and Clarksburg, in Harrison County. These two great branches unite near Fairmount, in Marion County, some thirty miles above Morgantown. At present the effort in West Virginia is to carry the improvements to that place, where it will intersect the Wheeling branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Ultimately it may be extended to Clarksburg, some ninety miles from the State line, and even to Weston, some forty or fifty miles farther. All of these branches drain a fertile but hilly country, and are without any great falls to break the continuity of their navigation. Their borders are rich in ores and minerals, and in forests of some of the finest timber in the nation.

The mineral treasures lying hidden beneath the everlasting hills of the Monongahela, and as yet hardly beginning to be developed, will sustain and swell the navigation of the river, and bring surpassing prosperity to its valley. The Monongahela improvement, which, as its opponents forty years ago prophesied, was to render the coal lands of the upper river *worthless*, has, instead, been largely, if not principally, instrumental in making them accessible, enhancing their value far beyond the wildest dreams of that day, and making their owners wealthy. While accomplishing this, after years of disaster and discouragement, the Navigation Company has also achieved success for itself, and its present prosperity is certainly well merited.

This gratifying result is due in a very great degree to the energy, vigilance, and wise management of the president of the company, the Hon. James K. Moorhead. "It is no detraction," says Judge Veech, "from the fortitude and faith of his departed predecessors, who led it through the perils of its early history, to say that he had much to do in the inauguration of the plan which extricated it from those perils. Intimately and practically acquainted with the construction, preservation, and management of its works from the beginning, it is not enough to say of him that his large interests in it have been the motive of his care, for he has ever shown a generous regard for the interests of all who have rights in its uses and revenues. Is a defect in its laws to be remedied, or a wrong to be redressed requiring legislation? He procures it to be done. Is a repair needed? He goes right to it, leading his efficient corps of subordinates, into whom he transfuses his spirit. Are tolls to be modified and increased facilities for the safe and steady use of the navigation to be made? He invokes the counsel and co-operation of the managers, and they are made accordingly. Indeed, so completely has he become identified with the 'slack-water' that it has given to him his most familiar sobriquet." His predecessors

in the presidency of the company were James Clarke, elected at the organization, in February, 1837, and held till October, 1840; Thomas Bakewell, *pro tempore*, from October, 1840, to January, 1841, then elected and held till the following October; William Eichbaum, *pro tempore*, from October, 1841, to January, 1842, then elected and held till January, 1844; Samuel R. Johnston, January, 1844, to January, 1845; John B. Butler, January, 1845, to July, 1846, when he entered the army as paymaster in the Mexican war. Mr. Moorhead succeeded him as president *pro tempore*, holding till January, 1847, when he was elected, and has held the office of president of the company from that time continuously for more than thirty-five years. The present officers of the Monongahela Navigation Company are:

President, J. K. Moorhead.

Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. Bakewell.

Managers, John Harper, Felix R. Brunot, M. K. Moorhead, N. B. Hogg, Wm. Morrison, J. B. Murdoch, Alexander Bradley, J. B. Sweitzer, Joseph Albree, A. C. Bakewell.

Steamboat navigation on the Monongahela was commenced in the year 1814, when the "Enterprise," which had been built at Bridgeport by Daniel French and others, left that place under command of Henry M. Shreve, and passed down the Monongahela, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, being the first boat that ever made the trip from Pittsburgh to that city and return. The "Dispatch" was also built at Bridgeport by the same parties, and went down the Monongahela and Ohio not long after the "Enterprise." During the thirty years that succeeded the building of these two boats, before the opening of the slack-water from Pittsburgh to Brownsville, the Monongahela was navigated in the times of high water by a multitude of steamboats, of which it is impracticable to give the names, or any connected account.

The first regular line boat that ran upon the Monongahela slack-water after its completion between Brownsville and Pittsburgh, was the side-wheeler "Louis McLane," so named for the first president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. With her, on alternate days, ran the "Consul," also a side-wheeler. Both these boats were regarded as fast, the "McLane" being the more so of the two. After about four years' service she was dismantled at Brownsville, and parts of her used in the building of the Pittsburgh and Wheeling packet "Diurnal."

The two line boats above mentioned were succeeded by the "Atlantic" and "Baltic," which were both very fast boats. They came out in 1849. After three or four years' service the "Baltic" was dismantled at Bridgeport, and the other was put in use as a tow-boat. After a time she too was demolished, and her material used in building the stern-wheeler "Hercules." The "Baltic" and "Atlantic" were succeeded in the line by the "Luzerne" and "Jefferson." While the

former was building, in 1852, the flood carried the hull off the ways and over the dams. It was caught at McKeesport, and towed into the Youghiogheny, where it was completed. The "Jefferson" was built at McKeesport, and after her tour of duty on the slack-water was dismantled at Brownsville. The "Luzerne" was taken to the Mississippi, where she ran between Rock Island and Galena, Ill., and was finally snagged near the Iowa shore, above Lyons. About 1854 the "Redstone" was built by John S. Pringle, now of West Brownsville. She was put on the line, but ran only a few months, when she was sold to go in the lower Ohio River trade; but her career was ended soon afterwards by the explosion of her boilers near Carrollton, Ky.

The "Telegraph," built at California by McFall, ran on the line for about twelve years, and was accounted a "lucky" boat. After her long career on the slack-water she was dismantled at Brownsville. Some of her machinery was put in the "Scotia," recently built for the Ohio. The "Geneva," stern-wheeler, ran on the line for a short time about 1855. The "Dunbar" was built by John S. Pringle about 1859 for the Monongahela trade, but being a little too large to pass the locks conveniently, was sold to run on the lower Ohio and Tennessee Rivers. At the commencement of the war of 1861-65 she fell into the hands of the Confederates. After the fall of Fort Henry she with several other boats was chased up the Tennessee by the United States gunboats "Lexington," "Conestoga," and "Tyler." She passed Pittsburg Landing and Eastport, and a short distance above the latter, escaped her pursuers by running up a creek which was too shoal for the Federal gunboats to follow. But she left her bones there, for the water falling she was unable to get back to the river, and was dismantled by the Confederates, who took her machinery overland to the Chattanooga line, where it was used in another boat.

Among the later boats running on the line between Pittsburgh and New Geneva there have been the "Franklin," the "Gallatin," the "Fayette," the "Elisha Bennett," "Chieftain," "Elector," and the present boats of the Geneva line,—the "John Snowdon," "Geneva," and "Germania." The "Franklin" and "Gallatin" ran together on the line for a few years, after which service the "Gallatin" was sold to run as a ferry-boat between Memphis, Tenn., and the Arkansas shore of the Mississippi, and the "Franklin" was taken to pieces at Brownsville, her machinery being placed in the "Geneva," which is still on the line. The "Fayette," which was built at Brownsville, was one of the finest boats ever running on the Monongahela, as well as one of the most successful. She was sold to go in the lower Ohio River trade, between Cairo, Ill., and Evansville, Ind. The career of the "Elisha Bennett" was disastrous, ending in her total loss in 1878. She was carried away from her wharf at Brownsville, in the night, by flood and

ice, and crushed at dam No. 4. The "Chieftain" met the same fate at the same time. This last-named boat and the "Elector" were not put on the river to run in the regular Geneva line, but in the "People's Line," an opposition which was put on about 1867. This line was discontinued by their boats being purchased by the other company and run as boats of the regular line.

The "Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company" was incorporated under an act of Assembly passed Feb. 21, 1868, with a capital of \$150,000, and authority to increase to \$300,000. The incorporators named in the act were "Benjamin Coursin, John J. House, Mark Boreland, William Britten, Clark Breading, Samuel H. Smith, Joseph G. Ritchie, and their associates," the object for which the company was incorporated being to run steamers for the carrying of passengers and freight on the Monongahela River, which, however, they had been doing for years before the incorporation, this being the legalization, but not the commencement, of the enterprise. The first president of the company was J. K. Moorhead, who was succeeded by George W. Cass, and he by Adam Jacobs. Nearly all the steamers already mentioned as having run on the Monongahela were of this line. The present boats of the company making daily trips each way between Pittsburgh and New Geneva are the "John Snowdon," "Geneva," and "Germania." The "Snowdon," an old boat, is soon to be displaced by the new and splendid steamer "James G. Blaine," recently built by Capt. Adam Jacobs, whose boat-yard and residence is on his estate of "East Riverside," in Luzerne township, Fayette County.

The present (1881) officers of the packet company are: Managers, Adam Jacobs, president; Isaac C. Woodward, Charles E. Spear, Benjamin F. Coursin, H. B. Cock, William Parkhill, George E. Hogg; Secretary and Treasurer, H. W. Robinson.

For the Youghiogheny River during the past half-century, various projects of improvement have been conceived, and some attempts made to put them in execution, with partial though temporary success as to the lower end of the river, but with no results of actual improvement within the county of Fayette. The schemes of Youghiogheny improvement were started in the times when people knew little or nothing of the advantages of railroad communication, and believed, or tried to believe, that every mill-stream in the country could be made a navigable water-way to bring wealth to the inhabitants, and importance to the towns in its valley.

That the idea of making the Youghiogheny a navigable stream was entertained at least as early as 1816 is shown by the fact that in that year an act of Assembly was passed incorporating "The Youghiogheny Navigation Company." It afterwards appeared that the promoters of this company had no intention of making improvements on the river, but merely used the name

to secure a charter (which could not otherwise have been obtained) in which was skillfully incorporated a section giving them power and authority to carry on a banking business in Connellsville. The fact that the name of "Navigation Company" was used for the purpose shows the idea of river improvement was popular among the people at that time. In 1821 "an act for the improvement of the State" was passed (approved March 26th), by a section of which the sum of \$5000 was appropriated, to be expended, under the direction of William L. Miller, Samuel Rankin, and Alexander Plummer, for the improvement of the Youghiogheny. This sum was expended by the commissioners for the purposes indicated, and work was done as far up the river as Connellsville, but with little benefit to the navigation of the stream.

In 1841 the Connellsville and West Newton Navigation Company was incorporated under an act approved April 30th of that year, which provided and declared that "the said company shall have power to make and complete a lock navigation from the town of West Newton, in the county of Westmoreland, to the west end of Main or Spring Street, in the borough of Connellsville, in the county of Fayette, and on the Youghiogheny River." The capital stock was placed at six hundred shares of fifty dollars each, with power to increase to four thousand shares. The commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the stock were Thomas R. Davidson, George J. Ashman, John McBurney, William R. Turner, John Smilie, Robert Bleakley, Daniel Kaine, Noble C. McCormick, and James Francis, of Fayette County; John C. Plummer, J. B. Oliver, Joseph Budd, Bela Smith, Elias Porter, Daniel Hoge, John Boyd, John Frick, and — Shellenberger, of Westmoreland, and William L. Miller, of Allegheny County. The company was required to commence the work within two years and complete it within five years from the passage of the act.

The Youghiogheny Navigation Company was incorporated in 1843, under an act passed for that purpose, approved April 18th in that year. The commissioners appointed by the act to receive subscriptions to the stock of the company were James Bell, Alexander Plummer, Adam Coon, Moses Robins, Joseph Markle, John Klingensmith, Jr., Joseph Lipincott, Joseph Guffy, Henry Null, John D. Davis, and James May. The capital stock of the company was thirty thousand dollars in six hundred shares of fifty dollars each; the power and authority granted being the construction of a lock navigation from the mouth of the river to the borough of West Newton.

Nothing of importance or permanent value to the navigation of the Youghiogheny was done by either of the above-mentioned companies, though the last-named company did complete their improvement from the mouth to West Newton, eighteen miles. Two dams were built, under supervision of their engineer, James E. Day, and the slack-water navigation was

formally opened to West Newton by a celebration on the 7th of November, 1850. The result, however, showed that the engineer had miscalculated the mighty power of the floods and ice in that river, or that the dams were too high or defectively constructed. They lasted only a little over fourteen years, with long intervals of uselessness for lack of repair, and the great ice flood of January, 1865, put an end to them. They are now in ruin, and the charter of the company extinct.

In recent years (1874 and 1875) surveys of the river were made by parties under charge of Maj. W. E. Merrill, who, in his report, January, 1881, said, "The whole of this distance has already been covered by surveys made under my direction in past years. The survey from McKeesport to West Newton, nineteen miles, was made by Lieut. F. A. Maham's corps of engineers in 1874. The survey from West Newton to Connellsville, a distance of twenty-five and a half miles, was made in 1875 by my assistant, Capt. T. S. Sedgwick, as a part of the survey for the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from Cumberland to Pittsburgh." The report gives the total fall of the river from Connellsville to McKeesport (forty-four and one-third miles) as one hundred and forty-eight feet, requiring fifteen dams of ten feet lift each.

The proposition to extend the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from Cumberland to Pittsburgh, as noticed in the extract given above from Maj. Merrill's report, has been under consideration from the time when the first surveys were made for that work. Indeed, it appears that the idea was first entertained by Gen. Washington, who, immediately after the close of the Revolutionary war, made extended journeys on horseback, examining the routes which were afterwards taken by the Erie Canal of New York, by the Pennsylvania canals along the Conemaugh and Juniata, and by the James River Canal in Virginia, also examining the country from the Potomac near Cumberland, across the summit, by way of Castleman's River, to the Youghiogheny at Turkey Foot, and pronouncing the last-named route to be the best of all. Forty-five years later (about 1830) the same route was surveyed for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by Gen. Bernard, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Totten, of the United States Topographical Engineers, and John L. Sullivan, a distinguished civil engineer of Massachusetts. Gen. Bernard had been an aide-de-camp to the Emperor Napoleon, and afterwards Minister of War to Louis Philippe, King of the French. He had surveyed the route of the canal from Georgetown, D. C., to Cumberland, and estimated the cost at \$8,177,081. The actual cost was \$11,071,176. His survey of the proposed extension from Cumberland to the Ohio at Pittsburgh showed in the seventy miles from Cumberland over the summit, and by Castleman's River to the Youghiogheny, an ascent and descent of 1961 feet, to be overcome by two hundred and forty-six

locks, the entire cost of this section of the work being estimated at \$10,028,122. From the mouth of Castleman's River, by way of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela Rivers, to Pittsburgh, the fall was found to be six hundred and nineteen feet, necessitating the construction of seventy-eight locks. The estimated cost of this division of the work was \$4,170,223. Total estimated cost of canal and slack-water between Cumberland and Pittsburgh, \$14,198,345. Total length of way, about one hundred and fifty-five miles, and whole number of locks, three hundred and twenty-four. Gen. Bernard estimated that the opening of this canal between Cumberland and Pittsburgh would, within six years from the time of its completion, enhance the value of lands along its route to the amount of eighty-two millions of dollars. But the estimated cost of the work was too appalling, and the enterprise was abandoned, though some other surveys were made after that time, including those made under direction of Maj. Merrill, as already noticed. The old canal and slack-water project has even yet some adherents; but this is an age of railways, and the opening of the well-equipped and substantial line between Pittsburgh and Cumberland in 1871 extinguished forever all hope for the construction of a canal to connect the waters of the Potomac and Youghiogheny.

RAILROADS.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was the first corporation which made any actual movement towards the construction of a railway line through the valleys of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela Rivers. That company having been incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland at their December session in the year 1826, applied to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania for authority to construct their road through this State to or towards a terminus on the Ohio. To this petition the Assembly responded by the passage of "An Act to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to construct a railroad through Pennsylvania, in a direction from Baltimore to the Ohio River." The act recited in its preamble, that "it is in accordance with that liberal course of policy which has ever been pursued by this Commonwealth to promote the facility of trade and intercourse between the citizens of Pennsylvania and the citizens of her sister States, and no doubt is entertained but the same motives of policy will govern the State of Maryland, should an application at any time hereafter be made by the government of this State for leave to intersect the said railroad in the State of Maryland by the construction of a railroad by the State of Pennsylvania, or any company which may by law be incorporated for such purpose." The company was required to complete its road in Pennsylvania within fifteen years from the passage of the act, otherwise the act to be void and of no effect.

The time when the company commenced making surveys in Pennsylvania under authority of this act

is not known, but the fact that the engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Company were engaged in preliminary surveys in this region as early as 1835, for the purpose of securing a line of communication through to Pittsburgh or other point on the Ohio, is noticed in the report (found in the newspapers of that time) of a "Great Railroad Meeting," held at Brownsville on the 3d of November in the year named, "to promote the immediate construction of a railroad between Cumberland and Brownsville, and thence to Wheeling and Pittsburgh," at which it was announced that the chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Company had made an examination of this section of country, and had made his report to the effect that a railroad could be constructed between the places mentioned "without the use of any inclined plane."

The chairman of the meeting referred to, was George Hogg; Vice-Presidents, David Binns and Michael Lewis; Secretaries, G. H. Bowman and John L. Dawson; Committee to Draft Resolutions, James L. Bowman, George Dawson, Robert Clarke, Jonathan Binns, Jr., and John Snowdon, Jr. The meeting resolved that it was expedient to hold a railroad convention at Brownsville on Thursday, the 25th of the same month, to be composed of delegates from the District of Columbia, and from towns, cities, and counties feeling an interest in the enterprise. No report of such a convention has been found, nor does it appear that any further public action was taken in the premises. It is evident that the Brownsville meeting of November 3d did not convene for the purpose of adopting or considering any definite plan of action, but merely to express in general terms approval of the project of a railroad line from the Potomac to the Ohio by way of Brownsville.

The examination of this section of country by the chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (Jonathan Knight, Esq., of Washington County, Pa.) was quickly followed by preliminary surveys, made with a view to find and determine on a practicable route for a railroad from Cumberland to the Ohio. These surveys were made in 1836 to 1838, and in that part of the projected route passing through Fayette County were located on the southwest side of the Youghiogheny River, the route along the opposite side, where the present railroad runs, apparently being at that time regarded as impracticable. Crossing Fayette County and the Monongahela River at Brownsville, the route was surveyed thence into the valley of Ten-Mile Creek, and up that valley to its head; from that point, crossing the dividing ridge to Templeton Run, it passed down the valleys of that stream and Wheeling Creek to the Ohio at Wheeling.¹ Leaving the proposed main line near the crossing of the Monongahela, a branch road was surveyed to Pittsburgh, in accordance with the requirement of the

¹ Several other surveys were made, but this was the one which was considered the most practicable, and which was adopted by Chief Engineer Knight.

ninth section of the act of Feb. 27, 1828, viz.: "That, as a condition on which this act is granted, it shall be the duty of the said company, in case the railroad aforesaid, made in this commonwealth in pursuance of this act, shall not terminate at the Ohio River in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, to construct a lateral railroad simultaneously, on the same principles and plans of the main railroad, and which shall connect the city of Pittsburgh with the main railroad."

The preparations of the Baltimore and Ohio Company for the construction of a railroad through Somerset, Fayette, and Washington Counties embraced not only the making of elaborate surveys, but also the purchase of the right of way from a great number of land-owners, no less than one hundred and nineteen such deeds being recorded by them in Fayette County in the year 1838. But at that time the attention of the company was engrossed and their funds absorbed in the construction of their road between Baltimore and Cumberland, and as it had become apparent that they could not complete the Pennsylvania part of the road within the required time of fifteen years from the passage of the act of 1828, they asked an extension, which was granted by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in a supplemental act, approved June 20, 1839, by the provisions of which the time in which the company were required to finish their road or roads in Pennsylvania was extended four years, or to the 27th of February, 1847.

When the company had completed their road westward from Baltimore to Cumberland (in 1844) there remained less than three years in which to construct the part lying in Pennsylvania, under the requirement of the supplemental act of 1839. A further extension of time was necessary, and was applied for to the Pennsylvania Assembly; but in the mean time the Pennsylvania Railroad was being pushed westward to cross the Alleghenies and make Pittsburgh its western terminus, and now the business men, manufacturers, and people of influence in that city, who in 1828 and 1839 were ready to do all in their power to secure a railroad, even if it were but a branch from a main line, from the seaboard to Wheeling, were now, in view of the prospective direct connection with Philadelphia by the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad (in which many of them were also stockholders), entirely favorable to that road, and as wholly opposed to the support of a competing line commencing at the Maryland metropolis, and to have its western terminus not at Pittsburgh but at the rival city of Wheeling.

Besides the opposition of the people of Pittsburgh, the Baltimore and Ohio Company had to encounter the determined opposition of the inhabitants of the country through which their railroad was to pass. This strong opposition arose principally from the belief that the proposed railway would supersede and ruin the National road, and consequently ruin themselves and the country. Among those who took this

superficial view of the matter was Gen. Henry W. Beeson, of Uniontown. He stoutly opposed the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west of Cumberland through Pennsylvania, and was thoroughly sustained by nearly all his neighbors. On one occasion he made a public speech, in which he furnished a careful calculation of the number of horseshoes made by the blacksmiths, the number of nails required to fasten them to the feet of the horses used on the road, besides a great amount of other statistical information, intended to show that the National road was better adapted to promote the public welfare than railroads. Such arguments and others equally short-sighted and ridiculous, had the effect to create and keep alive a determined and almost universal opposition to the railroad among the inhabitants of the section through which it was proposed to be built. This opposition, added to the combined influence of the city of Pittsburgh and of the Pennsylvania Railroad, proved too powerful for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to overcome in the Assembly of this State; and so that company, after repeated ineffectual attempts to obtain a further extension of time for building their road through the State of Pennsylvania, found themselves compelled to abandon the enterprise and complete their road from Cumberland to Wheeling through the State of Virginia. Years afterwards, however, they accomplished one of the principal objects they then had in view (the extension of their line to the city of Pittsburgh) by leasing roads already built by companies holding charters from Pennsylvania.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company was the first to open a line of railway within any part of the county of Fayette. This company was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly, approved April 3, 1837, which conferred on the company authority "to construct a railroad of single or double tracks from the city of Pittsburgh, by the course of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers, to some suitable point at or near Connellsville." By the provisions of the act, a large number of commissioners were appointed to receive subscriptions to the stock of the company, those belonging to Fayette County being the following-named gentlemen, viz.: John Fuller, James C. Cummings, Samuel Marshall, Joseph Torrance, William L. Miller, Thomas G. Ewing, John Doogan, Thomas Foster, Daniel Rogers, Joseph Rogers, Alexander Johnston, Samuel Evans, William Davidson, Henry Blackston, Henry Gebhart, William Espy, William Andrews, David B. Long, John M. Burney, Robert Smilie, Robert Bleakley, Robert Long, John W. Phillips, John P. Gibson, Jacob Weaver, James Paull, Jr., David A. C. Sherrard, Col. John Bute, John M. Austin, Nathaniel Ewing, Henry W. Beeson, William B. Roberts, John Dawson, Joseph Paull, James Piper, Uriah Springer, Isaac Wood, William Crawford, Andrew Stewart,

James Fuller, Pierson Cope, Daniel Gallantine, Philip Lucas, Joseph H. Cunningham, Joseph Pennoek, William Murphy, George McCray, Henry Smith, William Bryson, and Thomas Rankin.

The charter of the company provided and declared that "If the said company shall not commence the construction of the said railroad within the term of five years from the passing of this act, or if after the completion of the said railroad the said corporation shall suffer the same to go to decay and be impassable for the term of two years, then this charter shall become null and void, except so far as compels said company to make reparation for damages."

The company was duly organized, but did not comply with the above-named requirement by commencing the construction of the road at the specified time, and their franchises were therefore forfeited; but on the 18th of March, 1843, an act was passed renewing, extending, and continuing in force the charter of 1837 upon the same terms, conditions, and limitations as were embraced in the original act, and also making the additional provision "that the said company shall have power and discretion to select any route from Pittsburgh to Turtle Creek which may be deemed most eligible and advantageous, and may extend said road beyond Connellsville to Smithfield, or any other point on the waters of the Youghiogheny and within the limits of this Commonwealth." The clause authorizing the extension of the road from Connellsville to the Maryland line was repealed the next day after its passage, but was re-enacted on the 3d of April, 1846.

By an act of the Legislature of Maryland, passed April 21, 1853, that State granted to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company authority to extend their road from the State line to Cumberland. In 1854 (April 6th) an act was passed authorizing the Uniontown and Waynesburg Railroad Company (chartered April 18, 1853) to transfer all its rights and franchises to this company, and they were accordingly so transferred.

On the 22d of February, 1854, the chief engineer of the road, Oliver W. Barnes, submitted to the president and directors a report on the several proposed routes, whereupon the board "adopted the line occupying the north bank of the Youghiogheny River, from a point at or near the borough of West Newton, in Westmoreland County, to a point at or near the borough of Connellsville, in Fayette County, as the final location for the construction of that portion of the road." Southward from Connellsville the route adopted was on the same side of the Youghiogheny to Turkey Foot, and thence through Somerset County (embracing a tunnel at Sand Patch) to the Maryland line.

The line of road was divided for purposes of construction into five divisions, viz.:

No. 1.—Pittsburgh to West Newton . . . 32 miles.
 " 2.—West Newton to Connellsville . . . 25 "

No. 3.—Connellsville to Turkey Foot . . . 30 miles.
 " 4.—Turkey Foot to Summit . . . 29 "
 " 5.—Summit to Cumberland . . . 31 "

From the report of the board of directors to the stockholders for 1854, the following information is gained in reference to the construction of the road. Contracts for construction were first let on division No. 2, West Newton to Connellsville, and on that division the work was begun.

This portion of the line was selected for the commencement "as presenting the advantage of a locality which could most economically be brought into earliest profitable use, and when finished greatly promote the convenience of the company in the further prosecution of the work both eastwardly and westwardly. As a starting-point, it was easy of access by river in furnishing men and material, provisions, etc., from this city [Pittsburgh], and when completed it was believed would materially accelerate the extension of the work to its western terminus, thus promising earlier communication between the markets of Pittsburgh and the rich mineral and agricultural valleys of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela than could have been accomplished by a commencement at this city. The heavy character of the work on the sections embracing the Sand Patch tunnel demanded that it should be put under contract simultaneously with the first work, as it was the opinion of the chief engineer that its vigorous prosecution would be required contemporaneously with the remainder to secure its completion within the period of his estimate for the entire line."

With reference to the progress which had been made on the road up to the 1st of December, 1854, the date of the directors' report, that document says, "On the division between West Newton and Connellsville the graduation, masonry, and ballasting of about twenty sections [of one mile each] are fully completed, and the remainder will be ready to receive the superstructure in the course of the present winter. The track-laying has been commenced, and will be vigorously pressed forward. The first locomotive, the 'George Washington,' will be immediately placed upon the road, and will greatly promote the progress of the work on the superstructure in the transportation of the heavy material required."

Contracts had previously been made for 2600 tons of rails, to be paid for in Allegheny County bonds, and to be delivered by boats at West Newton. Some of the iron had arrived at that point, and large quantities of ties were already delivered along the line. A contract had been made, several months before, with Messrs. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, for two first class coal-burning locomotives, one of which had already been received (the "George Washington" above mentioned), and the other would be ready for shipment during the month (December, 1854). Arrangements had been made for a moderate equipment of passenger, freight, and construction cars.

Depot grounds had been secured at West Newton and Connellsville, and thirteen acres of coal lands had been purchased contiguous to the line at the latter borough. Amicable settlements for the right of way had been made in all cases but two within the limits of Fayette County, and land for stations (usually two acres at each place) had been tendered to the company at Port Royal, Smith's Mill, Jacob's Creek, Layton (foot of Big Falls), Old Franklin Iron-Works, Smilie's Run (Dawson), and at Rist's Run, below Connellsville. The total expenditure on division No. 2 (Connellsville to West Newton) up to Dec. 1, 1854, had been \$318,663.18.

The road was opened to Connellsville in 1855. Beyond that place the amount of work done was small, only \$9674.22 having been expended on the division extending from Connellsville to Turkey Foot prior to Dec. 1, 1854, and for a number of years after the opening of the road to Connellsville very little was done on the line southward and eastward from that point. A very strong opposition to the road was developed among the people living along that part of the route, their principal argument against it being that the opening of a railroad through that section would ruin the traffic on the old National road, which latter appeared to be regarded by them as paramount in importance to the securing of railroad facilities.

Finally, on the 29th of April, 1864, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed an act, which provided and declared "That all the rights, powers, privileges, and franchises of every nature and kind whatsoever authorized or created by the act of Assembly approved April 3, 1837, authorizing the incorporation of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and all supplements thereto, so far as the same or any of them authorize the construction of any line or lines of railway southwardly or eastwardly from Connellsville, be and they are hereby revoked and resumed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and all the rights, powers, franchises, and privileges by the said act and its supplements conferred upon the said corporation, for and in respect to all that portion of the lines southwardly and eastwardly from Connellsville, be and the same are, by all and every authority in the Legislature for that purpose vested, resumed, revoked, repealed, and put an end to;" but it was also provided that all the outlay and expenditure already made by the company on the line south and east of Connellsville should be reimbursed by any other company which might be empowered to complete the construction of that portion of the line.

Among the reasons for this repeal of the charter, as set forth in the preamble of the act by which it was accomplished, were that "The company, by said act [of 1837] and supplements created, have failed to complete the road therein provided for, and have so long delayed the construction of said road that now,

after the lapse of years from the granting of full authority by the State, less than one-half of said line of railroad has been constructed, and the line or lines east of Connellsville authorized by the supplements to said act not having been completed or prepared for public use," and that "In the opinion of the Legislature said corporation, by the delay referred to and by the embarrassments, financial and otherwise, in which said corporation has come to be involved, have misused and abused the powers by said act conferred," and that "In the opinion of the legislature it is injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth that the said company should any longer have or enjoy any right, franchise, or privilege to build or construct any railroad, branch, or extension of their existing railroad southwardly or eastwardly from Connellsville."

On the same day on which this repeal was passed, the General Assembly also passed an act incorporating the "Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company," with power and authority "to construct a railroad from Connellsville to the Maryland State line, at such point and by such route as to the directors may seem advisable, and to connect the same with any road or roads authorized by the State of Maryland, and to connect the same with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, or any other road at or near Connellsville now constructed or that may hereafter be constructed;" also to construct a road or roads from any point on the line named to the Susquehanna Valley. In the list of incorporators there were named a large number of gentlemen of Pennsylvania, and William B. Ogden, J. D. T. Lanier, L. H. Meyer, and Samuel J. Tilden of New York. The capital stock authorized was ten millions of dollars, and the company was required to perfect its organization within three months from the passage of the act, and to "proceed immediately to locate and construct said road, and to complete their main line within three years."

But the company thus incorporated did not comply with the requirements of the act as to the commencement and completion of the line. Meanwhile, legal measures were taken on behalf of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company to secure a restoration of their charter for the line south and east of Connellsville, and this was finally accomplished by the passage (Jan. 31, 1868) of an act repealing the act of April 29, 1864, and thus reinstating the company in the possession of their original powers and franchises as to the line between Connellsville and the Maryland boundary, but requiring them to commence the construction of the road within six months, and to complete it within three years from the passage of the act. Another act was passed April 1st in the same year, authorizing the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company to construct branch roads, for the development of contiguous regions of country, from any point or points on their main line.

Operations were now resumed, and the construction of the road was pushed vigorously to completion. In February, 1871, the road from Connellsville to Falls City was finished, and trains ran regularly between those points on and after the 20th of that month. As early as the 23d of the same month trains were announced to be running on schedule time from Sand Patch to Cumberland. At about three o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 10th of April, 1871, the track was finished between Pittsburgh and Cumberland, by the laying of the last rail, at a point where the track-layers from both directions met, near Forge Bridge, three miles west of Mineral Point. "Immediately upon completion of the track a passenger train from Pittsburgh (the first one passing over the road east of Confluence) took aboard all present,—Messrs. Latrobe and Blanchard, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Messrs. Hughart, Page, Pendleton, Stout, and Turner, of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road, and others,—and started directly to Cumberland, which was reached about dusk."¹ When this first train left Connellsville to proceed to the point where the track-laying parties were approaching each other to complete the connection, nine car-loads of rails were taken with it, drawn by locomotive No. 7, in charge of Mr. Sampsel. At Confluence these iron-laden cars were detached, and taken thence to a point near Brooke tunnel by locomotive No. 719, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, while Mr. Sampsel, the engineer of No. 7, who had previously declared he would run the first engine over the completed road, made good his promise on this occasion by taking the excursion train through to Cumberland, passing by a zig-zag track around the Brooke tunnel, which was not then entirely completed. Among the speeches made in the opening ceremonies by men prominent in the affairs of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville and Baltimore and Ohio roads was that of B. H. Latrobe, Esq., who said that the road which he (Latrobe) had commenced in 1837 was now completed by the president, that the road had now allied itself with the Baltimore and Ohio, and that he predicted a brilliant future for the line and the connection,—a prediction which has been completely verified during the ten years which have succeeded it. The road is now operated as a part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, having been leased by that company in December, 1875.

The Fayette County Railroad Company was incorporated by act of General Assembly, passed May 1, 1857, "with power and authority to construct a single or double railroad track from any point at or near the borough of Uniontown to any point at or near the borough of Connellsville, in Fayette County, and across the Youghiogheny River, with the right to

connect with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at or near the borough of Connellsville." The persons invested by the act with authority to open books for subscriptions to the stock of the company were Samuel A. Gilmore, Nathaniel Ewing, John Huston, Andrew Stewart, Joshua B. Howell, Alfred Patterson, Daniel Kaine, Henry Yeagley, John Dawson, H. W. Beeson, Isaac Beeson, Smith Fuller, Ewing Brownfield, James Veech, William Thorndell, Eleazer Robinson, Alpheus E. Willson, William Beeson, Jacob Murphy, William Bryson, John K. Ewing, Samuel W. Boyd, William C. McKean, John Chaney, John Freeman, George Paull, Samuel Nixon, Thomas B. Searight, Samuel D. Oliphant, Edmund Beeson, John Bierer, Ellis B. Dawson, Armstrong Hadden, George McClean, Isaac Winn, Robert Patterson, Thomas Sturgis, Jesse B. Gardner, and Alfred McClelland.

The authorized capital of the company was \$750,000 in shares of \$100 each. The first president of the company was Hon. Nathaniel Ewing, to whom more than to any other person was due the credit of completing the road and putting it in operation. It was finished in its entire length in the last part of the year 1859, and was formally opened for travel and traffic between Uniontown and Connellsville on the 1st of January, 1860.

After the completion and opening of the line, the company met with financial embarrassments, which resulted in the sale of the road and equipment by the sheriff on the 2d of September, 1862, it being then purchased by the stockholders, and the company reorganized. On the 1st of November, 1864, the road was leased by the company to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company for ninety-nine years. In December, 1875, it was leased by the latter company (together with the main line from Pittsburgh to Cumberland) to the Baltimore and Ohio Company, by which corporation it is at present operated.

The Southwest Pennsylvania Railway Company was incorporated March 16, 1871. The incorporators named were Israel Painter, Alpheus E. Willson, James E. Logan, Samuel Dellinger, and Christopher Sherrick. The company were authorized to construct a railroad, with one or more tracks, from the Pennsylvania Railroad at or near Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., by way of Connellsville, to Uniontown, Fayette Co., and thence to the boundary line of West Virginia. The capital stock was \$500,000. An organization of the company was effected at Greensburg, and Thomas A. Scott elected president. The route was located, and work on the line commenced without unnecessary delay. In 1875 the completed road extended from Connellsville as far south as Mount Braddock, and in the fall of 1876 was opened to Uniontown.

In August, 1877, the company purchased the rights and franchises of the Uniontown and West Virginia

¹ Accounts of the opening, published in *Genius of Liberty*, April 13, 1871.

Railroad Company, and the road was continued about seven miles southward from Uniontown to Fairchance. The line is now operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway was first projected by a company which was incorporated by an act of Assembly approved April 8, 1867, as the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company. By a supplemental act, approved March 31, 1868, the company was "authorized to construct its railroad with single or double tracks from a point at or near the city of Pittsburgh, by such route as the board of directors may determine, to a point at or near Monongahela City, in Washington County, and thence up either bank of the Monongahela River to a point at or near Rice's Landing, with power to construct such branches as the directors may deem necessary." February 4, 1870, an act was passed changing the corporate name of the company to that of Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company.

The delays which are usual in the building of railways, except such as are undertaken by old and powerful companies, were encountered in the construction of this, and it was not until the spring of 1881 that the line was completed and opened from Pittsburgh to West Brownsville, thus giving to the boroughs of Bridgeport and Brownsville the first railroad communication they ever enjoyed, though no part of the road in operation is within the county of Fayette.

A railroad to run from Brownsville to Uniontown was projected by the "Brownsville Railway Company." Work on the line was commenced by this company, and some grading was done between the two termini; but financial difficulties intervened, and the road was sold at sheriff's sale, Feb. 5, 1878, to Charles E. Spear, and was afterwards merged with the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. The last-named road and its franchises passed in May, 1879, to the control and management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by which it is now operated as the "Monongahela Division" of its lines.

The Redstone extension or branch of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad is now in process of construction, having been commenced by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in January, 1881. Starting from the completed road west of the Monongahela, it crosses that river by a bridge at the mouth of Redstone Creek, below Brownsville, and runs from that point to Hogsett's Cut, about one mile north of Uniontown, where it joins the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad. It is now being pushed rapidly to completion, and is expected to be opened about the 1st of June, 1882, thus giving a third line of railway communication between Uniontown and Pittsburgh, and from both these places to Brownsville by a short branch extending to that borough from the main line near Redstone Creek. As this Redstone branch road has an easy and unbroken

descending grade in its entire length, it is expected that it will take all the immense amount of coke and other freight which now finds an outlet over the Southwest Pennsylvania road from stations south and west of Mount Braddock. It will also open in the Redstone Valley an immense area of coal lands which are now inaccessible.

The Mount Pleasant and Broad Ford Railroad Company was incorporated April 6, 1870, with a capital stock of \$200,000, the incorporators named being Daniel Shupe, C. S. Overholt, J. B. Jordan, William J. Hitchman, Joseph R. Stouffer, A. O. Tinstman, Israel Painter, C. P. Markle, and James Neel. The road was commenced immediately after the organization of the company, and was pushed with so much energy that the line was completed and opened on Saturday, Feb. 18, 1871. On the 2d of January next preceding the opening of the road it was leased to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and afterwards by that lessee to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, by which latter corporation it is now operated in conjunction with the main line of road from Pittsburgh to Cumberland.

The Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad Company was incorporated April 2, 1868, with an authorized capital of \$250,000, and with power to construct a railroad from Uniontown to West Virginia State line. The persons designated to open books, receive subscriptions to the capital stock, and organize the company were John K. Ewing, Armstrong Hadden, Andrew Stewart, A. E. Willson, Smith Fuller, E. B. Dawson, Robert Hogsett, Daniel Kaine, Samuel A. Gilmore, Charles E. Boyle, F. H. Oliphant, William James, Ayres Nixon, James Hughes, John Brownfield, Robert Britt, Jacob Kyle, William A. Custer, James Robinson, Thomas Seman, Samuel Shipley, Tobias Sutton, Samuel Hatfield, William H. Bailey, William S. Morgan, A. B. Hall, Jacob Crow, Dr. James Thompson, J. G. Williams, John L. Dawson, John Schnatterly, Martin Dickson, Michael W. Franks, John Morgan, Lewis Hunter, John Oliphant, and William Sweeney.

Surveys for the location of the route of the road were made by N. Bailie, engineer. A considerable amount of work was done in the construction of culverts, building of bridges, and completion of most of the grading between Uniontown and Fairchance. But the financial difficulties and embarrassments usually encountered in the construction of new lines of railway were experienced by this company, and finally, in March, 1874, the road was sold by the sheriff on three judgments, which had been obtained against the company by John Snider, the contractor. Snider became the purchaser, and on the 28th of August, 1877, he sold the property to the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who completed the road from Union-

town to Fairchance. This part of the line, as well as the Southwest Company's road from Uniontown to Greensburg, is now operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The Uniontown and Dunkard Creek Railroad Company was incorporated March 23, 1865, with a capital of \$500,000. Corporators, Edward G. Roddy, John K. Ewing, Charles S. Seaton, Thomas B. Seagriff, William James, Daniel Kaine, Alpheus E. Willson, Charles E. Boyle, Isaac P. Kendall, John Brownfield, William McCleary, Ewing Brownfield, Jacob Crow, William Parshall, and Michael W. Franks, of Fayette County, and John P. Williams, Cephas Wylie, and Freeman Lucas, of Greene County. The road has not been built, and the early completion of the line between the termini is not yet assured.

The Brownsville and New Haven Railroad Company was chartered Feb. 23, 1876, under the general law. This company had authority to construct a road from a point at or near New Haven to a point at or near Vance's Mill, on Redstone Creek; also to connect with any other railroad. The company organized and prosecuted the work of construction until the grading was nearly completed over the entire length. The usual result followed,—financial difficulties and the sale of the road by the sheriff (Aug. 30, 1877). Abraham O. Tinstman and A. L. McFarland became the purchasers, and it was afterwards sold by them to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. The road will undoubtedly be completed in the near future.

Several other railroads are in contemplation to run through this county, one of which, known as the "Vanderbilt Road," is now being constructed with remarkable rapidity. Its route is up the Youghiogheny, along the left bank of the river, to the vicinity of Connellsville and New Haven, and thence southward through the rich coal-fields of the central part of Fayette County to the West Virginia line. Neither its route south of the State line nor its contemplated southern terminus have been ascertained. Its northwestern connection is to be with the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad.

in the different settlements of Redstone, Youghiogheny, and Cheat." A few of those included in this estimate were located at Turkey Foot, in what is now Somerset County, a few on the Cheat south of the State line, and two or three families on the west side of the Monongahela. The whole one hundred and fifty families must have aggregated more than seven hundred persons, of whom less than fifty were living at Turkey Foot, and if there were an equal number of Steele's estimate settled in what is now Washington County and West Virginia (which is not probable), then there must have been at that time within the territory that is now Fayette County a population of fully six hundred, though statements have been made giving it a much less population than that in 1770, two years later. In 1790 Fayette County had 13,325 inhabitants, and in 1800, 20,159. The population of the county at the end of each decade from 1810 to 1880, inclusive, is given below, by townships and boroughs, as shown by the reports of the several United States censuses taken within the period indicated:

	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
Belle Vernon							906	1,164
Bridgeport	280	424	715	738	1,292	1,576	1,799	1,734
Brownsville	608	976	1,234	1,562	2,369	1,934	1,749	1,489
Brownsville						744	286	246
Bullskin	1,439	1,484	1,231	1,275	1,428	1,523	1,657	2,752
Connellsville	498	600	1,205	1,436	1,553	996	1,292	1,615
Connellsville						489	1,163	1,366
Dawson								451
Dunkard	2,006	1,895	1,742	2,070	2,136	2,234	2,972	3,927
Fayette City	1,623	1,719	1,664	1,396	1,432	1,118	1,299	1,773
Franklin	2,086	2,031	2,416	2,771	2,536	2,636	2,544	3,532
German	2,079	2,379	2,355	2,710	1,894	2,046	1,911	1,814
Henry Clay			805	891	1,117	1,077	951	1,232
Jefferson				1,516	1,435	1,510	1,381	1,613
Lower Tyrone								1,976
Luzerne	1,308	1,610	1,625	1,715	1,869	1,906	1,867	1,744
Masontown								576
Menallen	1,228	1,376	1,083	1,377	1,411	1,412	1,376	1,461
New Haven							333	442
Nicholson					1,454	1,313	1,159	1,514
North Union						1,749	1,683	3,170
Perry				1,550	1,272	1,414	1,443	1,476
Redstone	1,234	1,297	1,269	1,159	1,287	1,155	1,152	1,066
Salt Lick	994	1,172	1,499	1,911	879	989	1,299	1,372
South Union						978	860	1,177
Springfield					1,080	1,576	1,629	1,713
Spring Hill	1,837	2,096	1,934	2,385	1,685	1,687	1,644	1,568
Stewart					338	995	1,266	1,498
Tyrone	989	1,658	1,139	1,189	1,419	1,485	2,276	
Union	1,821	1,917	2,475	2,723	2,873			
Uniontown	1,999	1,638	1,541	1,716	2,335	2,907	3,265	3,265
Upper Tyrone								3,106
Washington	2,160	2,749	2,926	1,315	1,576	1,506	1,665	1,257
Wharton	922	1,296	809	1,325	1,853	1,628	1,478	1,704

24,714 27,285 29,248 33,574 39,112 39,909 43,284 58,582

POPULATION.

In the year 1768 the Rev. John Steele, who had been sent out with two other commissioners to visit the settlements along the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers, said, in his report to the Governor, "I am of opinion, from the appearance the people made, and the best intelligence we could obtain, that there are about one hundred and fifty families

¹ Boroughs. All others townships.

² Population of Brownsville township included with Brownsville Borough from 1820 to 1850, inclusive.

³ From 1830 to 1850, inclusive, the figures for Connellsville Borough include also the population of Connellsville township.

⁴ East Ward, 1926; West Ward, 1689; total, 3615.

⁵ Including New Geneva, 280.

⁶ East Ward, 1169; West Ward, 1334; total, 2503.

⁷ East Ward, 1682; West Ward, 1683; total, 3365.

HISTORY OF BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.

UNIONTOWN BOROUGH.

THE history of Uniontown properly begins with the year 1767, when Thomas Douthet and Henry Beeson (the latter a Quaker) came from Virginia to this section of country and selected lands within the limits of the present borough. It is evident that Douthet settled or "squatted" on his land immediately after selecting it,¹ for his name is mentioned in the report of the Rev. John Steele, among those of the settlers whom he and the other Pennsylvania commissioners found living on Redstone Creek and in its vicinity in March, 1768. This makes it reasonably certain that he had located here in the previous autumn, as it is very improbable that he would have moved to his new home so early in the spring. He did not become a permanent settler here. His land was purchased by Henry Beeson prior to 1774 (as will be seen hereafter), but the precise date of the sale has not been ascertained. The log cabin in which he lived was located on what is now the rear of E. Bailey Dawson's land, south of the court-house. It was occupied by him when William Campbell first visited the vicinity in 1770, but no later account of his residence in the place or his removal from it has been found.

Henry Beeson, although he selected his land at about the same time as Douthet, did not settle or make improvement on it until 1768. The fact that his name does not appear in Commissioner Steele's list of settlers here in March of that year is not positive proof that he did not locate in 1767, as has been stated

by some; but evidence which appears conclusive is found in a deed dated Feb. 13, 1788, from Henry Beeson to Jacob Beeson, of certain land, "including my improvement made in 1768, near Thomas Douthet. . . ." The improvement here mentioned included the log house which he first occupied here, situated west of Campbell's Run, and near the site of the present residence of Clark Breeding, in the western part of the borough. The tract on which it was located was named by Beeson "Stone Coal Run," which was surveyed to him by Alexander McClean on the 27th of September, 1769, on warrant No. 3455. It contained three hundred and fifty-five acres, lying west of the present Morgantown Street, the line of which formed its eastern boundary.

It is evident that Henry Beeson was a man of very considerable enterprise, and it is not improbable that from the time of his selection of these lands he entertained the idea of laying out a village upon them. It is said that Alexander McClean (who came into this region as deputy surveyor in 1769) advised him to do so, in view of the natural advantages of his location and of the probability that his settlement might very likely in the not-distant future become the seat of justice of a new county. It is difficult to understand why McClean, far-seeing as he was, should at that early time see a reason for his prediction, but it is certain that the suggestion of laying out a village was favorably received and acted on by Beeson. Within the three years next succeeding 1770, he had purchased Douthet's "Mill Seat" tract and erected a mill,² which was generally in rural districts, and be-

¹ Probably he had at first but a "tomahawk right." The order issued to Thomas Douthet for a warrant of survey was dated June 14, 1769, and the land was surveyed to him by Alexander McClean on the 27th of September in the same year. A plat of this tract, called "Mill Seat," containing three hundred and fourteen and one-quarter of acres, situated on Redstone Creek, is found on page 71, "Book of Surveys of Fayette County." This tract embraced the part of Uniontown lying east of what is now Morgantown Street. The patent for the "Mill Seat" tract was issued Aug. 11, 1766, to Henry Beeson, who had purchased it more than twelve years previously, from Douthet. In a later deed from Mr. Beeson to Jacob Johnston, of a lot in the Douthet tract, is found the following preamble: "Whereas the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated the 11th day of August, in the year 1786, did grant unto Henry Beeson a certain tract of land situate on Redstone Creek in the county of Fayette, on which the town of Union had been previously erected," etc.

² At the April session of Westmoreland County Court, in 1774, a petition for a road was presented, in which it was set forth by the petitioners that "we who at present live on the west side of the Monongahela River are obliged frequently to carry our corn twenty miles to the mill of Henry Beeson, near Laurel Hill: and in all probability, at some seasons of the year, will ever have to do so; and we therefore pray for a road from near Redstone Old Fort to Henry Beeson's Mill, and thence to intersect Bradlock's road, near the forks of Dunlap's road and ST. FRANKLIN, on the top of Laurel Hill." This is clear proof that in the beginning of the year 1774 Beeson's mill, on Redstone Creek, had been long enough established to be known and depended on by the people beyond the Monongahela twenty miles away. There is little reason to doubt that Henry Beeson had his mill in operation at least as early as 1772.

fore the days of steam-travel and transportation, considered the first step towards the successful laying out of a village.

The site of Beeson's mill was between Douthet's log house and the creek, a short distance northwest of the former and near the foot of the hill. The raceway which supplied the mill was long, and a work of no small magnitude for that early day and for the means which Mr. Beeson had at his command for constructing it.¹ It was an artificial canal about three-fifths of a mile in length, which took the water from Redstone Creek at a place known as the Beaver Dam, on land now belonging to heirs of Isaac Beeson, near the southern boundary of the present borough. The first dam which turned the water from the creek into the canal soon afterwards gave place to a more substantial one thrown across the creek at a point a little distance east of the present track of the South-west Railroad. From the dam the raceway led northwardly across what are now Fayette and Church Streets, through the present school-house grounds and the lots of Mr. Dicus, on Main, and Samuel Stearns, on Peter Street, to the mill, from which the tail-race led into the creek above the Gallatin Avenue bridge, at a point about one mile, by the course of the stream, below the dam, where the water was taken into the raceway.

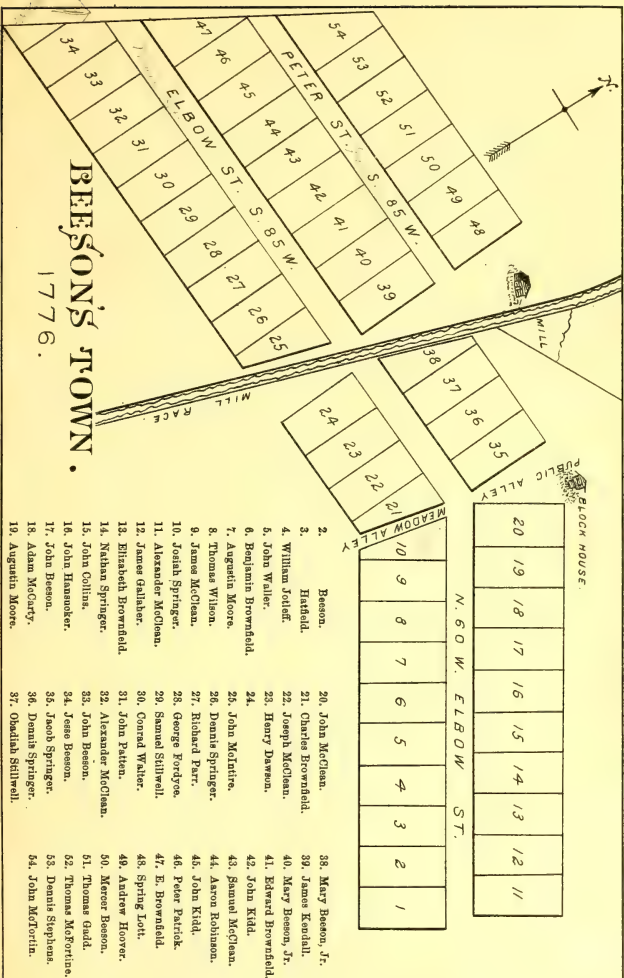
The mill remained in operation at this place between twelve and fifteen years, and after that time was abandoned, when of course the old raceway was discontinued. During the century which has passed since then it has become entirely filled up, and all traces of it obliterated except a slight depression which is still visible on the east side of Gallatin Avenue. But while the old mill remained, and particularly during the earlier years of its existence, it was a place of no small note and importance to the settlers between the Youghiogheny and the Monongahela. The locality was known far and wide as "Beeson's Mill," and here in 1774 was built a strong block-house of logs as a place of refuge for the few inhabitants of the surrounding country during the universal panic which, in the spring and summer of that year, attended the opening of the hostilities known as Dunmore's war. When this primitive defensive work was built, there were few, if any, inhabitants other than Henry Beeson's family within the limits of the present borough to avail themselves of its protection; but there were many other settlers located within a few miles of it, and its site was probably chosen because of its proximity to the mill, which was the most public place in all the region,—the place to which the earliest intelligence of Indian incursions would naturally come, and where, moreover, there was usually to be found a considerable supply of grain and meal for the subsistence of families who

were suddenly driven from their homes and obliged to seek its shelter against the savages. The site of this old block-house was on the brow of the bluff, and very nearly identical with the spot where the sheriff's residence now stands.

Henry Beeson's original plat of the village was surveyed and laid out in the year 1776, on the land which he had purchased of Thomas Douthet. It had one principal street, running in an eastward and westward direction, named by him Elbow Street (on account of an angle in it which was rendered necessary by the natural conformation of the ground), being the same which is now the Main Street of Uniontown. The map here given of the village of Beeson's Mill, as laid out in 1776 by Henry Beeson, with numbers of lots and the names of persons to whom they were sold or allotted, is copied from one purporting to be a correct copy of the original plat. The copy in question was made by Jacob Miller in 1846. The whole number of lots laid out was fifty-four, embracing one tier on each side of Elbow Street, and one tier (of seven lots) on the north side of a short thoroughfare which was laid out north of and parallel to Elbow, and which he named Peter Street. The south side of this street, of course, bordered the rear of the Elbow Street lots, which lay opposite to it. The numbering of the lots commenced at the east end of Elbow Street, on its south side, and continued up to Meadow Alley (the lane between the Fulton House and the residence of the late Judge Ewing), there reaching No. 10. The next number (11) was on the north side of Elbow Street, at its east end, opposite No. 1. Thence they numbered again westward to No. 20 (where the Clinton House now stands), which was joined on the west by the "Central Public Ground," or "Public Alley." Lot No. 21 was that on which the old Ewing mansion now stands, and the lots numbered thence west on the south side of Elbow (Main) Street to No. 34, which was on the line of the present Morgantown Street, then the western limit of the village plat. Then the numbers recommenced on the north side of Elbow Street, at the angle, No. 35 being a part of what is now the court-house ground. Thence the lots continued to number westward on the north side of Elbow Street to No. 47, at the western bound of the plat. Recommencing, No. 48 was on the north side of Peter Street, just west of the old mill (where now is Gallatin Avenue), and extending westward from this, on the same side of the street, were six other lots, ending in No. 54, the last one, and marking the northwest corner of the plat.

Tradition says that the fifty-four lots laid out in the plat of the village of Beeson's Mill (for it had not then received the name of Beeson's Town, which antedated that of Uniontown by several years) were disposed of by lottery, the drawing of which is said to have taken place in the old mill on the day when

¹ Henry Beeson was a blacksmith by trade, and opened a shop at his new town. Veech says of him that he "made his customers dig his mill race, while he made or sharpened their plow irons, etc."



the Declaration of Independence was signed, July 4, 1776. This is not improbable as to the drawing, and it may be true as to the date. The names set against the members of the several lots on the map are those of persons who were settlers in the surrounding country (but not in the village of Beeson's Mill) in that year, and there is no especial reason to doubt that they had taken chances in such a lottery scheme as that mentioned. No deeds were given by Henry Beeson to those names appearing on the plat as the owners of the lots, and none were given (at least no record of any is found) to any person for lots prior to March 7, 1780. And it is probable that many of the lots were never taken, as it is found that a number of them were afterwards sold by Henry Beeson to other parties. Alexander McClean and several other allottees did eventually receive deeds for the lots set against their names on the plat, and Col. McClean afterwards became owner of other lots, among them being No. 20, on which he built his residence.

The terms and conditions on which the lots were purchased are recited in many of the old deeds given by Henry Beeson, as follows: "Whereas at the laying out of the Original Town of Union the purchasers of Lots were obliged to build on the lots so purchased a good substantial dwelling House of the dimension of at least Twenty feet square, with a good chimney of Brick or Stone well laid in with Slime and Sand, and always keep the Same in good repair from time to time, and moreover pay or cause to be paid to the said Henry Beeson, his Heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns the Sum of one half of a Spanish Milled Dollar or the value thereof in Current money of the Commonwealth aforesaid for each and every Lot of ground sold or purchased as aforesaid at the Town of Union aforesaid in each and every year forever." The purchasers also were required, and they agreed, to observe "such Rules and Regulations as may at any time hereafter be directed by Law or introduced by Lawful or Approved Custom for the Cleansing Repairing and Improving the Streets Alleys and Walks in said Town for the health and convenience of the inhabitants of said Town. And if at any time it shall so happen that any part of the rents aforesaid shall be behind and unpaid for the space of ninety days next after any of the Days aforesaid appointed for payment thereof, or any failure shall happen on the part of the purchaser in any of the Covenants aforesaid: It shall and may be lawful for the said Henry Beeson and his wife, their Heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns of the Rents aforesaid into and upon the said Lot of Ground and Premises or any part thereof in the name of the whole to enter and distrain for the Rent or Arrearages if any then due thereon and for want of sufficient distress to satisfy for the said rent or arrearages and the cost of distress the same to hold and enjoy as fully and effectually as if these presents had not been executed or any matter or thing relative thereto had been done until said Rent and Arrearages

and Costs accrued by Reason of the distress be paid." With regard to most of the lots the ground-rents were afterwards commuted¹ by the payment of a certain fixed sum, eight dollars per lot; but in some cases the commutation was not paid, and ground-rents were continued on a few lots as late as 1850.

The new "town" was very sparsely settled, and remained in a very languishing condition for several years, until about the close of the Revolution. Its original name, "Beeson's Mill," was soon supplanted by that of "Beeson's Town," by which it continued to be known to some extent till about 1800. The name Union Town, however, began to be used as early as 1780, as is proved by its occurrence in descriptions of land in deeds of that year.

The earliest deeds found recorded of lots in the town of Union were made March 7, 1780, to John Collins and Empson Brownfield. Collins' purchase at that time embraced lots Nos. 23 and 40, at forty shillings each. The former was on the south side of Elbow Street, where J. K. Ewing's residence now stands. He sold it, September 2d of the same year, to Michael Whitlock, blacksmith. Lot 40 was described in Collins' deed as "being the same lott of ground now occupied by the said John Collins." The adjoining lot (No. 41) was conveyed to him by deed dated the following day, March 8th. On the last-named day he also purchased of Beeson, for £50, a tract of five acres, with the privilege of access to the mill-race "for watering Cattle or other Creatures." Mr. Jesse Beeson says he recollects when John Collins lived in a log house south of the race, at the place where Church and Morgantown Streets now join. An old orchard stood in the rear of his house, not far from the Presbyterian Church. This was, of course, after Collins had retired from tavern-keeping, and the place on which he then lived, as recollected by Mr. Beeson, was without doubt the five-acre tract above mentioned as purchased in March, 1780.

Empson Brownfield's purchase, made on the same day with Collins', as mentioned above, was of lot No. 39, adjoining Collins' lot on the east, and the same now occupied by Mrs. Dr. David Porter. Brownfield

¹ In the *Western Telegraph* [then published at Washington, Pa.] of May 17, 1796, is found the following advertisement of Mr. Beeson, announcing his proposed abolition of the ground-rents, and the terms on which it would be done, viz.:

"The Subscriber, considering the inconsistency under our equal and republican government of disposing of lands on which an annual ground rent is reserved, hath determined to abolish the rents on all Lots in the Town of Union, Fayette County, of which he is proprietor, on the following terms, viz.: Owners of Lots on Payment of Eight Dollars per Lot shall have a release and quit claim from all ground rent or restriction forever. The Subscriber pledges himself to the Public, that if the owners of Lots comply with the above proposal he will appropriate one-fourth of all the money thus received to the Lots to the improvement of the Streets, ways and other public uses of said Town, which fourth part he will deposit in the hands of such persons for the said uses as a majority of the inhabitants shall appoint.

HENRY BEESON,
Proprietor of Union Town.

"May 10, 1796."

opened a tavern and store upon it, and continued both as late as 1799. Afterwards a (log) school-house was built on the lot, and was occupied as such for many years.

Deeds bearing even date with those to Collins and Brownfield (March 7, 1780) were made by Henry Beeson to John Kidd and Alexander McClean (jointly), and to John Downer, of lands outside of but contiguous to the village plat. Kidd and McClean's purchase was of a small tract "adjoining the Town of Union." The consideration was forty shillings, but the land was "subject to an annual rent of one shilling per acre forever, with the privilege of such a quantity of water as they may stand in need of for carrying on their distillery and malting business, with access to and from the channel which is now made. . . ." The distillery erected on this land stood east of the old raceway, in what is now the roadway of Penn Street.

John Downer's purchase, referred to above, was of "a tract of land adjoining the Town of Union," beginning in the middle of the north end of lot No. 50, "and having for its south line the east half of the north line of lot No. 50, and all of the line of lots 48 and 49, extending northward, embracing one and one-quarter acres and fifteen perches." The consideration was £5. On this land Mr. Downer had previously built a tannery. Three and a half years later (Oct. 2, 1783) he sold to Capt. James Neal, for the consideration of £300, "one lot and a half, with all the buildings, houses, outhouses, stables, and fences, where the said John Downer now resides in Union Town; also one acre and a quarter and fifteen perches of land, with a Tan Yard, which the said Downer hath occupied a number of years." This last was the lot of land which he had bought of Henry Beeson in March, 1780, and the tannery upon it was evidently the first one erected in Uniontown. Near to its site, on the south and east, have been tanneries from that time to the present. John Downer was a surveyor who came to Uniontown from Wharton, where his father had settled. After his sale to Capt. James Neal he removed to Kentucky.

John Kidd purchased lot No. 35 on the 8th of March, 1780. This lot now forms the west part of the court-house grounds and the alley on the west of them, it being sold for that purpose by Henry Beeson in 1783, when the public grounds were purchased. From this it appears that Kidd had, after his purchase, reconveyed or in some way relinquished it to Mr. Beeson.

In the same year of the purchases above mentioned, John Collins bought of Beeson, a tract of about eight acres of land "on Redstone Creek, nearly adjacent to the town of Union, beginning on the east of the mill-race. . . ." The price paid was £15, and the land was also subject to an annual payment of one shilling for every acre thereof, ground-rent, to commence the first day of November, in the year of our Lord 1776;

which last clause is an indication that Collins had really purchased the land in the year of the laying out of the village, but had not secured his deed until four years later. The tract was situated south of the village plat and east of the old race, as mentioned in the deed.

James McCullough, a blacksmith, purchased from Henry Beeson, Sept. 2, 1780, lot No. 28, situated on the south side of Elbow Street, and in November of the next year he purchased No. 27, joining his former purchase on the east. For many years he had his blacksmith-shop in operation on these lots. Afterwards the old Union Bank purchased the property, and erected upon it the building which is now the depot of the Southwest Railroad.

Jonathan Rowland, a saddler by trade, was located in Uniontown before 1783, and in that year commenced business as an inn-keeper. His later residence was in the brick house erected by Joseph Huston, the first brick dwelling built in Uniontown. It is still standing, a little east of Dr. J. B. Ewing's residence, on the north side of Main Street. Rowland was a justice of the peace in 1803, and held the office for many years.

In or about 1783, Jonathan Downer built a large double log house on the north side of Peter Street. In this house Gen. Ephraim Douglass became a boarder with Mr. Downer in 1784. At a later date a school was taught in this house.

A deed to "Matthew Campbell, Inn-keeper," dated Jan. 7, 1784, conveyed to him lot No. 10, on which he had previously erected a log house for a tavern. This lot is the one on which the Fulton House now stands.

Aaron Sackett, "taylor," located himself on lot No. 7, and received a deed for it on the 17th of March, 1784. His lot was on the south side of Elbow Street, nearly opposite the present residence of the Hon. Daniel Kaine. In the spring of the same year John Stitt, "breeches maker of Uniontown," sold nine acres of land outside the village plat to James Buchanan, of Lancaster County, Pa., for sixteen pounds fifteen shillings. It is certain that Stitt was pursuing his vocation in Uniontown in 1783, as in that year a complaint was made against him to the court by Alexander Morrison, his apprentice, for violation of the terms of his indenture.

On the 23d of July, 1784, Arthur McDonald sold to Samuel Pounds and Jonathan Downer "my Tan Yard, adjoining the mill of Henry Beeson, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging; also all the Tan Bark now procured by me for the use of the yard." On the 5th of September in the next year Jonathan Downer purchased of Henry Beeson a lot of land "situate near and adjacent to the town of Union, beginning at the northwest corner of the Mill House, northward and eastward to the verge of the tale race; then up the west side of the tale race to the place of beginning." On this land a tannery was

erected and vats were sunk, the beds of which can still be located by depressions in the ground at that place. The tannery was afterwards removed to the opposite side of the street, where it is yet owned and operated by the sons of Levi, a son of Jonathan Downer.¹

Peter Hook, some of whose descendants are still living in Uniontown, was a hatter, and located here in that business at least as early as 1781, as in that year there is found a record of Thomas McKinley being bound "an apprentice to Peter Hooke to learn the trade and mystery of hatting." On the 31st of August, 1783, he (Hook) purchased, for the consideration of twelve pounds, Pennsylvania money, lot No. 22 of the original plat (a part of the property on which was built the residence of Judge Nathaniel Ewing). He owned the property as late as the year 1813, and there is found in the *Genius of Liberty* of January 28th in that year his advertisement,—"To let, the house and lot now occupied as a tavern by Jacob Harbaugh, situate in the borough of Union, nearly opposite the Court House." He also at the same time advertised for sale "a Set of Hatter's Tools."

Colin Campbell, mentioned as a "teacher," purchased lot No. 43 on the 15th of March, 1784. He occupied and kept tavern on that lot five years later. He sold it to Samuel Salter.

In or about the year 1784, Henry Beeson's old mill was abandoned, and its machinery removed to a new building which had been erected for it, and which is still standing, on the north side of Main Street, a short distance east of where that street crosses Campbell's (or Beeson's) Run. A principal reason for this removal is said to have been that the loose and porous nature of the soil through which the old canal was cut, near the brow of the slope south of the mill, caused a great leakage of water, which it was found impossible to remedy. It is probable, however, that there were also other reasons for the change which are not understood at the present day. The removal of the mill of course caused the abandonment of the old raceway, and a new one was constructed, starting from Redstone Creek at the mouth of Spring Run (which flows from the old mansion house of Henry Beeson, now occupied by Andrew Dutton), and running northwestwardly to an alley in the rear of the present residence of Dr. Smith Fuller; thence a little more northwardly across the line of Fayette Street, and by the lot of the Presbyterian Church, to and across Church Street, then more westwardly along the north

side of that street to and across Morgantown Street at the intersection of South Street, and from that point, in nearly the same course, across Arch and Main Streets to the mill, the tail-race discharging the water into Campbell's Run, which joins the main stream of the Redstone a short distance below. This raceway, now arched for a considerable distance between Main and Morgantown Streets, is still in use, after nearly a century of service.

A description of Uniontown as it was in the beginning of 1784 (a short time after the organization of the county of Fayette) is found in the following letter, written by Ephraim Douglass to Gen. James Irvine, viz.:

"MY DEAR GENERAL:

"If my promise were not engaged to write to you, my inclinations are sufficiently so to embrace with alacrity any opportunity of expressing the gratitude so justly due to your valuable friendship, of declaring the sincerity of mine.

"This Uniontown is the most obscure spot on the face of the globe. I have been here seven or eight weeks without one opportunity of writing to the land of the living, and, though considerably south of you, so cold that a person not knowing the latitude would conclude we were placed near one of the poles. Pray, have you had a severe winter below? We have been frozen up here for more than a month past, but a great many of us having been bred in another State, the eating of Homany is as natural to us as the drinking of whisky in the morning.

"The town and its appurtenances consist of our president and a lovely little family, a court-house and school-house in one, a mill, and consequently a miller, four taverns, three smith-shops, five retail shops, two tan-yards,² one of them only occupied, one saddler's shop, two hatters' shops, one mason, one cake-woman (we had two, but one of them having committed a petit larceny is upon banishment), two widows, and some reputed maids, to which may be added a distillery. The upper part of this edifice is the habitation at will of your humble servant, who, beside the smoke of his own chimney, which is intolerable enough, is fumi-gated by that of two stills below, exclusive of the other effluvia that arises from the dirty vessels in which they prepare the materials for the stills. The upper floor of my parlour, which is also my chamber and office, is laid with loose clapboards or puncheons, and both the gable ends entirely open; and yet this is the best place in my power to procure till the weather will permit me to build, and even this I am subject to be turned out of the moment the owner, who is at Kentuck, and hourly expected, returns.

¹ The tannery property sold (as before mentioned) by John Downer to Capt. James Neal in October, 1784, was evidently purchased afterwards by Henry Beeson, for he, on the 20th of May, 1787, conveyed the same property (one and one-fourth acres and fifteen perches, the same amount sold by John Downer to Neal to Jonathan Downer, on the 5th of June, 1784, a new deed was made by Beeson to Downer, correcting an error in the deed of 1783, and conveying to Downer an additional piece of land on the west side of the former purchase.

² The two tanneries referred to were those of Capt. James Neal (purchased by him from John Downer in 1784) and of Arthur McDonald, which latter was sold to Samuel Pounds and Jonathan Downer in 1784. The distillery mentioned by Douglass was that of John Kell, with whom Alexander McClean was a partner in the business.

"I can say little of the country in general but that it is very poor in everything but its soil, which is excellent, and that part contiguous to the town is really beautiful, being level and prettily situate, accommodated with good water and excellent meadow-ground. But money we have not, nor any practicable way of making it; how taxes will be collected, debts paid, or fees discharged I know not; and yet the good people appear willing enough to run in debt and go to law. I shall be able to give you a better account of this hereafter.

"Col. Maclean received me with a degree of generous friendship that does honor to the goodness of his heart, and continues to show every mark of satisfaction at my appointment.¹ He is determined to act under the commission sent him by Council,² and though the fees would, had he declined it, have been a considerable addition to my profits, I cannot say that I regret his keeping them. He has a numerous small family, and though of an ample fortune in lands, has not cash at command. . . .

"The general curse of the country, disunion, rages in this little mud-hole with as if they had each pursuits of the utmost importance, and the most opposed to each other, when in truth they have no pursuits at all that deserve the name, except that of obtaining food and whisky, for raiment they scarcely use any. . . . The commissioners—trustees, I should say—having fixed on a spot in one end of the town for the public buildings, which was by far the most proper in every point of view, exclusive of the saving expense, the other end took the alarm and charged them with partiality, and have been ever since uttering their complaints. And at the late election for justices, two having been carried in this end of the town and none in the other, has made them quite outrageous. This trash is not worth troubling you with, therefore I beg your pardon, and am, with unfeigned esteem, dear general,

"Your very humble servant,

"EPHRAIM DOUGLASS."

This letter was written between the 6th and the 11th of February, 1784, a few months after the erection of the county and before it was fully organized. Gen. Douglass mentions the temporary court-house (which had then been used but once for that purpose, viz.: at the session of the previous December), but he says nothing about a jail. Soon after that time, however, and during the spring or summer of the same year, a log building that stood on the rear of the lot now occupied by the residence of the Hon. Daniel Kaine was made into a temporary prison, and was occupied as such for three years, and until the erection of a stone jail on the site of the present one.

¹ The appointment of prothonotary of Fayette County, which he received in October, 1783.

² Col. Alexander McClean was appointed recorder of deeds Dec. 6, 1783. He received the appointment of justice of the peace for Fayette County, March 19, 1784.

Alexander McClean, the veteran surveyor, and the man who was probably the most widely known of any in Fayette County for a period of more than fifty years, moved into Uniontown in 1783, and soon afterwards became possessor of lot No. 20 on the original plat, the same on which the Clinton House now stands. On this lot he built a two-story log house, which was by far the most pretentious dwelling in the village. It had a covered balcony at the upper windows on the west end, and the interior was finished with paneled work, carved cornices, and some other ornamentation unusual in houses of that day west of the Alleghenies. In this house he lived until his death in 1834, about half a century after its erection. The property was then purchased by the Hon. Andrew Stewart, who built on it the brick residence in which he lived for many years, and which is now the Clinton House.

On the east of Mr. McClean's residence, and on the same side of Elbow Street, he purchased (Dec. 31, 1798) lots Nos. 17, 18, and 19. On the last named, adjoining his homestead lot, he built the log house which is still standing on its original site. This house and lot he gave to his daughter Elizabeth at the time of her marriage to Thomas Hadden, who made this his residence during the remainder of his life. He (Hadden) built, next east of his log house, the brick building which he used as an office, and which is now the residence of his two daughters, Sally and Elizabeth.

In 1809 (November 16th), Mr. McClean sold parts of lots 18 and 19³ to John Withrow, a wagon-maker, who had his shop on the front of the lots and his dwelling farther in the rear. He was elected sheriff of the county in 1817. In 1813 he sold his lots to Ann Stevens. She, on the 25th of December, 1820, sold them to John M. Austin, who erected the brick house which is now the residence of the Hon. Daniel Kaine. East of Withrow's wagon-shop, on the same side of the street, was Lewis Williams' wagon-shop, standing on the lot where Mrs. E. D. Roddy now lives. Still farther east was another blacksmith-shop, owned and carried on by John P. Sturgis.

On the south side of Elbow Street, eastward from Piper's "Jolly Irishman" tavern (which was nearly opposite where Mr. Kaine now lives), Gen. Ephraim Douglass owned the lots as far as Redstone Creek. On the site where Mr. Cochran's residence now stands he built a brick house, in which he dispensed a generous hospitality that made it a favorite visiting-place for young and old. This house, in which he lived during nearly all the remainder of his life, was destroyed by fire about fifteen years ago. After the

³ In the sale of the lots east of his residence, Mr. McClean provided for an alley twelve feet wide, running from Elbow Street, on the east side of lot No. 17, north one hundred and fifty feet from the Main Street, and thence extending westward, parallel with Elbow Street, in the rear of his four lots. This is the alley which is still kept open as a thoroughfare in the rear of Mr. Kaine's residence and the Clinton House, and between the court-house and jail.

death of Gen. Douglass, Mary Lyon, whose history is well known to many of the older citizens of Uniontown, lived in a log house east of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. It is supposed that one (and perhaps the principal one) of the "five retail shops" mentioned in Gen. Douglass' letter was that of Jacob Beeson, who, as tradition says, established himself as a merchant in Uniontown in 1783. His ledger marked "J" (which leads to the supposition that it was the ninth or tenth book used by him in his business) is still in existence, and commences in the year 1808, containing accounts of two years' transactions. He was succeeded in business by his son William, whose brother Isaac became first his clerk and afterwards his successor. His (Isaac's) sons, William and J. K. Beeson, still continue the business. The store which they occupy was built by their father, but the precise date of its erection is not known.

Very few settlements (if any besides that of Henry Beeson, where he built his first house in 1768) had been made within the limits of the present borough, west of Morgantown Street, prior to 1784. On the 12th of March in that year, Henry Beeson sold to Jacob Beeson, for the consideration of £100, Pennsylvania money, all his title and interest to and in the "Stone Coal Run" tract, which had been surveyed to him on warrant No. 3455, on the 27th of September, 1769, as before noticed. But it is evident that this sale by Henry to Jacob Beeson was soon afterwards modified (though no record to that effect is found until four years later), so that instead of the whole of the Stone Coal tract, Jacob Beeson purchased only a part of it (about two hundred and thirty-six acres), and the remainder (about one hundred acres) was sold by Henry Beeson to William Campbell. For some cause which does not appear, Henry Beeson had never received a patent for the "Stone Coal Run" tract, surveyed to him fifteen years before, and now that the tract was sold in parcels to Campbell and Jacob Beeson, these purchasers naturally preferred that the patents should issue directly to them,¹ which was done in March of the following year.

¹ In the return of a survey of a tract of 217 acres, made to William Campbell in 1789, the surveyor (Alexander McClean) makes the following description and remarks: "Situate on a branch of Redstone Creek, about one mile from Union Town, in Union township, Fayette County, and contains a part of a survey made for Henry Beeson by order of survey No. 3455, which survey was formerly returned into the surveyor-general's office; but the said Henry Beeson having sold the part described to William Campbell, and the residue to Jacob Beeson, and they desiring to have separate patents, I resurveyed the same agreeable to their purchase."

The patents were issued to Campbell and Jacob Beeson in March, 1785, as above mentioned, and about three years later (Feb. 13, 1788) they received deeds from Henry Beeson of all his right, under warrant No. 3455, to and in the tracts in question, viz.: that sold to Jacob Beeson, containing 236½ acres, with an allowance of six per cent. for roads, and "including my improvement made in 1768, near Thomas Douthett and John Henthorne," and that sold to William Campbell, containing "one hundred and four acres, strict measure." The consideration paid by Campbell was £40, and by Jacob Beeson, for the "Mount Vernon" tract, £85.

The part which was purchased by Jacob Beeson was named by him "Mount Vernon," and on a part of this tract he platted and laid out two additions to Uniontown, which are referred to in the following recitation found in a deed in the register's office, viz.: "Whereas the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated March 28, 1785, did grant unto Jacob Beeson a tract of land called Mount Vernon, and whereas Jacob Beeson did lay out a tract of land adjoining the town of Union, and called the same 'Jacob's Addition,' and did afterwards lay out another tract called 'Jacob's Second Addition,'" etc. By this the fact is shown that two additions were laid out by Jacob Beeson on the Mount Vernon tract west of Morgantown Street, though no plats of them are known to be in existence, nor has the date of their laying out been ascertained.

Another addition to the town was laid out at about the same time by Henry Beeson, on the southwest part of the Mill Seat tract, and called "Henry's Addition." Reference to this addition is found in a deed from Henry Beeson to Jacob Johnson, dated Feb. 27, 1802, as follows: "Whereas the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated 11th day of August in the year 1786, did grant unto Henry Beeson a certain tract of land called Mill Seat, situate on Redstone Creek, in the county of Fayette, on which the town of Union had been previously erected, and whereas the increase of inhabitants made it necessary to enlarge the original town for accommodating of applicants, the said Henry Beeson for that purpose laid out sundry lots of ground on both sides of the road leading from Uniontown to Cheat River, within the limits of Mill Seat aforesaid, and called Henry's Addition." No map or plat of this addition has been found, and it is believed that none is now in existence.

All lots in Henry's, as also in Jacob's First and Second Additions, were sold subject to the same conditions as those in the original plat of the town, and in the cases of all lots through which Beeson's raceway ran, the privilege was reserved to maintain and repair it when necessary, and to enter upon the lots for that purpose.

The first conveyance which has been found of lots in Jacob's Addition is that of lots Nos. 9 and 10, to Mary Beeson, April 12, 1785. At later dates are found deeds of various lots, among which were No. 6 to George Mitchell, Nos. 3, 13, and 14 to Jesse Graves, No. 3 to Joseph Huston, and No. 5 to Dr. Henry Chapase. Lot No. 19 was sold in 1794 to Joseph Hedges. Afterwards it passed to Jacob Medtart, and in 1811 was purchased by Thomas Brownfield, who also, Oct. 5, 1807, bought lot No. 20, lying between where his son Nathaniel now lives and Campbell's Run, described as "situate on the north side of Fell's Alley, along the west side of Mill Street seventy-two and a half feet to the southeast corner of lot 19, thence

westward one hundred and fifty feet to Jacob Beeson's mill-yard." The property, including the "White Swan" tavern, was bought by him in 1805. In the conveyances of these lots, "Fell's Alley," as mentioned in these deeds, was afterwards widened, and formed the part of Fayette Street which is west of Morgantown Street.

One of the settlers on the original plat prior to 1786 was Samuel Salter, who in that year purchased of Colin Campbell lot No. 43, west of John Collins' tavern. On this lot Salter opened a public-house. Later he kept where J. K. Ewing's residence now is. His sons William and Samuel afterwards carried on the foundry business on the site of the present school-house. William became sheriff of Fayette County. He removed to Hanging Rock, Ohio, where he died. Samuel Salter, Sr., died in Connellsville.

Samuel M. King, a merchant from Adams Co., Pa., came to Uniontown as early as 1789, and on the 14th of November in that year purchased of Aaron Booth three lots, viz.: "Lot No. 25, lying on Elbow Street, on the west side of the old mill-race in said town, and the other two lots lying opposite to and south of lots 27 and 28." The first mentioned was adjoining the lot of Ellis and Reuben Bailey. Mr. King kept a store at this place till his death in 1803. His daughter Anna was married in 1817 to Dr. Robert McCall, and after his death became the wife of Judge John Huston. She is still living in the old stone house at Redstone Furnace.

Benjamin Campbell was a silversmith who removed from Lancaster, Pa., to Hagerstown, Md., in 1774, and from the latter place came about 1790 to Uniontown at the solicitation of Samuel Salter, Samuel King, Clement Brooks, Dr. Henry Chapease, and Henry Purviance, each of whom advanced a small sum as an inducement for him to come to and locate in Uniontown to carry on his trade. He moved into Alexander McClean's log house (the same which he afterwards gave to his daughter, Mrs. Hadden), in which he, Mr. Campbell, lived until the year 1800, and in which his son, Dr. Hugh Campbell, was born in May, 1795. On leaving this house Benjamin Campbell removed to a dwelling where the First National Bank building now stands. He died Sept. 24, 1843. His son John learned the saddler's trade with John Woods, and was postmaster of Uniontown and a justice of the peace for many years. Hugh, another son, studied medicine with Dr. Daniel Marchand, became a prominent physician in Uniontown, and died Feb. 21, 1876. His sons, Judge Edward Campbell, and Benjamin Campbell, are now living in Uniontown.

Christian Tarr was a potter who carried on that business on lot No. 29 of the original plat, a place that may be designated as just west of Bank Alley on the south side of Main Street. "Joseph Huston, Iron Master," purchased lot No. 3 of Jacob's Addition for £5 on the 29th of December, 1791, and sold it to

Christian Tarr for £75, April 27, 1795. From this lot Mr. Tarr procured the clay for use in his pottery. Its location was on the south side of Elbow Street, adjoining Jacob's Alley (now Arch Street), and is the site of the present Eagle Hotel. Christian Tarr afterwards removed to Jefferson township. He was elected a member of Congress, serving from the year 1817 to 1821.

Another pottery in Uniontown was that of Abner Greenland, who prosecuted his trade in a small log building standing on the north bank of the raceway just east of Morgantown Street. Cornelius Lynch, father of Daniel P. Lynch (ex-sheriff), was a brewer, who before the year 1800 was carrying on that business on the west side of Morgantown Street between South and Main Streets.

As early as 1793 a distillery had been erected, and was operated by John Porter on a little run on the east side of Redstone Creek southeast of the old graveyard.

The assessment lists of Uniontown for 1796 show the names of William Little, John Kinglin, and William G. Turner, "schoolmasters;" those of 1798 mention John Lyon and James Morrison as attorneys; and in 1799, Isaac Wood appears as a schoolmaster, — Mowry and William S. Fry as printers, A. Simonson and Solomon Drown as physicians, and John Canady (Kennedy), Thomas Hadden, and Thomas Meason as lawyers.

Ellis Bailey and Reuben Bailey, brothers, located in Uniontown as merchants about the year 1800. The earliest mention that has been found of them is in a deed dated Aug. 14, 1801, by which George Ebbert conveyed to "Ellis and Reuben Bailey, merchants," lot No. 26, in Henry Beeson's original plat. The lot in question had been sold, April 13, 1790, by Mr. Beeson to William and John Lee, together with an out-lot lying south of the town plat. They sold the property to George Ebbert, in May, 1801, and he to E. and R. Bailey, as mentioned. Upon this lot—which is the same now occupied by Dr. Sturgeon—Ellis and Reuben Bailey carried on their business as merchants for many years.

In the early years of Uniontown's history, Peter Street was fully equal, if not superior in importance to, Elbow, or Main Street, and the former was much the most traveled highway, both because it was a better road, and because it led to the mill, the distillery, the tannery, and other places of traffic. What is now the rear of the Main Street lots was then occupied by business places and residences fronting on Peter Street.

The dwelling of Jacob Beeson stood on the site of Mr. S. A. Gilmore's present residence, of which the old house forms a part. This place was long the home of Lucius W. Stockton, who was mail contractor on the National road for many years. A grist-mill was built by Jacob Beeson on the east side of Campbell's (or Beeson's) Run, south of Elbow Street. Later it

was converted into a saw-mill by David Veech. Mr. Beeson also built a tannery, and carried on that business near the foot of the hill, below the present residence of Clark Breading.

John Miller, a tanner by trade, came to Uniontown from Washington, Pa. He worked in the tannery of Jacob Beeson, and became the husband of his daughter Rebecca. He afterwards built for himself a tannery at the place where the old woolen factory stood, and there carried on the business for many years. He built the brick residence, which is still standing, known as the Miller house. About 1835 he removed to Illinois, and became one of the pioneer settlers at Rockford, in that State. His oldest son, Jacob, was born on Veech's Lane, Uniontown, and became prominent here as a lawyer and editor. Other children of John Miller are Mrs. Dr. David Porter and William H. Miller, of Uniontown, and Alexander Miller, of Pittsburgh.

EARLY TAVERNS, AND LATER PUBLIC-HOUSES.

The first public-house in Beeson's Town was that of John Collins, who, in the year 1780, purchased the village lots Nos. 40¹ and 41 (where Commercial Row was afterwards erected), and built thereon a log tavern, which he kept until 1799. The earliest mention of this tavern that is found in any record or other document appears in the minutes of a "Court of Appeal,"² held by Alexander McClean, sub-lieutenant of the county of Westmoreland, "at the inn of John Collins, in Union Town, on the 8th day of May, 1782." Similar mention of Collins' tavern at later dates is found in other parts of the same minute-book.

At the first session of the court of Fayette County, in December, 1783, John Collins, Jonathan Rowland, Daniel Culp, Matthew Campbell, and John Huston, all of Union, and Thomas Brown, of Redstone Old Fort, were recommended as suitable persons to keep taverns.³ The place where Jonathan Rowland kept

his tavern is not known. There is no record of a later application by him for license.

Daniel Culp had purchased lot No. 25 (near where Dr. Roberts now lives), on which he had erected a log tavern, which he sold in July, 1784. The purchaser was John Huston, who had been licensed in December, 1783, but where the house was, which he occupied prior to this purchase from Culp, does not appear. The court records show that he was licensed as an inn-keeper for two or three years after the purchase.

Matthew Campbell bought, in 1784, lot No. 10, at the west end of the present Fulton House, and erected a log tavern upon it; but in 1785 and for several years after that he was licensed in Menallen township.

In September, 1784, the names of William Patton and William Brinton appear as inn-keepers. Two indictments were brought against the latter for keeping a tippling-house. The last indictment (in 1787) seems to have driven him out, for his name does not appear among the licensed tavern-keepers after that time.

Empson Brownfield opened a tavern in 1785. He had purchased, March 7, 1780, lot 39, lying between John Collins' house and the old mill-race, but had not occupied it, and it does not appear that he was a resident in the village, for his name is found as a supervisor of highways in Georges township in 1784. But in 1785, having asked and received license to keep a public-house, he opened tavern on his lot adjoining Collins' and continued to keep it until 1790.

Colin Campbell (whose name first appears in 1784, in a deed conveying to him lot No. 43, on Elbow Street, near where the *Standard* office is) was licensed as an inn-keeper in December, 1785. In 1786 he sold his property to Samuel Salter, for £140, but continued as landlord of the house until 1789, when it was taken by Salter, who kept it till 1810, when he removed to Dunbar township, and opened a public-house there. Before coming to Uniontown in 1789 he had been for at least two years a tavern-keeper in Wharton township.

Margaret Allen was licensed as a tavern-keeper at the June session in 1788. Her stand was on the east side of the creek, where is now the residence of William Shipley. The locality was for many years known as "Granny Allen's Hill." She died in 1810, at the age of ninety-one years.

Patrick Logan and Jacob Knapp were licensed in

years earlier, owing to the great depreciation of Continental money at that time:

"The order book of Ohio County [Va.] Court contains the following entry under date of June 6, 1780: 'Ordered, that the ordinary keepers in this County sell at the following rates: For half-pint of whiskey, \$6; breakfast or supper, \$4; dinner, \$6; lodging, with clean sheets, \$3; one horse to lay over night, \$3; one gallon of corn, \$5; one gallon of oats, \$4; half-pint of whiskey, with sugar, \$8; a quart of beer, \$4.'

"Oct. 2, 1780, the court increased the price of strong beer to \$6 per quart. March 6, 1781, dinners rated at \$20, and breakfast and supper at \$15. June 4, 1781, whiskey was ordered to be sold at \$8.50 per pint. All this was, of course, in Continental money."

¹ The deed of lot 40 was made March 7, 1780, to "John Collins, Inn-keeper," and the lot was mentioned as "being the same lott of ground now occupied by the said John Collins," which makes it probable that he had opened his tavern upon it in the previous year, 1779.

² A sort of military court, which was convened from time to time to hear the reports of the several militia captains, and to decide the cases of men who had refused, or failed from whatever cause, to perform the tours of military duty to which they had been assigned.

³ At the same session the court fixed tavern-rates as follows:

	£	s.	d.
"A bowl of Spirit Toddy.....	0	1	6
"A bowl of Rum Toddy.....	1	3	
"A bowl of Whiskey Toddy.....	1		
"A bowl of Peach brandy toddy.....	1	4	
"A bowl of Apple brandy toddy.....	1	2	
"Peach brandy by the half-pint.....	0	8	
"Apple brandy by ditto.....	0	7	
"Whiskey ".....	0	6	
"Diet per meal.....	1	3	
"Hay per night.....	1	3	
"Pasture for 24 hours.....	0	6	
"Oats by the Quart.....	0	2	
"Beer p. ditto.....	0	6	
"Cyder p. ditto.....	1		

The following extract from the *American Pioneer* (vol. ii. p. 378) is given as showing the extravagant prices of tavern accommodation three

1788. Logan's name does not appear afterwards, but Knapp was licensed in succeeding years to 1792.

Dr. Robert McClure opened a tavern in December, 1792, on the west part of the ground now occupied by the residence of Alexander Ewing. He kept the house until 1813, and was owner of it as late as 1819. In April of that year he advertised it for sale, mentioning it as "the house nearly opposite the court-house, which has been occupied as a tavern, and is one of the best stands in town."

Thomas Collins (son of John Collins, the pioneer inn-keeper of Uniontown) received a tavern license in 1794, and opened a house where the Tremont building now stands, on the southeast corner of Main and Morgantown Streets. This became one of the leading public-houses of the town.¹ An open grass-plot adjoining the house on the east was a favorite resort for lawyers and clients during the terms of court. South of and adjoining the tavern lot was the market lot, on which stood the old wooden market-house, though the date of its erection is not known. Thomas Collins kept this tavern until 1811. In the war of 1812 he was in command of a company locally known as the "Madison Rowdies." When the major of the regiment to which it was attached was wounded, Capt. Collins, as senior line-officer, became major.

The one act of his life which (though not entirely unjustifiable) he regretted more than any other, was the giving of an unlucky blow to Patrick McDonald, a hatter, who kept a shop west of Gregg's hotel, and was a son-in-law of Christian Tarr. This man, when under the influence of liquor, having applied opprobrious epithets to his wife, Capt. Collins promptly knocked him down, and he died almost instantly from the effects of the blow. Collins was arrested, tried, and honorably acquitted, but the affair was always afterwards a source of great distress to him, for

¹ Capt. John F. Gray, the veteran conductor on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and grandson of Capt. Thomas Collins, has, or recently had, in his possession an ancient and time-yellowed card, printed on the ace of hearts, bearing an invitation to a young lady of Fayette County to attend a merry making at Collins' Hotel eighty years ago. The following is nearly a facsimile of the card:

UNION November 14th, 1800
The Company of Miss Molly
Meason is Requested at a Dance
on Thursday evening the 15th inst
at the House of Asa Thomas Esq
his in Uniontown.
Thomas Hadden,)
James Morrison,) Managers
Bridges Isaac,)

The Miss Molly Meason mentioned in the card became the wife of Daniel Rogers, of New Haven, Fayette Co. She was a daughter of Col. Isaac Meason, the first proprietor of Mount Braddock, who built the mansion now occupied by William Beeson. She was a sister of Gen. Thomas Meason, the eminent lawyer of Uniontown, with whom the Hon. John Dawson, the father of E. B. and John N. Dawson, studied law. She was likewise the sister-in-law of Mrs. Mary Meason, who died quite recently in Uniontown.

Thomas Hadden, James Morrison, and William Lyon, the managers mentioned in the card, were members of the Fayette County bar, and the former was the grandfather of the Messrs. Hadden, of Uniontown.

he had no brutal instinct in his nature, but was one of the most amiable and kind-hearted of men.

Cornelius Lynch was licensed as an inn-keeper in March, 1795. He owned and carried on a brewery on the west side of Morgantown Street near Main, and his tavern-house was doubtless at the same place. After his death his widow kept a baker-shop there for many years.

Richard Weaver, who first received license in June, 1795, kept a log tavern on Elbow (Main) Street, at or near the present site of the McClelland House. Later the property passed to William McClelland, who was licensed as an inn-keeper in December, 1802. Alfred McClelland, the son of William, built the McClelland House, which is still owned by the McClelland family and carried on as a hotel.

At the September session of 1796 there were before the court forty-eight applications for tavern licenses in the county, of which twelve were by parties in Uniontown, among whom—besides such as have already been mentioned—were Joseph Baker, Anthony Swaine, Ellis Bailey,² John Slack, John Tarr, David Morris, and James Langsley. John Slack's tavern was on the corner of Meadow Alley and Main Street, on the Judge Nathaniel Ewing property. In the *Fayette Gazette and Union Advertiser* of Aug. 23, 1799,³ he made the following announcement:

"TO THE PUBLIC.—The subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he continues to keep a House of Entertainment at the sign of the Spread Eagle, near the centre of Uniontown. He flatters himself he will be able to entertain gentlemen to their satisfaction that may be pleased to favor him with their custom.
JOHN SLACK.

"July 24, 1799."

Slack closed his business at the Spread Eagle in 1800, and in the same year received license to keep a tavern in Wharton township. He remained there till 1810, when he was again licensed for Uniontown. He was foreman of the jury in the trial of Philip Rogers for the murder of Polly Williams. Three years later he was again established in Wharton, and remained there till his death.

At the September term of court in 1797 the follow-

² It appears probable, however, that Ellis Bailey was keeping a public-house in Uniontown before that time, from a mention of "Bailey's Tavern," found in a notice of a celebration held here on "Independence Day" of that year. The notice referred to was printed in the *Western Telegraph*, of Washington, Pa., of date July 19th, in the year indicated, and is as follows:

"UNION, July 4, 1796.

"This being an anniversary of the Era so important to Americans, the independent Companies of Cavalry and Infantry of this Town and County assembled on this occasion, and after a display of military parade in honor of the Day, marched to the Court-House, where they were joined by a number of Citizens from the Town and its vicinity, when the following Oration was delivered by Doctor Solomon Drown. [Here follows a report of the oration.] The Cavalry then repaired to Mr. Bailey's Tavern and partook of an elegant Repast . . ."

³ In the same paper William Tingle informed the public that he was keeping a house of entertainment at the sign of "Commerce of Freedom," in Morgantown, Va.

ing names appeared for the first time as receiving tavern licenses: Jacob Hagen, John McCormick, Simon Hendrickson, Rue England, Matthew Knapp, and Uriah Martin.

James Gregg received his first license in Uniontown in June, 1798. His stand was on lot 37 of the original plat (which was purchased by him Feb. 2, 1792), being the site of the present residence of Dr. J. B. Ewing. The tavern was kept by him until his death, about 1809. In 1810 his widow, Nancy Gregg, was licensed, and continued for some years to keep the house, which, under her management, is still recollected by some of the older citizens.

Ebenezer Bebout, Jesse Barnes, James Allen, John Rackstraw, and James Medtart were licensed tavern-keepers in Uniontown in 1798. Medtart's stand was a log house that stood where Mrs. William Wood now lives, on Main Street. He, as well as Allen and Bebout, closed about 1803.

Pierson Sayres kept a public-house in 1799, on Elbow Street, where E. B. Dawson now lives. Daniel Miracle and Lydia Hoffman also had tavern licenses in the same year. Mrs. Hoffman's place was in Henry's Addition, on Morgantown Street, south of Fayette Street.

In 1801, William Downard opened business in a log tavern, opposite Gregg's, on Main Street, where now are the law offices of Judge Ewing and Judge Campbell. He continued there until about 1808. He afterwards kept at the "watering trough" on the side of Laurel Hill, five miles east of Uniontown.

James Piper received a license in 1801, and commenced keeping tavern on the south side of Main Street, opposite the present residence of the Hon. Daniel Kaine. There he swung the sign of "The Jolly Irishman." He was a large, burly man, while his wife, Isabel, was small of stature. It was her custom to sit in the bar-room and spin, while she chatted pleasantly with the patrons of the house. At night she would frequently ask her husband, "Weel, Jimmy, how much money have ye made the day?" His usual answer was, "None o' yer bizness, Bell." But as he was generally pretty well intoxicated at that time in the evening, she often managed to secure a share of the proceeds, and lay it by "for a rainy day." James Piper, the son of this couple, was their pride. They gave him fair educational advantages, by which he was enabled to fill with credit several county offices. Mrs. Piper continued the tavern after her husband's death, in 1819.

William Merryman was the keeper of a tavern near Margaret Allen's, east of the creek. His first license for a house at that place was received by him in 1802.

Jacob Harbaugh, ex-sheriff of the county, opened a tavern in 1811 in a log house owned by Peter Hook, which stood on the west part of the site of the late Judge Nathaniel Ewing's residence. The stand was kept by Harbaugh until 1813.

George Manypenny, first licensed in August, 1814, was for a time the keeper of a public-house on the south side of Main Street, near where is now Judge Campbell's office. The time of his continuance there is not known.

It would be hardly practicable to make mention of all the ephemeral taverns which have existed in Uniontown during the century which has passed since John Collins opened the pioneer hostelry in the incipient village. It was only intended to notice a few of the most ancient ones, but enough have already been mentioned to show that more than fifty years ago the Main Street of the town had been thickly studded with public-houses on both sides, and from end to end.

At the extreme western end of the town, on "Jacob's Second Addition," is located the oldest public-house now in existence in the borough,—the "White Swan," kept by Nathaniel Brownfield. The original building is a long two-story log structure, the front of which has in later years been covered with weatherboarding. It was erected before the year 1800. In 1805 the property was purchased by Thomas Brownfield, a native of Frederick County, Va., who emigrated thence to Uniontown in that year. A tavern license granted to him in 1806 for this house is now in possession of his son Nathaniel.

A few years after he purchased the original log building, Thomas Brownfield built upon the rear of it a brick addition, which was used as a dining-room, and in 1818 a larger addition (also of brick) was built. Mr. Brownfield kept the house until his death, when his widow and son, Nathaniel, assumed charge. Later,—about 1834,—Nathaniel came into possession, and has since been its landlord. The rooms in the old house are not all on a common level, and access from one to another is had by short flights of stairs. The walls are formed by the hewed logs of the building, the interstices filled with clay or mortar, and the whole covered with many coatings of whitewash. The floors are of oak, but have several times been renewed. A commodious yard in the rear of the house made it, in the palmy days of the old National road, a convenient and popular stopping-place for wagoners. In front there is an ancient sign-board, on the weather-beaten surface of which is still visible the figure of a swan, indicating the old-time name of the venerable tavern, which has been the home of its proprietor, Nathaniel Brownfield, from earliest infancy to the age of threescore and ten years.

The Eagle Hotel, on Main Street, west of Morgantown Street, was built about 1818, by Ewing McCleary, on the lot which had previously been owned by Christian Tarr. McCleary was first licensed in 1819, and kept it as a hotel until his death. It is still kept as a public-house, and bears the original name of the Eagle, but is also well known as the Wyatt House.

The National Hotel, at the corner of Morgantown

and Fayette Streets, was built in 1817 by Judge Thomas Irwin as a private residence, but was afterwards adapted and opened as a hotel. It became famous as a stage-house in the days when the well-equipped lines ran over the National road. It was purchased by the notorious Dr. Braddee, and was the place where he planned and executed the mail robbery which is mentioned more fully elsewhere in this history. In February, 1845, when James K. Polk, then President-elect of the United States, was traveling by stage over the National road to Washington, D. C., accompanied by his wife, they stopped a night at the National, where they held a reception in the evening for the people of Uniontown. The landlord of the house at that time was Joshua Marsh.

The hotel now known as the "Spottsylvania" was first opened as a tavern in 1816 by Zadoc Walker, who had been a resident of Uniontown for twenty years, having settled here in 1796. It was in this house that the Marquis de Lafayette was entertained on the occasion of his memorable visit here in 1825. Under different names the house has been constantly kept as a hotel from its first opening to the present time.

The Jennings House, on the northwest corner of Main and Arch Streets, was first opened as a hotel, though not under its present name, by James C. Seaton, who purchased the property nearly sixty years ago. Prior to the purchase Thomas Kibben had his residence on the lot. Since its opening by Seaton the house has been kept as a hotel constantly till the present time.

The Clinton House, on Main Street next east of the court-house grounds, was built as a private residence by the Hon. Andrew Stewart in 1835, as has been mentioned. After Mr. Stewart removed from it it was opened as a hotel by Andrew Byers, after whom came successively as proprietors, Stephen Snyder, — Craycroft, Isaac Kerr, Jesse B. Gardner, Springer & Renshaw, Calvin Springer, Bernard Winslow, William Springer, and Joseph Wright.

The Fulton House, on Main Street opposite the Clinton, was built by Seth Howe, who owned and kept it. He was succeeded by William Thorndell, Calvin Springer, David Mahaney, Michael Carter, and James Moran.

INCORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH.

Uniontown was incorporated as a borough by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved April 4, 1796, which provided and declared "That Uniontown, in the county of Fayette, shall be, and the same is hereby, erected into a borough which shall be called the borough of Uniontown, . . ." proceeding to define the boundaries. By the second section of the same act it was provided, —

"That the freemen of the said borough, who shall reside within the same for the space of one whole year, and shall in other respects be entitled to vote for Members of the Gen-

eral Assembly of this Commonwealth, shall on the first Monday of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and upon the same day yearly thereafter, meet together at some convenient place within the said borough, to be appointed as hereinafter directed, and shall then and there choose by ballot two reputable inhabitants of the said borough to be Burgesses; one to be High Constable; one to be Town Clerk; and two to advise, aid, and assist the said Burgesses in executing the duties and authorities enjoined on and vested in them by this act, all of which persons shall be duly qualified to elect as aforesaid; that the Burgess who shall have the greatest number of votes shall be called the Chief Burgess; and that until the said first Monday of May in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, Ephraim Douglass and Alexander McClean be the Burgesses of the said borough, of whom Ephraim Douglass shall be called Chief Burgess: that Jacob Knap shall be High Constable; Samuel King, Town Clerk; and Joseph Huston and Thomas Collins, Assistants to the said Burgesses."

It is rendered impossible to make the early history of the borough complete, by the unfortunate destruction by fire, in 1851,¹ of the Council rooms, with the records of that body from 1796 to 1842. The action of Council in reference to the laying out of streets; the erection and regulation of the old market-house; the first movement and subsequent action towards the organization of a fire department; the list of borough officers for nearly fifty years, and many other matters of interest were thus lost beyond recovery.

A reincorporation of the borough was effected in 1805 by an act, passed on the 2d of March in that year, which after reciting that "Whereas the inhabitants of the borough of Uniontown, in the county of Fayette, have petitioned for an alteration in the law incorporating said borough, stating that the existing law has been found upon experiment not so conducive to the good order, convenience, and public utility of the borough as was expected," proceeded to enact "That Uniontown aforesaid shall still continue and forever remain a borough under the name and title of 'The Borough of Union Town'; the extent and bounds of which shall continue as heretofore," and provided that in the future the qualified voters should elect as officers of the borough "One reputable citizen residing therein, who shall be styled the burgess of the said borough; and nine reputable citizens, to be a town Coun-

¹ On the 24th of July, 1851, between one and two o'clock p.m., a fire broke out in some of the rear buildings of the Eagle Hotel, which consumed a warehouse, the upper story of the market-house, and several buildings on Morgantown Street. The following is from the minutes of the Council in reference to the action of that body, at a meeting held on the day following that of the fire:

"Special Meeting, —, July 3, 1851.

"A special meeting of the Council was called at nine o'clock, July 3d, by the President, to take into consideration the state of affairs in reference to the fire yesterday afternoon, which consumed the Town Hall, Council Chamber, and all Records of the Borough on file," etc. The clerk reported "that minutes of the Council from May 16th, 1842, to the present have been saved from the fire." A committee was appointed to examine and report what was necessary to be done to repair the damage done to the building by the fire. Their report was adopted, and the repairs recommended were ordered. A contract for the same was awarded on the 8th of July following to Matthew Clark at \$156.

cil; and shall also elect, as aforesaid, one reputable citizen as high constable." Further, the act granted a general extension of the powers and privileges of the borough, and repealed the original act of incorporation. The powers and limits of the borough have since been extended at different times by act of Assembly, the last of which having reference to Uniontown was passed in February, 1873.

UNIONTOWN FROM 1806 TO 1825.

Some matters relative to the business and other history of Uniontown from 1806 to 1819 are given below, as found in the columns of the *Genius of Liberty*, which was established in the borough in 1805. Its issue of Dec. 3, 1806, contains the following notice:

"The Debating Society meets next Saturday evening at Mr. John Stidger's. The question then to be discussed is, 'Would it be good policy for the United States at the present time to enter into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Great Britain.'

[Signed] "ONE OF THE MEMBERS."

In the *Genius* of Oct. 7, 1809, appears the advertisement of James Hutchinson, announcing that he kept for sale "a general assortment of boots and shoes two doors east of Dr. Robert McClure's Inn, opposite the court-house."

In April, 1812, Presley Miller advertised his business as a tailor, "at the corner house on Elbow Street, near the court-house, belonging to Gen. Meason." In the same year John Haynes advertised as a "cabinet and chair maker," and Moses Allen as a "Windsor chair" maker.

In January, 1813, Roberts & Co. advertised as tailors. Philip Creekbaum was a stone-cutter. Benjamin Hellen was carrying on the hatting business, "opposite the [old] market-house." In September of the next year he advertised that he kept a stock of dry-goods and groceries; and at the same time Owings & Ebert announced that they had commenced the hatting business "in the shop lately occupied by Benjamin Hellen, opposite the market-house in Uniontown, Pa." The dwelling of Benjamin Hellen was opposite the old Baptist Church. Peter Hook lived on the Morgantown road, farther south. He had previously lived opposite the court-house. He gave a dinner at his residence to Capt. Thomas Collins' company on the eve of their departure for the war in 1812. A drummer in that company was Feltie Souders, who lived in the log house where Mr. Clifford now lives. Abner Greenland, the potter, lived near the mill-race. Previously he had lived on the hill. Gilbert Stites, a shoemaker, lived on the corner, south of the present residence of E. Robinson. Next north was the dwelling of Lewis Lewis, a Revolutionary soldier, whose wife kept a small bakery. His daughter, Mrs. Mary Clemmer, still lives on the property. John Hibben, Jr., a hatter, lived north of

the last-named place, at or near the intersection of Church and Morgantown Streets.

On the 31st of August, 1814, an advertisement in the local newspaper announced that "Mr. Manisca, late of Philadelphia, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Uniontown and its vicinity that he proposes teaching dancing and the French language on the following terms: Dancing, \$10 per quarter, \$5 entrance; French language, \$15 per quarter. School commences as soon as a sufficient number of Scholars can be obtained."

The following items have been gathered from the recollections of Mr. Ewing Brownfield concerning the business and appearance of Uniontown from 1815 to 1818:

East of Brownfield's "White Swan" tavern was the blacksmith-shop and scythe-manufactory of Nathaniel Mitchell. Later he moved to where Beeson's flouring-mill now stands, at the confluence of Redstone Creek and Campbell's Run, and there he erected a tilt-hammer, and continued in business for many years.

Next east of the blacksmith-shop above mentioned was a shoe-shop belonging to Christian Keffer (father of John Keffer, now living in Uniontown). Next was the residence of Nathaniel Mitchell, afterwards the residence of Dr. Lewis Marchand, and now owned by Mrs. E. B. Wood.

Maj. George Bentley carried on the saddlery business at the place where Mrs. William Wood now lives. John Stidgers carried on the hatting business in a house which is still standing, and occupied by Mrs. George Rutter. Stidgers was succeeded by John Hendricks. East of Stidgers was David Moreland's blacksmith-shop. Thomas McKibben lived next east. His property was soon after purchased by James C. Seaton, who opened the house as a tavern. It is now the Jennings House. On the opposite side of the alley from the tavern, and east of it, was a large yard used by wagoners. On the present site of the People's Bank, Daniel B. McCarty had a shoe-shop, with his dwelling in the rear. For many years he was the leading shoemaker of the town. John Cupp, a barber, was located where Mr. Ewing Brownfield now lives. The lot where the Eagle Hotel now stands was then owned by Christian Tarr, who dug clay upon it for use in his pottery business. He soon after sold to Ewing McClary, who built the "Eagle" upon it. A log house standing on the lot next east was occupied by a Mr. Harrison as a bake-house and cake-shop. Passing on still eastward, the next establishment was Benjamin Hellen's dry-goods store. Next was Benjamin Campbell's silversmith-shop, and on the corner (where now is Moser's drug-store) was John Campbell's place of business.

On the north side of the street, where now is John Wood's saddlery-shop, was a private residence. Next was the dwelling of Milly Fossett. On the southwest corner of Main and Morgantown Streets lived

Mrs. Lynch, widow of Cornelius Lynch, and mother of Daniel P. Lynch. She kept a cake and beer-shop on the same spot where, prior to 1800, her husband had a brewery.

Mr. Thomas Nesmith gives the following among his recollections of Uniontown at about the period before referred to:

The *Genius of Liberty* office at that time was in a frame building on the south side of Main Street, east of the Collins tavern stand. Gen. Henry Beeson was keeping a store where Isaac Beeson afterwards kept for many years. East of it lived Benjamin Miller, who afterwards kept a tavern in the east end of the town. Robert Skiles lived where now is Calvin Springer's store. Skiles' store was at the place now occupied by Hunt's jewelry-store.

At the time referred to (1815) Zadoc Walker's tavern (now the Spottsylvania House) was in process of erection. His son-in-law, Matthew Irwin, lived west of the tavern stand, where he kept a store. He was afterwards postmaster of Uniontown. Where the Jacob Miller property now is, there was then a brick house owned by the Springers. In that house a store was kept by Richard Berry. The old Jonathan Downer house stood on the corner, where in more recent years Thomas Skiles erected the Concert Hall Block. On the south side of the street, nearly midway between Morgantown Street and Broadway, was the saddlery-shop of John Lewis. Dr. Hugh Campbell kept a drug-store in the house built by himself, and afterwards occupied by Robert Modisett.

In 1815 there were two watch-houses in the borough,—one in the vicinity of the court-house, and one near the Thomas Collins tavern stand, at Main and Morgantown Streets.

A store was kept by Crane & Withrow on Main Street, very near what is now the northeast corner of that street and Broadway,—property later owned by Samuel Harah. John Barr, confectioner, and John Strayer, saddler, carried on their business at the old John Collins tavern stand (now the site of Commercial Block). Andrew Byers kept a public-house and James Lindsey a store in part of this same building. Lindsey's store was afterwards kept by his son-in-law, Samuel Clevinger.

Near where Mrs. Dr. Porter now lives, there was then a silversmith-shop, carried on by Hardesty Walker, a son-in-law of Silas Bailey. Jonathan Rowland, justice of the peace, occupied the brick house east of Dr. Ewing's present residence. Facing the court-house was a small shop kept by Nancy and Mary McCaccan, and well patronized by the children of the borough at that time.

On the south side of the main street above the bank building (now the Southwest Railroad depot) were the stores of George Ebbert, Hugh Thompson, Jacob Beeson, and Reuben and Ellis Bailey, the law-office of John Lyon, a succession of public-

houses, kept respectively by Mrs. Crawford, George Manypenny, and Samuel Salter, and a store kept by one "Doctor" Lickey. On the present Ewing property stood a number of dilapidated buildings occupied for various uses.

A number of items having reference to the business of the borough during the five or six years succeeding the close of the war of 1812-15 are given below, as gleaned from newspapers of that period:

In September, 1816, Thomas Young announced to the public that he "continues to carry on the fulling and dyeing and dressing of cloth at his former stand in Uniontown, and having employed an assistant in the business, who for the space of fifteen years past has been employed in the different factories in Wales," believed that he could give good satisfaction to customers.

In 1819 is found the announcement that "Charles Thirwell (recently from England) begs leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Uniontown that he has commenced the business of joiner, house-carpenter, house-painter, and cabinet-maker."

May 15, 1819, David Shriver gives notice that he will attend at his office in Brownsville to receive proposals in writing for constructing the whole or any part of the road from Uniontown to Washington, Pa. In the same year (June 1, 1819) Samuel Wolverton advertised that he had erected a carding-machine in the Uniontown mill, and would card all kinds of wool in the best manner and at short notice. On the same date Morgan A. Miller announced that he was carrying on the tailoring business "two doors west of Mr. McClelland's tavern," and George Manypenny advertised for "a steady boy to ride post two days of every week."

The following list of tradesmen and those following other occupations in Uniontown in 1819 is taken from the county commissioners' records for that year:

Merchants, J. and S. Y. Campbell.
Tanner, Jacob Miller.
Blacksmith, N. Mitchell.
Wagon-maker, H. Kerns.
Hatter, Samuel Brown.
Cabinet-maker, J. Phillips.
Shoemaker, D. B. McCarty.
Saddler, George Bently.
Carpenter, Enos West.
Chair-maker, J. Vankirk.
Inn-keeper, C. Wiggins.
Attorney, Andrew Stewart.
Printers, Bouvier & Co.
Justice of the Peace, T. Hadden.
Prothonotary, J. St. Clair.
Register, Alexander McClean.
Sheriff, J. Withrow.
Constable, James Winders.
Silversmiths, Walker & Wilson.
Nailer, Campbell Johnson.

Physicians, Campbell & Marchand.
 Schoolmaster, John A. Doune.
 Minister, William Wylie.
 Stone-masons, Bugle & Ferner.
 Iron-master, John Oliphant.
 Manager, A. Dempsey.
 Tailors, Manship & Black.

Tinner, Joseph Kibbler (Kibbler's place of business was advertised as "opposite William McClelland's tavern." Another in the same business soon afterwards was James A. Yerk, whose shop was "one door east of Brownfield's tavern."

An advertisement, dated Oct. 2, 1821, is found in the *Genius of Liberty* of that year, as follows :

"I Public notice hereby give,
 In Union town where I do live,
 I Grindstones keep, and them do sell;
 The grit is good, I make them well.
 With Whet Stones, also, I'll supply
 All those that wish for to buy;
 Good money I will take in pay,
 But paper trash, keep that away.
 Good bargains I will let you have
 If you good money to me give;
 I'll make them honest, good, and just,
 But do not like too long to trust.
 Old debts are often in dispute,
 And likely to bring on lawsuits,
 Therefore 'tis best take care in time,
 The Grind Stone yours, the money mine.
 The weather now gets very cold,
 Bad fires make the women scold;
 Therefore buy grindstones, and keep peace,
 The women then will give you ease.
 The time is now drawn very near
 When you must kill your Hogs and Steers;
 Therefore, buy whetstones right away,
 Then you can butcher any day.
 Take my advice, come on right quick,
 And of my stones have the first pick,
 For I the money want right bad,
 So fare you well, my honest lads.

"Oct. 2, 1821.

PHILIP CREEKBAUM, JR.

"N.B.—All persons indebted to me are requested to make payment before the next FROST, and save costs. P. C."

Creekbaum's grindstone-quarry was seven miles from Uniontown, on John Graham's plantation, two miles from Laurel Hill meeting-house. Office in Uniontown.

In an old list of taxables of Union Borough township for the year 1824, now in possession of George W. Rutter, are found these names of residents of Uniontown at that time, with amount of tax, valuation, and remarks :

John M. Austin, attorney; valuation, \$3770; tax, \$56.50.
 Henry H. Beeson, gentleman; valuation, \$2500; 1 dog.
 Richard Barry, merchant; valuation, \$500; tax, \$5.10; 1 dog.
 Milton Baily, tax, \$4.50.
 James Boyle, bricklayer; valuation, \$500; do. out-lot, 2 acres; 1 dog.

Barney Boyle, single; valuation, \$120; tax, \$1.20.
 Jesse Beeson, farmer; valuation, \$800; tax, \$9.20.
 Ellis Baily, gentleman; \$4450, and dog, horse, and cow; tax, \$51.50.
 Bank of Union, valuation \$2500.
 Thomas Brownfield, inn-keeper; valuation, \$3000; 9 cattle, 1 dog; 1½ acres outlot. at \$150; tax, \$39.20.
 Everhart Bierer, valuation, \$700; 1 cow and two dogs; tax, \$11.90.
 James Brinton, hatter; \$60.
 Henry Beeson, miller, grain- and fulling-mill; valuation, \$7800.
 Isaac Beeson, merchant; valuation, \$5780; tax, \$55.70.
 Richard Bierer, clerk, \$300; tax, \$3.
 Hugh Campbell, doctor; \$1740.
 Thomas Collins, \$2500, and 2 out-lots.
 Samuel Y. Campbell, merchant; \$2500.
 Elijah Crossland, butcher.
 William Crawford, saddler.
 Philip S. Crieckbaum, hatter.
 Samuel Carroll, nig.; laborer; \$60.
 Ephraim Douglass, N. R.; valuation, \$4150.
 John Dawson, attorney; tax, \$35.10.
 Jonathan Downer, N. R.; tax, \$20.
 Ephraim Douglass, student; \$120; tax, \$3.
 Nathaniel Ewing, attorney; valuation, \$200.
 George Ebbert, merchant.
 William Ebbert, hatter.
 Thornton Flemming, minister; \$500.
 Frederick, nig.
 Robert Kinkad.
 David Moorland, blacksmith.
 John Miller, tanner; valuation, \$7500.
 David Lewis, barber.
 Thomas Lewis, tailor.
 William McClelland, inn-keeper.
 Lewis Marchand, doctor.
 Benjamin Miller, inn-keeper.
 Ewing McCleary, inn-keeper.
 Jacob B. Miller, attorney.
 Nathaniel Mitchell, commissioner.
 Jacob Ott, hatter.
 Thomas Prentice, laborer.
 James Piper, attorney.
 Widow Price.
 John Rutter, gentleman.
 James C. Seaton, inn-keeper.
 Zadoc Springer, N. R.
 Andrew Stewart, attorney.
 Robert Skiles, merchant.
 Dennis Springer's heirs.
 James Shriver, gentleman.
 Daniel Sturgeon, doctor.
 Hugh Thompson, merchant.
 Cornelius Vanderhoof, laborer.
 Thomas Wharton, shoemaker.
 Zadoc Walker, inn-keeper.
 James Winders, constable.
 John Wood, horse-doctor.
 Enos West, carpenter.
 William Wood, saddler.
 Jacob Wood, nig.
 James A. Yerk, tinner.

The following notes appear on the last page of the transcript:

Stephen Becket, come in, valuation, \$120.
 William Carroll, b. maker, valuation, \$160; come in.
 Jonathan Binns, s. master, valuation, \$10.
 Thomas Ewing, gentleman, come of age, \$120.
 Henry Haws, miller, come in, \$120.
 Ewing Brownfield, clerk, come of age, \$120.
 Samuel Winder, inn-keeper, come in, \$210.
 Thomas McKibbin, prothonotary, come in, \$20.15.
 Moses Shaw, laborer, come in, \$60.
 Matty Hall, woman from J. Beeson, \$100.
 David Mathas, laborer, single man, come in, \$120.
 William Brown, laborer, single, come in, \$120.
 Robert Hemphill, saddler, single, come in, \$120.
 Joseph McGee, blacksmith, single, come in, \$60.
 James Shay, tailor, come in, \$120.
 John Lewis, one lot, valuation, \$500.
 Wilson Patrick, single, come of age, \$120.
 Edward Gavin, baker, come in, \$200.
 Thomas Haymaker, blacksmith, \$210.
 James Cannon, hatter, come in, \$200.
 John Wesley Philips, single, come of age, \$120.
 Mike, a colored man, come in, laborer, \$60.
 Isaac Skiles, 1 dog, \$10.
 James Morrow, tailor, single, come in, \$120.
 John Sankston, clerk, single, come in, \$120.
 Thomas McDonald, c. maker, come of age, \$120.
 John McCleary, s. smith, come in, 150.
 Josh McClelland, farmer, \$120, S. M., come of age.
 Samuel Starns, farmer, \$120, come of age.
 United States [?], the bank house, \$2500; do. Mrs. Lyons' house, \$1200, and orchard of D., \$250.
 Bank of United States [?], 1 house and lot, \$1200; 1 out-lot, \$200.

THE VISIT OF LA FAYETTE IN 1825.

A notable event in the history of Uniontown, and one which is still fresh in the memory of some of the older citizens of the borough, was the visit, in May, 1825, of the Marquis de La Fayette, who had landed in America in the previous year, and having extended his tour from the seaboard to the Ohio, proceeded thence eastward, across Washington County, to the Monongahela, and to the county-seat of Fayette. In anticipation of his coming to Uniontown, a committee of correspondence and reception was appointed, composed of Col. Samuel Evans, Thomas Irwin, Andrew Stewart, John Dawson, and Robert Skiles. This committee addressed a letter of invitation to the nation's distinguished guest, in which they said:

"GENERAL LA FAYETTE:

"The citizens of Fayette County, participating in the universal joy diffused by your visit to the United States, have appointed the undersigned to congratulate you upon your safe arrival, to express the grateful sense they entertain for the brilliant services you have rendered to this country, and respectfully to say that, if convenience and inclination would permit the extension of your tour to this part of the Union, they would delight to manifest that respect and veneration for your person which they have always entertained for your character.

"When the tie which bound us to Great Britain

was dissolved, this western country presented to the eye of the observer a vast wilderness inhabited by savages. It would not but be gratifying to your feelings now to observe the astonishing change, the wonderful contrast; and be assured, sir, it would be highly gratifying to our feelings to do honor to him who so essentially contributed to produce our present happy condition, to display our attachment to the principles of the Revolution by evincing gratitude to the one who, surrounded by the splendors of nobility and comforts of wealth at home, risked his life and his fortune in defense of a destitute and an oppressed people abroad, and to express our regard for the rights of mankind by greeting with a hearty welcome the man who has been the uniform friend of liberty and the determined enemy of tyranny both in Europe and America."

La Fayette having signified his acceptance of the invitation, was met on his arrival at Washington, Pa., by Col. Evans and other members of the Uniontown committee, who then at once sent back a communication to their borough authorities as follows:

"WASHINGTON, PA., Wednesday,
 May 25, 1825, 6 o'clock P.M.

"General La Fayette arrived at 5 P.M. He will leave this place to-morrow morning early, will breakfast at Hillsborough, dine at Brownsville, and sup and lodge at Uniontown. This arrangement is fixed; you may act with certainty."

In accordance with the arrangements above indicated, the Marquis, with his son, George Washington La Fayette, and his private secretary, Monsieur Le Vasseur, left Washington on the morning of the 26th, escorted by the Fayette County committee, and proceeded by way of Brownsville to Uniontown, where the greatest enthusiasm prevailed in view of the expected arrival of the honored guest, and where very extensive preparations had been made to receive him. The borough, particularly its main street and the approaches to the court-house, had been gayly decorated for the occasion with arches and evergreens; military companies, both infantry and artillery, were rendezvoused there to march in column as a guard of honor, and all the people of the town, with great crowds from the surrounding country, were waiting in anxiety and excitement to join in the acclamation which was to greet the hero of the day.

The following account of the arrival of La Fayette at Uniontown and the succeeding ceremonies is from an issue of the *Genius of Liberty*, published a few days after the great event:

"On Thursday, about eleven o'clock A.M., the Honorable Albert Gallatin arrived, escorted by a detachment of the Fayette Guards, commanded by Capt. Wood. He was met in the vicinity of the town by Capt. Beeson, at the head of the Union Volunteers, and by them conducted to Mr. Walker's Hotel. The Youghiogheny Blues, commanded by Capt. Smith,

and the Pennsylvania Blues, commanded by Capt. McClelland, arrived also early in the day, and the citizens in great numbers began to throng the streets. The artillery, under the command of Capt. Gorley, was posted on an eminence at the west end of the town, with orders to give notice of the approach of General La Fayette.

"The day was uncommonly fine and pleasant. About half-past five o'clock P.M. the General's proximity to town was announced by a discharge of thirteen guns. The Volunteer Companies, under the command of Major Lynch, were stationed on the hill near the residence of the late J. Beeson. At six the General arrived at that point, and the procession was formed agreeably to the order previously arranged by the marshals of the day. General La Fayette was drawn by four elegant bays in a neat barouche; on each horse was a postillion dressed in white with a blue sash. George Washington La Fayette was driven tandem by Mr. Stockton in his elegant barouche, and Mr. Le Vasseur rode with John M. Austin, Esq., in a gig. The procession passed along the main street, under the two triumphal arches, to the court-house; here the General left his carriage and entered the pavilion prepared for his reception, where he was met by the Hon. Albert Gallatin and Gen. E. Douglass."

[Here follows a report of the address of welcome delivered by the Hon. Albert Gallatin, the reply of La Fayette, and the adjournment of the company to Walker's Hotel (now the "Spottsylvania House") for the evening's entertainment.] La Fayette and Mr. Gallatin had been warm personal friends many years previously, and now, after a long separation, they met and embraced each other with an emotion and fervor which was extremely affecting to those who witnessed it.

"At an early hour an elegant supper was served, of which the General and suite and a large company of gentlemen partook. On the right of Gen. La Fayette was placed Gen. Douglass, on his left the Hon. Albert Gallatin, and to the right of Gen. Douglass, Governor Morrow (of Ohio) and his aides, and to the left of Mr. Gallatin Judge Baird and the Revolutionary soldiers. After supper toasts were drank and the company retired. . . .

"In the evening the whole town was illuminated. On the following morning, at six o'clock A.M., the General set out, in company with Mr. Gallatin, for the residence of the latter, escorted by a number of the Union Volunteers, mounted, the marshals, the committee of escort, and many citizens. They stopped a few minutes at Brownfieldtown; at Geneva the escort was joined by the Fayette Guards, and after passing through the town amidst a numerous assemblage of citizens, they proceeded to the farm of Mr. Gallatin; here a multitude had assembled to greet the distinguished benefactor of the human race. Mr. Gallatin's house was thrown open, and the great concourse which thronged about it received from him the most affec-

tionate welcome. His best liquors were spread in profusion on the tables, and great pains were taken to give the crowd of anxious visitors an introduction to the General. The next day, as the General returned from Mr. Gallatin's, he was received in Geneva with great enthusiasm, especially by the ladies, with the lady of Capt. Wood at their head. They were ranged on the sidewalk with garlands of flowers in their hands, which they gracefully waved and strewed before him. On his arrival in Union he was again met by a crowd of citizens. The ladies of Uniontown had assembled *en masse*, dressed in white, and most beautifully bedecked with wreaths of roses and bunches of flowers in their hands, which they waved as he passed, in token of the grateful feeling with which they were affected. After the General alighted from his carriage he was introduced to them in the piazza of Mrs. Walker's house, to which they had repaired for that purpose, and he was pleased to express much satisfaction at this flattering testimony of respect. The arches were again most splendidly illuminated throughout the evening. . . ."

The following account, written by William Thompson, at that time a teacher in Madison College, was published in the *National Journal* of June 7, 1825:

"General La Fayette has paid us his promised visit; and truly the reception which he has had from the people of Uniontown and his exalted countryman, Mr. Gallatin, has been worthy of the great occasion which called forth such extraordinary honors.

"For several days previous to the General's arrival at this place, our citizens were actively engaged in making suitable preparations. Two beautiful and well-constructed arches were thrown across the main street. A platform, elegantly decorated, was put up near the court-house, on which it was determined to receive and address the General. The ladies of the place seemed to vie with each other in decorating the arches and the platform. When completed, the arch displayed a good share of taste and beauty. We noticed on the one at the east end of the town the following inscription: 'Lessons to Tyrants!' 'York and Brandywine!' On the opposite side: 'Friends of Freedom!' 'Washington and La Fayette.' This arch was surmounted with an eagle bearing the American flag. We also noticed on the arch at the west end of the town the following sentiment:

" 'La Fayette, l'Ami de l'Homme! "

This was so placed as to take the General's eye at his entrance into the town. On the reverse we observed the following lines under the memorable date 1776:

" 'Our choicest welcome hereby is expressed
In heartfelt homage to the Nation's Guest.' "

"It was understood the General would arrive at Uniontown on the evening of Thursday, the 26th inst. The Hon. Albert Gallatin, who had been invited to address the General on his arrival, reached town about twelve o'clock. He was met by the Union Vol-

unteers, under the command of Capt. Beeson, and entered the town under a discharge of artillery. Soon after this two other companies of volunteers arrived from Connellsville and the vicinity. Much company continued to arrive until five o'clock. About this time General La Fayette, in an open carriage drawn by four horses, with four drivers suitably attired, entered the town. He was followed by his son, Col. George Washington La Fayette, and Mr. Le Vasseur, private secretary to the General, in another carriage. Afterwards followed a great number of our most respectable citizens, in gigs and on horseback, the marshals, committee of arrangements, etc., etc. We noticed Gen. Markle, Gen. Beeson, and several other Field Officers in full uniform. As the cavalcade approached the town thirteen rounds were fired from the Artillery. The three companies of Volunteers also kept up a *feu de joie*.

"In passing through the main street the General bowed repeatedly to the ladies, who were ranged at the different windows. The townspeople and other spectators on each side of the street remained uncovered as the General passed on to the platform, near the Court-House. There he alighted, and after remaining a short time, rose to receive the address of Mr. Gallatin . . . After the delivery of the address and the reply the spectators joined in three hearty cheers to the General and the orator, who then retired to Mr. Walker's Hotel. The evening was spent in gaiety and hilarity. Every one who requested it had the honor of an introduction, and the conduct of the General was universally pleasing. After daylight the town was illuminated in honor of its distinguished visitors. . . ."

On the morning of the 29th of May, 1825, Gen. La Fayette, accompanied by Col. Samuel Evans and several other members of the reception committee, with a large cavalcade of citizens, left Uniontown and proceeded on his way to Pittsburgh. The committee accompanied him as far as Elizabethtown, Allegheny Co., where the final parting took place, and he was received by a similar committee from Pittsburgh, escorted by Maj.-Gen. Markle and Maj. Alexander, with two companies of artillery.

UNION VOLUNTEERS.

The uniformed company of "Union Volunteers" which took so prominent a part in the ceremonies attendant on the reception to Gen. La Fayette in 1825 was formed in 1823. The first meeting for organization was held on the 23d of August in that year, on which occasion articles of association were adopted and signed by the following-named persons:

John B. Trevor.	William Gregg.
Samuel Evans.	James Shriver.
Robert Skiles.	Wilson Swain.
James A. Yerk.	Daniel Black.
Thomas Patton.	John Lewis.
Richard Beeson.	Isaac Wood.

John Milson.	John W. Beck.
William Crawford.	William Ebert.
George Rine.	Henry H. Griffith.
Daniel P. Lynch.	Jesse Covert.
Joseph Akens.	Caleb Chevorent.
James Piper.	James Hibben, Jr.
James Ebert.	Jacob Poundstone.
Joseph Faucett.	Thomas Simons.
Henry Ebert.	Andrew McMaster.
N. G. Smith.	Abraham Beagle.
A. Madison.	B. R. Merchand.
Morgan A. Miller.	Isaac Beeson.
David Victor.	Hugh Campbell.
Thomas J. Miller.	Seth Wood.
Joseph P. McClelland.	Thomas Irwin.
Edward Hooper.	Andrew Craig.
Andrew Stewart.	Hardesty Walker.
Edward Hyde.	William Hamilton.
Alexander Turner.	John Rutter.
William Walker.	John Winder.
Samuel M. Clement.	Jacob B. Miller.
William Bryson.	R. C. Wood.
John M. Hadden.	Benjamin Clark.
Thomas Greenland.	Matthew Clark.
Ewing Brownfield.	Eli M. Gregg.
Samuel Yeakle.	Thomas J. Miller.
John Dawson.	

The by-laws designated the association as the "Union Volunteers," and it was provided by Section 3 that "the members of the company shall meet for parade at the court-house in Union town at 10 o'clock A.M., on the fourth Saturday of August, September, and October, the 22d of February, and 1st of May."

In October, 1823, the officers of the "Volunteers" (as shown by the company roll, which is still in existence) were: Captain, John B. Trevor; First Lieutenant, Seth Wood; Second Lieutenant, John Lewis; First Sergeant, James Hibben; Second Sergeant, Alexander Turner; Third Sergeant, Joseph Akens; Fourth Sergeant, Daniel Black.

And the following named were designated as the musicians of the company: J. B. Miller, John Beck, William Morris, Alfred Meason, clarinet; Wm. Lee, George Meason, John Rini, Benjamin Miller, flute; Edward Hoff, fife; William M. Mutton, side drum; Thomas Bryant, bass drum.

At a meeting of the company held May 3, 1824, "A motion was made by Capt. John B. Trevor to form a battalion by joining with the Fayette Blues of Brownsville and the Youghiogheny Blues of Connellsville, if the two said companies should agree to the same. The voice of the company being called for, it was agreed to by a large majority of the company."

On the 2d of May, 1825, at a meeting of the company, it was

"Resolved, That a committee, to consist of five persons, be appointed to co-operate with any committee that may be appointed by the Town Council to ascertain the precise time when Gen. La Fayette will visit this place and to make suitable arrangements for his reception, and that they appoint some person to deliver an address to him accordingly. Maj. Evans

Hugh Campbell, John Dawson, James Piper, and Jacob B. Miller were the members fixed on to compose this committee.

Resolved, That so soon as the time of his arrival shall have been ascertained the committee shall make it known by publication in the *Genius of Liberty* and *American Observer*, and shall invite the several volunteer corps of this county and the adjoining counties to join us in welcoming the Nation's Guest."

The prominent part taken by the Volunteers (then under command of Capt. Beeson) in the reception of La Fayette at Uniontown has already been noticed in the account of that event.

The company participated in an unusually grand military display at a Fourth of July celebration held in the year 1826 at Uniontown, on which occasion Col. Samuel Evans was president of the day; Daniel P. Lynch, vice-president; and the Hon. Thomas Irwin, orator of the day. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic celebrations ever held in Fayette County.

A general muster of the military of this section was held near Uniontown on the 8th and 9th of September, 1831. The event was mentioned as follows in the minute-book of the Union Volunteers:

"The companies present were the Fayette Cavalry, Capt. William Walker; Lafayette Artillerists, Capt. Thomas Patton; Youghiogheny Blues (infantry from Connellsville), Capt. Joseph Rogers; Addison Blues (infantry from Smithfield, Somerset Co.), Capt. Endsley; Pennsylvania Blues (infantry), Capt. Allen; Youghiogheny Greens (rifles from New Haven), Capt. H. Blackstone; Youghiogheny Sharpshooters (rifles from Smithfield, Somerset Co.), Capt. Ewing; Union Volunteers (infantry), Capt. Beeson.

"The field-officers were Col. Samuel Evans, colonel commandant of the First Regiment Fayette Volunteers; Maj. Ewing Brownfield and Maj. Jacob Murphy, of the regiment; Joshua B. Howell, adjutant; Maj. Piper, from Smithfield; Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Beeson, with his aides, Joseph Torrence and R. P. Flennikin; Brig.-Gen. Solomon G. Krepps and aides, William Murphy and James H. Patterson.

"The field of parade was that owned by Lucius W. Stockton, Esq., west of his residence, adjacent to the National road, which he generously threw open for the purpose. Comfortable quarters were furnished for the visiting troops by the committee.

"The troops exhibited a fine appearance and correct movements. Harmony and good order prevailed during the parade. The visiting troops were escorted into and out of town by the 'Union Volunteers' and 'Lafayette Artillerists,' and on their departure expressed their high gratification with their visit. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*"

On the 17th of August, 1835, Joshua B. Howell was elected captain, William B. Roberts, first lieutenant, and William McDonald, second lieutenant of the Union Volunteers. A grand field-parade was held at Uniontown on the 29th and 30th of September and 1st of October in that year, of which the following account is taken from the company record:

"The companies assembled at the grand parade were the Union Volunteers, Capt. Howell; Bellsville Artillerists, Capt. Gregg; Brownsville Artillerists, Capt. More; Mount Pleasant Blues, under the command of its first lieutenant; Youghiogheny

Blues, Capt. White; Fayette Cavalry, Capt. Oliphant; Monongahela Cavalry, Capt. Simonson.

"The companies assembled in parade order on Tuesday, at 10 A.M., when Col. W. Redick assumed the command, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Phillips, Majs. Morly and Francis, and by Adj. Brownfield. The troops were marched out of town to the meadow near the bridge, at the west end of the borough, the property of James Todd, politely offered to the military by the proprietor, where the usual military evolutions were performed, when the corps was received by Maj.-Gen. Johns, with his aides, Majs. Flennikin, Jackson, and Gardner. On the last day of the parade (Thursday) the visiting troops were escorted out of town by the Union Volunteers; great good will and harmony characterized the 'three great days.'"

The officers of the company elected Aug. 15, 1842, were: Captain, William McCleary; First Lieutenant, Francis L. Wilkinson; Second Lieutenant, John Knight.

The following transcript from the company record shows the action taken by the Volunteers at a meeting held at Uniontown, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1846, viz.:

"Whereas a call has been made by the President of the United States for one infantry regiment of volunteers to serve in the Mexican war, and the Union Volunteers being called out to know if they will offer their services,

"We, the subscribers, members of the Union Volunteers and others, hereby agree and do offer our services to the President of the United States to serve as members of the Union Volunteer Company, if it shall raise the requisite number, and under its present officers, to serve to the end of the Mexican war unless sooner discharged.

"Witness our hands this 24th day of November, 1846: Capt. Samuel S. Austin, M. S. Stanley, Edmund Beeson, John B. Gorley, Robert W. Jones, R. Skiles Austin, Richard Irwin, Anzi S. Fuller, Thomas R. Davidson, George D. Swearingen, Eli M. Gregg, Abalom Guiler, Edmund Rine, W. B. West, John McCuen, Alfred Howell, John Sturgeon, J. R. Crawford, Joshua B. Howell, John Sutton, C. H. Beeson, R. M. Walker, W. P. Wells, W. W. Smith, R. T. Galloway, Benjamin Desilems, Evan Shriver, Elijah Sader, A. M. Gorley, William Freeman, Abraham Johnson."

The Union Volunteers did not, as a company, enter the United States service, but many of its members went to Mexico in Capt. Quail's company of Col. William B. Roberts' regiment, as noticed in the general military history of the county.

In 1855 the company took the name of "Cameron Union Volunteers," in compliment to the Hon. Simon Cameron, from whom, in consequence, it received the gift of a beautiful silk flag, with a fine sword to each of the commissioned officers. The presentation speech was made by Alfred Patterson, in behalf of Mr. Cameron, and was responded to by Capt. C. E. Swearingen for the company.

In December, 1857, the Volunteers passed a resolution tendering their services to the President of the United States to serve in Utah against the Mormons. The tender was signed by Capt. C. E. Swearingen and twenty-three other members of the company; but their services were not required.

On the 11th of December, 1858, Andrew Stewart,

Jr., was elected¹ captain of the company, and Peter Heck first lieutenant.

The last record of any business connected with the company, is a return roll dated June 6, 1859. This roll contains the names of fifty-six members, including Capt. Andrew Stewart, Jr., Peter Heck, first lieutenant, Thomas Brownfield, second lieutenant, Thomas M. Fee, orderly sergeant.

On the back of the last entry (June 6, 1859) in the record-book of the Union Volunteers is written, without date or signature, the following remark:

"Thus ends the career of one of the oldest and best companies ever organized under the militia ordinance. Many of the members have awakened the patriotism of senators and representatives of their country, and left names which gild the history of their country, and some have left their bones to bleach on the battle-grounds of Mexico."

FACTS FROM THE BOROUGH RECORDS.

The oldest volume of borough records now in existence commences with the date Monday, May 16, 1842. It appears that before this time (1842) the borough authorities had decided to build a new market-house on a site other than that occupied by the old one, which had been in use for many years. It stood on a lot south of and adjoining Thomas Collins' hotel property. It was a frame building, about twenty-five by fifty feet in dimensions, not divided into stalls, but rented by the borough to four occupants. Everard Bierer, Elijah Crossman, Lewis Mabley, and others rented it in this way. When the Council resolved to build a new market-house in place of this old one the heirs of Thomas Collins regarded this action as a vacation of the old premises, and accordingly claimed the property. In relation to this question the Council resolved, on the 6th of June, 1842, "That the burgess and Joseph Riley be appointed to wait on A. Stewart, Esq., to see what are his views with respect to the ground on which the market-house now stands, and report at the next meeting." No report of this committee is found, and on the 2d of January, 1843, Messrs. Crawford and Bierer were appointed a committee "to wait on A. Stewart & Co. relative to the market-house, to ascertain what he will give to [have the borough?] abandon the present location of the market-house."

The controversy as to the old market-house site appears to have continued for some years, for in

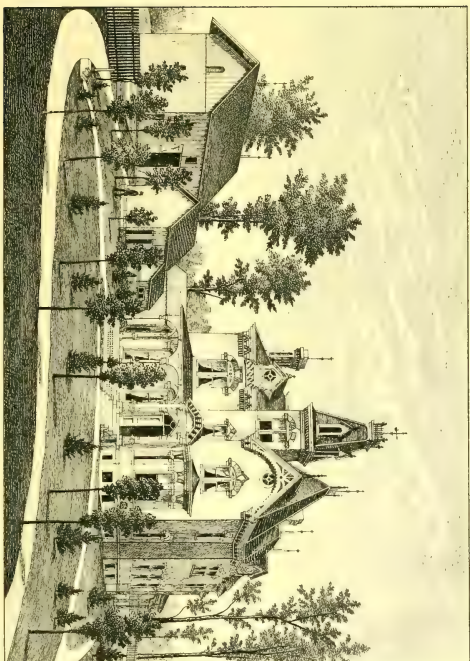
April, 1844, F. Bierer was appointed by the Council "to investigate the facts in reference to the suit expected with A. Stewart for the old market-house property." And again, in the records of the Council, Jan. 28, 1851, is found that, in reference to "Andrew Stewart *vs.* the Burgess and Town Council of Union Borough in case of the Old Market-House," it was ordered that James Veech be paid \$15 for services as attorney for the borough. Finally the land in question became the property of Mr. Stewart.

The matter of the erection of a new market-house came up at a meeting of the Council on the 14th of March, 1843, when, on motion of William B. Roberts, the following preamble and resolution were adopted, viz.: "Whereas, owing to the rapid increase of our Borough, it is believed to be necessary, for the convenience of our Citizens, that there should be Two Market-houses, and resolved, therefore, that we erect an additional Market-House on the Public Ground deeded to the Citizens of Jacob's First and Second Additions by Jacob Beeson (deceased). Passes unanimously." It was also "Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to draft plans for the New Market-House." At a meeting of the Council on the 23d of March it was resolved "That the Draft handed in by W. B. Roberts for a Market-House, to be Sixty feet long and twenty-four feet wide, be adopted." W. B. Roberts, John Bradbury, and James Veech were appointed a committee "to perfect the plan, and with power to contract for building a market-house."

On the 24th of April, the same year, the Council resolved "That the petition of sundry citizens for a delay of confirming and accepting the proposals for building the market-house be laid on the table." At the same meeting it was resolved "that the building committee enter into an agreement with Barry at once to build the market-house." On the 2d of May following, the Council "adjourned to view the public ground where the market-house is to be built, and resolved that the house be built so as to run from east to west." On a review of the ground "Took a reconsideration of the resolution, and resolved That it be built so as that the northeast corner be six feet from Arch Street and eighteen feet from Market or South Street."

A contract was made by this committee with Robert L. Barry to build the new house at \$1350, and on the 7th of August, 1843, it was ordered by the Council "That Robert L. Barry be paid \$350, first payment on the New Market-House," the building being then under roof, according to contract. Later payments were made to him as follows, viz.: Oct. 2, 1843, second payment, \$350; Nov. 10, 1843, \$650, in full of the contract. On the 1st of January, 1844, a bill of \$138.60 was allowed to him for extra work. August 7, 1843, it was ordered that A. G. Crusen be paid \$40 for materials and work done in repairing the old market-house.

¹ The last entry in the company book shows that Andrew Stewart, Jr., was elected captain of the Cameron Union Volunteers, Dec. 11, 1858. There seems, however, to be an unexplained discrepancy between this record and the fact that Capt. Thomas M. Fee holds a commission signed by Governor William F. Packard, and dated June 6, 1859, reciting that "Thomas M. Fee, being duly elected and returned, is hereby commissioned Captain of the Cameron Union Volunteers of the Uniformed Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the Second Brigade of the 17th Division, composed of the uniformed militia of the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington, and Greene." At the same time C. E. Swearingen was commissioned brigadier-general.



RESIDENCE OF A. C. NUTT, UNIONTOWN, PA.

On the 16th of November (1843) the Council invited proposals "for plastering the whole of the upstairs of the Market-House." It was ordered that two chimneys be built and two stoves procured. When finished, the upper part of the new house was used for a Council room. In December of the same year William Ebbert was appointed "to take charge of the Town Hall and Market-House." In 1844 he was appointed market-master at a salary of \$65 per annum.

The market stalls were in the south end of the present building. They were eight in number, opening from the main passages by arches about six feet wide, and were rented by the year at \$15 per year. Jacob Ott was market-master from 1845 to 1847, inclusive; John Rutter, weigh-master and market-master in 1848; and G. D. McClellan in 1849-51. Rutter received for his services as market-master \$25, and as weigh-master, two-fifths of the fees of the hay-scales and coal sufficient for his own use."

The old hay-scales were erected in 1835, as appears from the following action taken by the Council March 13, 1844, viz.: "The Committee on Hay Scales reported that he could not find that there had been any order issued to L. W. Stockton on account of payments made by him for erecting the same; Therefore Resolved, that whereas the Council having agreed to appropriate the sum of twenty-five dollars in the year 1835 towards erecting the Hay Scales, and no evidence appearing that it had been paid over to said Stockton, it was therefore Ordered, that L. W. Stockton shall be entitled to a credit of twenty-five dollars, with nine years' interest on same up to this date, amounting in all to \$38.50."

On the 27th of May, 1842, the Council awarded to David Veech one hundred and fifty dollars, and to C. B. Snyder two hundred and fifty dollars, for damages sustained by the opening of Fayette Street. In 1843 an election was held to ascertain the minds of the voters on the proposed opening of certain thoroughfares, viz.: Union Street, Brant's Alley, and Turner's Alley. A majority was found to be against such opening.

The placing of the town clock in the court-house tower resulted from the following action of the Council, July 26, 1847:

"The petition of two hundred and upwards of the Citizens of the Borough of Uniontown, praying that Council purchase a Town Clock for the Borough, to be placed in the cupola of the Court-House, with other papers relating to the same, was presented. On motion, Resolved, That the sum of five hundred dollars be and same is hereby appropriated to purchase a Town Clock with three faces and hands, to be placed in the new Court-House for the use of the Borough, which resolution was carried unanimously.

"On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Bailey, Beeson, and Barton, were appointed to carry into effect the above resolution by making all necessary inquiries, purchasing clock, etc."

The clock was accordingly purchased, and soon

afterwards placed in its present position in the court-house tower.

In 1859 the Council ordered the widening of a narrow lane known as Middle Alley to a breadth of forty feet from Main to Penn Street, to form the thoroughfare now known as Broadway. The opening, however, was not then accomplished, and the matter rested until January, 1867, when it was revived. The new plan was to open the street to the width of the Harah lot. In the summer of that year an agreement was made with Mrs. Harah for the purchase of the lot at \$1800, and with Jonathan G. Allen for his lot at \$200. On the 10th of September, 1867, the committee on streets were authorized "to notify Mrs. Harah to vacate the premises now occupied by her, and to remove the materials on the same by the 20th of October, 1867, and that said committee take out an order from court for opening the new street over the same;" but this order was not carried into effect. In the spring of 1868, Dr. Smith Fuller purchased the lot, the old buildings of Mrs. Harah were demolished, and Broadway was laid out as it exists at the present time.

LIST OF BOROUGH OFFICERS.

The first officers of the borough of Uniontown at its incorporation (1796) were Ephraim Douglass, burgess; Joseph Huston, Thomas Collins, assistants; Jacob Knapp, high constable. For a period of forty-five years succeeding that time no list can be given, for the reason that all the borough records prior to the year 1842 were destroyed by fire. The following list of borough officers includes those who have been elected and served from that year until the present time, viz.:

BURGESSES.

1842. P. N. Hook.	1860. Jesse B. Ramsey.
1843. Samuel McDonald.	1861. James G. Johnson.
1844. John H. Deford.	1862. Armstrong Hadden.
1845. William Bailey.	1863. T. A. Haldeman.
1846. Jonathan D. Springer.	1864. G. W. K. Minor.
1847. Daniel Smith.	1865. G. W. K. Minor.
1848. William Stumph.	1866. James D. Ramsey.
1849-50. M. W. Irwin.	1867-69. Marshall N. Lewis.
1851. William P. Wells.	1870-72. Marshall N. Lewis.
1852. S. Duncan Oliphant.	1873. John Holmes.
1853. Daniel Smith.	1874. Marshall N. Lewis.
1854. B. F. Hellen.	1875-76. E. M. Hewitt.
1855. Ethelbert P. Oliphant.	1877. George W. Foulkes.
1856. Benjamin F. Hellen.	1878. George W. Foulkes.
1857. C. E. Swearingen.	1879. George W. Foulkes.
1858-59. Jesse B. Ramsey.	1880-81. Alexander McClean.

COUNCIL.

1842. W. B. Roberts.	1843. James Piper.
Joseph Wiley.	Alfred McClelland.
Frederick Bierer.	John Mustard.
William Crawford.	1844. Armstrong Hadden.
D. H. Phillips.	William Reddick.
John Bradbury.	Smith Fuller.
Isaac Wood.	1845. Isaac Beeson.
Daniel Huston.	Samuel T. Lewis.
C. G. Page.	William Wilson.

1846. Jesse King. W. D. Barclay. George Menson.	1864. William A. Donaldson. 1865. William D. Barclay. James T. Gorley. Eleazer Robinson.	1879. William B. McCormick. George L. West. Addison R. Palmer. Edward Cronin.	1880. Edward Cronin. Ellis B. Snyder. 1881. William B. McCormick. Albert G. Beeson. Henry Nabors. Alonzo P. Bowie. J. W. Miller. John Manaway.
1847. Ellis Bailey. Zalmon Laddington. William Ebbert.	1866. Thomas H. Lewis. Hugh L. Rankin. Thomas King.	1880. Smith Fuller. William B. McCormick. Ellis Bailey. Thomas Hadden.	
1848. William Maquilklin. Levi Downer. William Stone.	1867. Ellis B. Dawson. G. W. K. Minor. Charles H. Beeson.		
1849. J. L. Wylie. E. B. Dawson. John Keffer.	1868. William A. Donaldson. Thomas King. Charles H. Rush.		
1850. Eleazer Robinson. E. D. Oliphant. Robert Boyle.	1869. William Doran. Daniel Downer. Ellis Bailey. G. W. K. Minor. Thomas G. King. J. I. Gorley.		
1851. Alfred McClelland. John W. Phillips. John Cannon. Daniel Downer.	1870. John H. McClelland. John Jones.		
1852. W. W. Stumph. Charles King. Clement Wood. E. Baily Dawson.	1872. G. W. K. Minor. Smith Fuller. Flavius D. Titlo. Thomas Prentice.		
1853. F. C. Robinson. Ellis B. Dawson. John W. Barr.	1873. Smith Fuller. A. E. Willson. C. H. Livingston. S. M. Baily. J. M. Hadden. William Thorndell.		
1854. J. K. Ewing. Ewing Brownfield. D. M. Springer.	1874. Smith Fuller. William Beeson. R. Knight. William Thorndell. J. M. Oglevee. J. V. A. Donaldson. Daniel Kane. ¹		
1855. Benjamin F. Hellen. William Doran. J. A. Downer.	1875. Smith Fuller. Isaac Mesmore. Ellis Bailey. W. H. Wilhelm. James T. Gorley. Daniel Kaine.		
1856. Charles H. Beeson. F. C. Robinson. R. G. Hopwood. William Maquilklin.	1876. Henry Delany. William Hunt. John N. Dawson. John K. Beeson. Ellis Bailey. P. McClure.		
1857. Daniel Smith. R. Miller. R. Bunting. J. C. Redburn. J. Skiles, Jr.	1877. Alpheus Beall. William Hunt. William A. Donaldson. Thomas Hadden. W. H. Rutter. Thomas Jaquett.		
1858. J. Skiles, Jr. F. C. Robinson. John Collins. C. E. Swearingen.	1878. William Hunt. Thomas Hadden. B. M. Bailey. Joseph White. Frank Stevens. Addison R. Palmer.		
1859. Frederick Bierer. J. L. Redburn. John S. Harsh. J. H. Springer.	1879. Joseph White.		
1860. Daniel Smith. Ellis Bailey. N. Brownfield.			
1861. L. D. Beall. M. N. Lewis. J. K. Ewing.			
1862. William Beeson. Andrew B. Bryson. D. Downer.			
1863. E. B. Wood. Ellis Bailey. William Doran.			
1864. Charles S. Seaton. E. G. Roddy.			

CLERKS OF COUNCIL.

1796. Samuel King.	1848-49. A. O. Patterson.
1842-45. George W. Rutter.	1850-52. G. T. Greenland.
1845. C. B. Snyder.	1853-77. George W. Rutter.
1846-47. James Piper.	1877-81. Thomas Fenn.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1840. James Lindsey.	1860. Daniel Smith.
Clement Wood.	1861. Jonathan D. Springer. ²
1845. Daniel Smith.	1862. T. A. Haldeman.
William W. Stumph.	1865. Marshall N. Lewis. ³
1850. James A. Morris.	1867. T. A. Haldeman.
Daniel Smith.	1869. John Holmes. ³
1855. John L. Means.	

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The borough of Uniontown has had fire apparatus and companies for the extinguishment of fires⁴ for nearly eighty years. The earliest record showing this fact is found in the minutes of the commissioners of Fayette County, under date of Jan. 28, 1802, viz.: "A committee, Jonathan Rowland, James Allen, and John Stigers, appointed by the Burgesses of Union Town to ascertain what sum the commissioners of the county will contribute for the purchase of a fire-engine for the use of the town, this day made application to the commissioners."

The commissioners agreed to report their views to the committee at the next meeting of the board, and on the 5th of February they "agreed to contribute for the purchase of a fire-engine for the use of the borough of Union Town one hundred dollars, if a sum sufficient (with the said sum of one hundred dollars) is raised from the borough to purchase an engine. The contribution is made expressly upon the condition that if an engine is not purchased and procured for the use of the borough that the burgesses and inhabitants of the borough will be responsible to the county commissioners for that sum."

On the 17th of September, 1802, the record shows: "Order issued in favor of burgesses of the borough of Union Town for one hundred dollars for engine," by which it appears that the engine was purchased. No other official record dating between that time and the year 1842, touching fire department matters, is known to exist, but in the *Genius of Liberty* of Aug. 15, 1828, is found this notice: "The Union Fire Company will meet at the court-house, in the borough of Union

¹ Not acting² Holmes and Lewis still in office to date (1881).³ It is said that a fire company existed in Uniontown as early as 1798, but it had no apparatus other than buckets for several years after that time.⁴ Appointed Nov. 24, 1874, to fill vacancy caused by death of William Thorndell.

Town, on the last Saturday of August, at two o'clock P.M.," the object of the meeting not being stated. It is recollected by old citizens that at about the time referred to, William Salter was captain of the Union Fire Company.

The "Madison" engine was purchased about 1841, and a company organized for it, mainly by the efforts of Dr. Hamilton Campbell, Alfred McClellan, Ewing Brownfield, and Amos Frisbee. A house was erected for it soon afterwards. The borough records show that on June 11, 1842, the Council "Resolved, that the Madison Engine and Hose, with apparatus, be placed under the control and entire direction of the company;" and "Resolved, that D. H. Phillips be added to the committee already appointed for the purpose of ascertaining a location for building an engine-house for Madison Engine and Hose Company;" and also "Resolved, that this committee wait on the school directors and ascertain whether an engine-house of frame can be built on the public ground belonging to the school directors; and if it can, go on and receive proposals for building the same; and if it cannot, then ascertain where a proper location can be obtained, and report at next meeting of Council." On the 4th of July the committee reported that a meeting of the school directors had been held, at which they approved the erection of the engine-house on their grounds. On the 8th of October in the same year the Council resolved "that a committee be appointed to select a site for the erection of an engine-house," and that F. Bierer, P. N. Hook, A. McClellan, and W. Ebbert be added to the building committee. And on the 5th of December it was "Ordered, that the committee appointed to build the engine-house for the Madison Engine have an order for ninety-one dollars and twenty-eight cents, being the amount in full for building the same."

An old engine-house which had been used by the Union Company stood on a lot now belonging to the Downer heirs. This building was sold and removed in 1844 by order of the borough Council.

In 1845, March 20th, it was resolved by the Council "That the sum of \$500 be and is hereby appropriated for the purpose of purchasing a suction-engine and seven hundred feet of hose, and if the said sum is not sufficient, that such further sum as may be necessary be and is hereby appropriated." Alfred McClellan, James Piper, and William B. Roberts were appointed a committee "to procure a loan and purchase suction-engine, hose, etc." They reported, April 28th, to the Council, exhibiting a list of prices of engines in Philadelphia, which prices being much higher than was anticipated, the committee was discharged from further duty in the matter.

In this year (March 31st) a night-watchman was appointed for the borough. Numerous fires occurred about this time, and rewards were offered by the Council for the apprehension of incendiaries.

The available supply of water being insufficient in

case of fire, it was proposed to construct a reservoir of sufficient capacity for that purpose, and on the 17th of May (1845) a committee of the Council was appointed "to ascertain the cost of a cistern of brick to hold seven thousand gallons, and the feasibility of filling it from Beeson's race." In October this committee was discharged and another appointed to ascertain the cost of constructing a cistern of fifteen thousand gallons' capacity, to be built of brick laid in hydraulic cement. Since that time cisterns have been constructed at the court-house, and at Morgantown and Foundry Streets. These and the old mill-race which runs through the town furnish the principal water supply for the engines in case of fire.

In 1851 the Council appointed a committee to confer with the school directors, and to build another engine-house. On the 5th of April that committee made a partial report to the effect that they had selected a site for the building "on the public ground on which the market-house is situated." The report was accepted, and the committee directed to proceed to build it. On the 25th of the same month a petition of citizens of Uniontown was presented, asking the Council "to change the plan for building the engine-house from one story to two stories, so as to enlarge the town hall." This petition was laid on the table, and the committee "directed to go on under the original plan."

In June, 1850, a "crab-carriage" was ordered purchased for the Madison Engine. On the 27th of June, 1857, the "old crab force-pump" was ordered to be sent to Mr. Herbertson for repairs. On the 31st of May, 1859, the fire companies petitioned the Council "to purchase another crab for the use of the companies." Nothing appears of record to show whether the purchase was made or not.

On the 7th of June, 1859, the following-named citizens were appointed by the Council to form "bucket lines" at fires: Everard Bierer, J. Eleazer Robinson, A. Hadden, J. K. Ewing, J. B. Howell, and Alfred Howell. May 4, 1867, the Council ordered that two hundred and fifty feet of hose, with fifty blue and fifty red buckets, be purchased for the engine companies.

In 1875 the borough authorities ordered the purchase of a steam fire-engine. It was purchased at \$400 from C. Ahrens & Co., and is the "Keystone" steamer which is still in use. The company to work and have charge of this steamer was organized in 1877, with the following-named charter members: C. H. Rush, S. M. Bailey, Joseph M. Hadden, W. H. Wilhelm, Samuel Cooper, Jr., George B. Rutter, C. H. Seaton, J. W. Jones, J. M. Messmore, Joseph Keffer, J. K. Beeson, W. M. Brownfield, A. G. Beeson, John G. Stevens, W. M. Hunt, Ed. Cronin, John H. Delaney, John Batton, K. B. Moore. The present officers of the company are:

S. M. Bailey, captain.

Alpheus Beall, president.

A. G. Beeson, chief engineer.

I. J. Manning, assistant engineer.

POST-OFFICE.

The exact date of the first establishment of a post-office at Uniontown is not known. Tradition places it at 1795,¹ with Benjamin Campbell as the first postmaster. Gen. Ephraim Douglass, in a letter written from Uniontown in February, 1784, said, "I have been here seven or eight weeks without one opportunity of writing to the land of the living."

Judge Veech, in his "Monongahela of Old," says there was no post-office in Fayette County till after the close of the Whiskey Insurrection (1794). In 1805 there were but four offices in the county, viz.: at Uniontown, Brownsville, Connellsville, and New Geneva. This is learned from Postmaster-General Granger's instructions to postmasters in that year. At that time Thomas Collins was postmaster in Uniontown, having the office at his hotel, corner of Main and Morgantown Streets, where it was kept till 1807. Whether he remained postmaster after the removal of the office from that place is not known. He was succeeded by John Campbell,² who held the office till about 1836. Of his successors the following names have been obtained from newspapers of different dates, viz.: Matthew Irwin (1836-40), William McDonald (1841-45), Daniel Smith (1845-46), Armstrong Hadden (1846-49), J. W. Beazel, H. L. Rankin, J. H. Springer, P. Heck, Peter A. Johns (1870-76), Marietta Johns, 1876 to the present time.

THE MAIL ROBBERY BY DR. BRADDEE.

One of the most remarkable mail robberies—or rather series of mail robberies—ever committed in

the United States was perpetrated in the year 1840 in the borough of Uniontown by a notorious quack physician of the place, Dr. John F. Braddee.

This Braddee was said to have been a native of the central part of Kentucky, and to have been in his youth employed as a stable-boy in Paris, in that State. Later (about 1830) he accompanied this employer, or some other horse-dealer as assistant in a trip from Kentucky with a large number of horses for sale in an Eastern market. The horses were driven along what was known as the Northwestern turnpike in Virginia, and at some point on this road between the Ohio River and Morgantown, Braddee being suddenly taken sick was necessarily left behind. Upon his recovery, finding himself nearly or quite penniless, he continued his journey on foot to Morgantown, whence after a short stay he proceeded to Uniontown, Pa., where he made a permanent location, and where not long afterwards, through the operation of circumstances which are now unknown, he announced himself a physician and commenced a practice in which, though uneducated and wholly without training or knowledge in the line of his pretended profession, he achieved very remarkable success pecuniarily, if not otherwise.

He was a man of commanding personal appearance and fine address; and these qualities, joined with almost unparalleled effrontery and consummate tact, enabled him in a very short time to establish himself in the confidence of the people, and to gain a wider popularity as a physician than has ever been enjoyed by any medical practitioner in the county of Fayette. Patients flocked to him in great numbers; the fees which he received amounted in the aggregate to a large revenue, and placed him apparently on a short and easy road to wealth.

After a few years of his exceedingly profitable practice he purchased from the Hon. Thomas Irwin the valuable "National Hotel" property, on the corner of Fayette and Morgantown Streets. Upon the property at the time of the purchase, stood a good-sized brick building, on the southern side. To this he added a wing extending northwardly, and in this wing established his professional headquarters. Here his success continued unabated. It is related that patients came to him from a distance of nearly one hundred miles, and that their horses to the number of more than fifty were seen hitched at one time in the vicinity of his office. He was himself the owner of several blooded race-horses, which he kept in constant training for the course, and on which he won and lost large sums of money, after the manner of many Kentuckians as well as Pennsylvanians at the present day. Whether in the purchase of the National Hotel property and the erection of the north wing to the building he had in view from the first the project of mail robbery or not is not known, but it is certain that the place was admirably adapted to the purpose which he soon set about systematically

¹ It is made certain that there was a post-office at Uniontown in that year by the following notice, found in the *Western Telegraph*, of Washington, Pa., of date Nov. 3, 1795, viz.:

"LIST OF LETTERS

"Remaining in the Post-Office, Union Town:

"Hugh Brown, Silas Bingham, Jacob Bennet, Alexander Colwell, Richard Carroll, Dennis Carrol, Alexander Dumeau, Jacob Eckman, Mrs. Fontaine, Henry Goeblanet, James Gibson, Hugh Hamilton, Thomas Hooks, John Hyde, James Lang, Philip Maguire, John McMullen, Richard McTOWN, William Morrow, William McFarland, Francis Mossman, John Malou, Richard Melvill, Pott McKee, Alexander McWilliam, James Nicholl, James Nicholson, Jun., James Patterson, Jacob Razor, Nathaniel Ross, Adam Sholly, Charles Scott, William Ross, Rev. Robert Warwick." No postmaster's name is attached to the list.

² A letter found in the letter-book of the old Union Bank of Pennsylvania is copied and given below as showing the infrequency of the mail service in this section of country even as late as the date indicated:

"UNION BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, Dec. 17, 1818.

"DEAR SIR,—Your letter is dated and bears the postmark of the 7th inst. As the post arrives in this place but once a week, it was not rec'd until the evening of Monday, the 14th inst.: it returns but once a week, viz., on Friday morning; therefore, it was impossible you could get an answer to your letter by the 20th inst., or earlier than this. I now inclose you a ten-dollar note of the Farmers' Bank of Reading, No. 2392, date 1 March, 1815.

"I am, etc.,

"J. SIMS, Cashier.

"W. W. SPANGLER"

to accomplish. The old National road was then in full tide of business, as many as thirty stage-coaches passing over it each way through Uniontown daily, and some of them carrying the United States-mail. Lucius W. Stockton was the mail contractor, and he had a stage-yard and coach-factory in the rear of and adjoining Dr. Braddee's rooms in the north wing of the National Hotel. Into this yard, stages carrying the mails were driven every day.

One of the drivers of the mail-coaches was William Corman, and this man was selected by Braddee as the principal tool to be used in the nefarious business he had in view. He first cultivated Corman's acquaintance and secured his confidence, then finally boldly announced his object. He told his dupe that the robbery of the mails could be easily and safely accomplished, and that it would yield very large profits, which they would divide between them, without the least fear of detection. Corman, allured by Braddee's wily representations and the prospect of rich plunder, finally assented to the proposition. The plan of robbery which they adopted and afterwards carried into effect was for Corman to pass one of the most promising-looking mail-pouches from the yard into Braddee's rooms, or when changing the pouches from one coach to another in Stockton's yard to leave one pouch behind in the coach, to be taken out and rifled by Braddee, then to be buried or destroyed. The way in which they carried out the plan is more fully shown in Corman's affidavit, taken after his arrest, as given below. Braddee had, besides Corman, two other accomplices, though whether he took them into his confidence from the first or not till some time afterwards, does not appear. They were Peter M. Strayer, a saddler of Uniontown, and "Dr." William Purnell, a native of Culpeper, Va., and a sort of body-servant to Braddee.

The depredations on the mail commenced about Jan. 25, 1840, and continued at intervals through the year. The losses of the mails were soon discovered, and George Plitt and Dr. Howard Kennedy, special agents of the Post-Office Department, were detailed to detect the robbers and bring them to justice. Finally the robberies from the 14th of November to the 19th of December, 1840, were traced to Corman, who was then arrested on Plitt's information, as follows:

"PENNSYLVANIA, FAYETTE COUNTY, &c.:

"George Plitt, agent of the P. O. Department, being duly sworn, says that the United States mail from Wheeling, Va., to New York, traveling on the National Road, has been stolen, to wit: The mails made up at Wheeling on the 13th, 19th, 23d and 29th of November, 1840, and on the 5th, 12th, and 18th of December, 1840, and that he has reason to suspect, and does suspect and believe, that William Corman, who on those days drove the Mail stage containing said Mail from Washington to Uniontown, Pa., is guilty with others of stealing said mails.

"Geo. Plitt, *Agt. P. O. Dept.*

"Sworn and subscribed this 6th day of January, A.D. 1841, before me.

N. EWING,

"*Pres. Judge 14th Judicial Dist., Pa.*"

Upon his arrest, Corman at once divulged the names of his confederates, and Braddee, Strayer, and Purnell were immediately arrested. Corman's affidavit in the matter was as follows:

"The United States of America vs. John F. Braddee, William Purnell.

"William Corman, being duly sworn, says that more than one year ago John F. Braddee repeatedly urged him to let him, the said Braddee, have some of the mail bags from the mail coach, and that he would divide the money taken from them with said Corman. Said Braddee said he had frequently known such things done, and that lots of money had thus been made, and it had never been detected. While said Corman was driving the mail coach between Smithfield and Uniontown last winter the said Braddee sent Peter Mills Strayer frequently in a sleigh after him to get a mail-bag containing a mail; that at length he said Strayer took one from the coach, which was then on runners, while he the said Corman was watering at Snyder's, east of the Laurel Hill. That Braddee afterwards told him that there was nothing in it. That he knows of no other mail being taken until within about two months past, when he the said Corman was driving between Uniontown and Washington, and when, at the instance and after repeated and urgent requests of said Braddee, he commenced leaving a mail pouch or bag in the stage coach when the coaches were changed at Uniontown, and continued to do so at intervals of (say) a week, ten days, or two weeks until within a week or ten days before Christmas. That the said mail bags were taken from the coach by said Braddee or by some one under his direction. That Braddee after the taking of said mails would sometimes say there was nothing in them, and again that others had but little money in them; one he said had but fifteen dollars. The last but one gotten, as before stated, he said had a large amount of money in it, but he was going to keep it secretly, bury it until the fuss was over. That said Braddee said he had a secret place out of doors where he could hide the mail bags so that they could not be found. That said Braddee from time to time gave him three dollars or five dollars as he asked for it, and once ten dollars, and loaned him forty dollars when his (Corman's) wife was going away. That William Purnell several times after a mail bag had been taken would take him said Corman aside and whisper to him that the bag had nothing in it. That on the day before yesterday he was several times at said Braddee's house, and Braddee wished him to leave a mail bag in the coach for him when he said Corman should return from Washington last night. That said Braddee very often wished him to leave a mail bag when he did not. That he, Braddee, requested him to leave the large mail bag in the coach for him, but he never did do it.

"WILLIAM CORMAN.

"Sworn and subscribed this 8th day of January, A.D. 1841, before me,

"N. EWING,

"*Pres. Judge of the 14th Jud. Dist., Pa.*"

Braddee, Strayer, and Purnell were immediately arrested by George Meason, sheriff of Fayette County, and their examination was had before Judge Nathaniel Ewing on the 8th day of January, 1841. The following extract from the record appears to show that Braddee, notwithstanding his high pretensions and remarkable professional success, was so completely deficient in education as to be unable to write his own name, viz.:

"PENNSYLVANIA, FAYETTE COUNTY, ss:2

"The examination of Dr. John F. Braddee, of the borough of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., taken before me, N. Ewing, President Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, the 8th day of January, A.D. 1841.

"The said John F. Braddee being brought before me by virtue of a warrant issued by me, on suspicion of stealing the United States Mails from Wheeling, Va., to New York, made up at Wheeling on the 13th, 19th, 23d, and 29th days of November, 1840, and on the 5th, 12th, and 18th days of December, 1840, says:—I know nothing about the alleged stealing of the mails.

his
"JOHN F. X BRADDEE,
mark,

"N. EWING,

"Pres. Judge 14th Judicial District of Penna.

"JANUARY 8, 1841."

The disposition made of the prisoners on their preliminary examination by Judge Ewing is shown by the extracts given below from the minutes of the court, viz.:

"THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FAYETTE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, ss:2

"The United States of America vs. John F. Braddee, January 8, 1841. Ordered that John F. Braddee enter into security himself in fifty thousand dollars, and two sufficient sureties in \$25,000 each. Prisoner remanded until Monday, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M., to afford time to procure bail.

"Thesumers, Peter Mills Strayer, January 8th, 1841. Ordered that Peter Mills Strayer enter into security himself in \$15,000, and two sufficient sureties in \$7500 each. Prisoner remanded until Monday, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock, to afford time to procure bail.

"The same vs. William Purnell, January 8, 1841. Ordered that William Purnell enter into security himself in \$10,000, and two sufficient sureties in \$5000 each. Prisoner remanded as above, etc.

"January 11, 1841, Monday, 10 o'clock A.M. Prisoner ordered before the Judge. Prisoners say they are not provided with bail, and ask further time, until say three o'clock P.M. Three o'clock P.M., no bail being offered, the defendants are committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

"N. EWING,

"Pres. Judge, 14th J. D. Dc."

1 The following depositions of Special Agent Howard Kennedy were taken for the purpose of determining the proper amount of bail to be required, and showing also the approximate amount of Braddee's last series of robberies in November and December, 1840.

"PENNSYLVANIA, FAYETTE COUNTY, ss:

"The testimony of Dr. Howard Kennedy, taken before N. Ewing, President Judge of the 14th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, the eighth day of January, 1841, in reference to the amount of bail to be required of John F. Braddee, Peter Mills Strayer, and Wm. Purnell. The said Dr. Howard Kennedy being first by me duly sworn according to law, deposed and said:—There will be difficulty in ascertaining the amount of money stolen from the mails. There have been six mail-pouches or bags stolen, which would average twenty to thirty thousand dollars each. The whole would I am satisfied amount to one hundred thousand dollars. I saw the money alleged to have been found in the stable of John F. Braddee. The amount thus found was ten thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sixty cents. The amount of cash stolen is probably about fifty thousand dollars.

HOWARD KENNEDY.

"Taken and subscribed before me,

"N. EWING,

"Pres. Judge 14th Judicial Dist.

"JANUARY 8, 1841."

Whereupon the Hon. Thomas Irwin, United States District Judge of the Western District of Pennsylvania, ordered the prisoners into custody of the jailer of Allegheny County as follows:

"UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss:2

"The United States of America to the Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania and his Deputies, to any constable of the County of Allegheny, and to the Jailer of said County of Allegheny, Greeting.

"WHEREAS, John F. Braddee, William Purnell, and Peter Mills Strayer are now brought before me, the Hon. Thomas Irwin, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, charged, on the oath of George Plitt, William Corman, and others, with stealing the United States mail made up at Wheeling on the 13th, 19th, 23d, and 29th days of November, A.D. 1840, and on the 5th, 12th, and 18th days of December, 1840. These are therefore to command you the said Marshal, Constable, or Jailer, or either of you, to convey the said John F. Braddee, William Purnell, and Peter Mills Strayer to the said jailer of Allegheny county, and you the said jailer are hereby commanded to receive and keep safely the said John F. Braddee, William Purnell, and Peter Mills Strayer in your jail until they thence be discharged by due course of law; for so doing this shall be your warrant.

"In testimony whereof the said Hon. Thomas Irwin, Esq., has hereunto set his hand and seal this 13th day of January, A.D. 1841.

(Signed)

"TH. IRWIN, [SEAL.]

"District Judge, U. S."

Braddee was indicted by "the Grand Inquest of the United States of America, inquiring for the Western District of Pennsylvania," and his trial proceeded at the May sessions (1841) of the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburgh, Corman and Strayer becoming witnesses for the government; and on the 4th day of June following the jury rendered a verdict of guilty on the first, second, and fourth counts of the indictment, and not guilty on the third count. Exceptions were taken and a motion made for a new trial by the prisoner's counsel, John M. Austin, Esq., but these, as also a motion for postponement of sentence, were overruled, and on the 7th of June the court pronounced on Braddee the sentence

"PITTSBURGH, PENNA., 25th of July, 1841.

"Howard Kennedy, special agent of the Post-Office Department, in addition to the testimony given by him before His Honor Judge Ewing in the case of the United States against Braddee, Purnell, Strayer, and Corman, relative to the probable loss of money, drafts, &c., in the stolen mails, further deposes that since that time he has received reports from various persons and places in the West of letters mailed at dates which would have, by the course of mail, been in the bags stolen, containing bank-notes, scrip, certificates, drafts, and checks, amounting to one hundred and two thousand dollars and upwards, that every mail brings him additional reports of losses, and that he believes the amounts reported will not constitute more than one-half of what has been lost in the mails between the 16th of Nov. and the 18th of Dec. 1840, on the route from Wheeling to New York.

"HOWARD KENNEDY,

"Special Agent Post. O. Dept.

"Sworn and subscribed before me the 25th January, 1841.

"T. IRWIN, District Judge."

"That you be imprisoned in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, at hard labor, for and during the term of ten years, and in all respects be subject to the same discipline and treatment as convicts sentenced by the Courts of the State, and that you pay the costs of this prosecution and stand committed until this sentence be complied with. And while so confined therein you shall be exclusively under the constraint of the officers having charge of said Penitentiary."

In accordance with this sentence, Braddee was imprisoned in the penitentiary, and died there after having served out nearly the full term for which he was incarcerated. Corman and Purnell were pardoned by the President. Purnell lived many years afterwards, and is still well remembered by citizens of Fayette and adjoining counties as a dilapidated traveling peddler of Dr. Braddee's medicines.

THE PRESS OF UNIONTOWN.

The Fayette Gazette and Union Advertiser, an ultra-Federalist journal, printed in Uniontown, was the first paper ever published in Fayette County. The editors and proprietors were Jacob Stewart and Mowry; the office was in a building near where the court-house in Uniontown now stands, and the paper was a four-column folio, 10½ by 16½ in size. But a very few copies of this literary curiosity are now in existence. The earliest, No. 33, Vol. II. (whole number 85), is dated Friday, Aug. 23, 1799, which shows the first paper to have been issued Dec. 5, 1797. A copy of Sept. 4, 1799, contains an order granted by the commissioners of the county to Messrs. Stewart & Mowry, publishers, for one hundred and fifty dollars for publishing the list of unseated lands in Fayette County. Another copy of Sept. 14, 1803, contains a commissioners' order for one hundred and four dollars and twenty cents, issued to them for publishing the unseated lands for the years 1800, 1801, and 1802. *The Gazette and Advertiser* of Jan. 22, 1804, contained an account of the receipts and expenses of the county for 1803. This account was published four times in the month of February following, and the bill, which was thirty-nine dollars, was paid March 8, 1804. Soon after this Stewart & Mowry sold the office and business to other parties, and the paper was merged with *The Genius of Liberty*.

The Genius of Liberty, which absorbed the *Gazette and Advertiser*, has experienced more changes in editorial and business management than any other paper ever published in Fayette County. It was the second paper established in the county, was published in Uniontown, and was first issued as *The Genius of Liberty and Fayette Advertiser*, Feb. 22, 1805, bearing for its motto those words of Governor McKean, "The charms of novelty should not be permitted so to fascinate as to give to mere innovation the semblance of reform." The founders of *The Genius of Liberty* were Allen & Springer, who issued it in a four-column folio, eleven by seventeen inches in size. It must have been cut down later, as a copy of the paper dated Dec. 3,

1806, was only a three-column folio, eight by twelve inches, but the next year, 1807, it was again published in the original size. The office of the paper was in a building that stood upon the lot now occupied by the residence of John Harah. From the hands of Allen & Springer the paper passed to the proprietorship of Jesse Beeson, on May 5, 1812. It was issued by him every Tuesday, having as its motto,—

"Here shall the press the people's rights proclaim,
With truth its guide, the public good its aim."

The paper continued under this management for some years, and the next record of a change was in 1818, when it was published by John Bouvier and John M. Austin, in an office next door above the court-house. At this time we find it issued under a partially new name, and in a new series. It was then called *The Genius of Liberty and American Telegraph*, and the earliest copy in preservation bears date Aug. 29, 1818, No. 21, Vol. I. This shows the first issue under the new departure to have been on April 13, 1818. The name *American Telegraph* was dropped the following year, and the paper was again known as *The Genius of Liberty*. The political opinions of the two publishers being at variance, Bouvier used one side of the paper to sustain his views as a Federalist, while Austin proclaimed his Democratic principles upon the other side. In this manner they continued the publication of the paper until July, 1821, when they sold the entire business to Thomas Patton, who published the paper in a five-column folio, twenty by forty-two inches in size, until 1824.

In the ensuing five or six years frequent changes occurred in the management of this journal. In the year 1825 the old files show Jackman & Brown to have been proprietors, and the *American Observer* was a part of the name. Again, Vol. I, No. 40, of a new series (Vol. IX., old series), bearing date Feb. 4, 1829, Whitton & Redick were editors and publishers. And on Feb. 10, 1830, the size of the paper was changed to that of a five-column folio, fifteen by twenty-one inches, and the name *Fayette and Greene Advertiser* was added to the previous one. In August, 1831, William H. Whitton was sole proprietor and publisher. In the fall of that same year Alonzo L. Littell became a half-owner of the paper, Thomas Patton purchasing the other half. This partnership lasted but a few months, however, Littell buying Patton's share, which he held until 1838, when Justin B. Morris, a brother-in-law, became his partner. In 1831, at the time of Littell's purchase, the material and conveniences for publishing a paper were of the most primitive and crude kind. The office was in the corner of a carpenter-shop on the back street up Bank Alley, the place affording only the most meagre accommodations. The type was worn out, and the printing was done on an old Ramage press. The ink was stamped upon the forms with two black balls, made of tanned sheep-skin, and with these appliances a good pressman could throw off three sheets, twenty-eight inches

square, in two minutes. This slow method did not suit Mr. Littell, and he at once began to make improvements. He moved all the office fixtures to the new brick block built by Ephraim Douglass on the public square, and afterwards to that built by John Dawson. He purchased new presses, type, and other necessary printing material in Cincinnati, Ohio, and soon had the business in a prosperous and flourishing condition. He continued in connection with the paper until the year 1840, having, some time between March, 1836, and March, 1837, absorbed a paper called *The Democratic Shield*. The latter name was dropped in October, 1839. In April, 1840, John W. Irons purchased the paper and held it until 1846, when he sold it to John W. Shugart. The last-named proprietor only kept it a year or two, when John W. Irons repurchased and retained it until his death, which occurred in 1850 from cholera. John W. Skiles, a son-in-law of Mr. Irons, then conducted it for a short time, when it was sold to R. T. Galloway, now of Connellsville. About two months after this change another took place, Armstrong Hadden and Col. T. B. Searight being the purchasers. Hadden & Searight controlled and published the paper until April 15, 1852, when Hadden retired and George W. K. Minor became associated with Searight. On Jan. 6, 1853, Minor assumed entire control, which he continued until Dec. 28, 1854, when he sold to John Bierer. This disposal of the property was followed by another, in February, 1856, when Col. Searight became a second time the proprietor, and soon associated with him C. E. Boyle. This partnership was severed in the fall of 1860, Col. Searight retiring. In February, 1861, Boyle sold to Col. E. G. Roddy. He in turn, in February, 1863, made arrangements to sell to R. B. Brown, of Brownsville, who was to begin a new series with his publication of the paper. Mr. Brown issued one number, dated Feb. 19, 1863, Vol. I., No. 1, and then the business returned to the hands of Mr. Roddy, by whom it was continued until his death, June 11, 1867. Mr. Boyle, administrator of the Roddy estate, then assumed the management of the paper; but it was soon purchased by Frederick Rock and James F. Campbell. The last-named gentleman was soon succeeded by A. M. Gibson, who also bought Rock's share, and who remained in possession until April, 1871, when W. A. McDowell and George W. Litman purchased the property, and in 1875 sold to Albert Marshall a third interest.

The Genius of Liberty has been nearly all of the time, from first to last, an exponent of Democratic principles, and is still published by McDowell, Litman & Marshall, at their office on Broadway, Uniontown.

The Fayette and Greene Spectator, established by William Campbell, was published in Uniontown, and the first issue of the paper appeared Jan. 1, 1811. The only copy known to be in existence belongs to Mr. Frank Stephens, and is No. 2, Vol. III., dated

Thursday, Jan. 7, 1813. It is a four-column folio, twelve by eighteen inches in size. The first page contains news from London, England, New York, and Philadelphia, and the leading editorial is upon the invasion of Canada, the article occupying two and one-half columns space. In local matters are two wedding notices, one announcing the marriage of Mr. George Adams, of Virginia, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Presley Carr Lane, Esq., and the second, the marriage of Mr. William Campbell, the former editor of the *Spectator*, to Miss Priscilla Porter, daughter of John Porter, of Washington township, Fayette Co. There is also a notice of the death of Dr. Benjamin Stephens, which occurred January 3d, four days previous to the issue of that paper, at his residence near Uniontown. At the date of the paper just mentioned, Jan. 7, 1813, it was published by James Lodge, at two dollars per annum. It is not known who edited it at that time, nor how much longer it was continued.

The American Telegraph was first published in Brownsville, in 1814, by John Bouvier, who then first settled in that place. In April, 1818, he removed this paper to Uniontown, and united it with *The Genius of Liberty*, publishing the paper for a while under the combined names, but eventually dropping that of *American Telegraph*.

The Western Register was first published by Robert Fee, in Washington, Pa., in 1816. A year or two later he removed to Fayette County, and commenced the publication of the paper in Uniontown. One number is yet in preservation, and is dated March 10, 1823, No. 49, Vol. VI. This copy is a four-column folio, and has for its motto "Virtuous Liberty."

The Pennsylvania Democrat, now the *Republican Standard*, was established in Uniontown in the month of August, 1827, by Jacob B. Miller. The first number was issued from a building on Main Street, the site of which is now occupied by the residence and hardware-store of Zadoc B. Springer. The *Democrat* was founded as the advocate of the re-election of John Quincy Adams, of whose administration it was an ardent supporter. It was also outspoken against Masonry. The foreman of the paper was David S. Knox, a gentleman of education and culture, who subsequently became cashier of the Monongahela Bank of Brownsville, a trust which he worthily discharged for many years and until his death. In 1829, Mr. Miller desired to go West, and he prevailed upon J. C. S. Goff and Samuel L. Yarell, printers in his employ, to assume charge of the paper and conduct it on their own responsibility during his absence, the profits resulting therefrom to inure to their own benefit. They did so, but they never owned the *Democrat*, only managed and edited it during the absence of Mr. Miller. Mr. Goff writes that the venture did not prove lucrative, as there was at that period very little job-work or advertising. Of all the business houses in Uniontown not one out of five was represented in the col-

umns of the *Democrat*, while most of the advertising patronage consisted of legal notices, the publication of which was required by law. The subscription list numbered about five hundred, many of whom regarded lightly their financial obligations to the printer. At the time of its establishment, and for a number of years thereafter, the *Democrat* was a six-column folio, price \$2.50 per year. In the spring of 1830, Yarrell & Goff were succeeded by Jacob B. Miller and John F. Beazell.

Job S. Goff was born in Harrison County, Va., April 12, 1807. He came of the family of Goffs who emigrated to that State from Massachusetts in 1790. Both his grandfathers served in the Revolutionary war. His father was an officer of note in the war of 1812, and subsequently served several terms in both branches of the Virginia Legislature, being a member of the Senate at the time of his death. Job S. Goff served his apprenticeship as a printer in the office of the Clarksburg, Va., *Intelligencer*. After his retirement from the *Democrat* he dealt in live-stock for a year or two, when he went to Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa., and established the *Greene County Republican*, which flourished during the anti-Masonic excitement. He supported Ritner for Governor, and Solomon G. Krepps, of Brownsville, for member of the State Senate. After the election the paper failed through want of patronage. During the period in which he was editor and publisher, Mr. Goff succeeded, after considerable expense and trouble, in getting up a river improvement convention, the object being to adopt measures looking toward the improvement, by locks and dams, of the navigation of the Monongahela River from Pittsburgh to Morgantown. Mr. Goff's large acquaintance with many prominent citizens of Virginia and Pennsylvania enabled him to obtain a generous response in delegates. The convention was held at Greensboro', Greene Co., and was an emphatic success. At this writing Mr. Goff is living at Bellefontaine, Ohio. In 1861 he and two sons enlisted from Ohio in the Union army. After two years' service Mr. Goff was wounded and sent home, since when he has been a partial cripple and unable to work.

Samuel L. Yarrell was born in Menallen township, Fayette Co., Jan. 14, 1809. He learned printing in the office of the *Democrat*. In 1820 he removed to Highland County, Ohio, and died Sept. 6, 1855, near Morris, Grundy Co., Ill.

The *Democrat* remained in the possession of Miller & Beazell until about 1834, when it was sold to Samuel and William McDonald, brothers, who either jointly or singly retained ownership until 1844. Stray copies of the paper, of different dates within this period, show that during a part of the time it was published by S. & W. McDonald, and during the remainder of the time, apparently from 1838 down, by S. McDonald alone. While the latter was editor and publisher, and towards the close of his administra-

tion, he changed the name of the paper to the *Uniontown Weekly Democrat and Fayette County Advertiser*. When this change was made and how long the name was retained it is impossible to accurately determine, because of the absence of files of the paper and inability to obtain reliable data bearing on this point. That the name existed, however, is shown by a copy of the paper now before the writer, dated April 23, 1844, Vol. XVII., No. 36. The general impression is that the name was not long retained.

In the summer of 1844, Thomas Foster came from Harrisburg and bought the *Democrat* from Samuel McDonald, and it may have been that he restored the original name. When John F. Beazell retired from the paper in 1834 he went to Cookstown. In the great conflagration of 1845 in Pittsburgh he lost most of his property, which consisted principally of a stock of glass. Returning to Uniontown in the spring of 1846, he bought from Thomas Foster a half-interest in the *Democrat*. It was not a great while afterward that Mr. Foster disposed of the remaining half to a company, and eventually Mr. Beazell became sole owner of the entire paper, at the head of which he remained until March 1, 1866. The *Democrat* under Mr. Beazell became the advocate of the principles of the American or Know-Nothing party, and as evidence of its sympathy with and advocacy of them the name of the paper was changed on Nov. 18, 1854, to the *American Standard*. When a couple of years later the Republican party was born the *Standard* became a supporter of its principles, to which it has ever since remained true, with the exception of a few months in 1878, when Jacob B. Miller carried it temporarily into the Greenback camp. Throughout the Rebellion it never swerved in its fealty to the Union or its support of the men and measures of the Republican party. On March 1, 1866, Mr. Beazell sold the *Standard* to A. W. Boyd and James G. Johnston.

John F. Beazell was born in Allegheny County, Pa., Jan. 1, 1805. He graduated at Madison College, Uniontown, with honor and distinction. He died in Uniontown, Aug. 31, 1876. During a considerable part of his ownership of the *Standard* he was ably assisted in both the mechanical and editorial departments by his son, Col. John W. Beazell.

Boyd & Johnson controlled the paper jointly until Dec. 12, 1866, when Mr. Johnson bought the interest of his partner. About May 1, 1867, Mr. Johnson sold a half-interest to Jacob B. Miller, who passed its control and profits over to his half-brother, William H. Miller. In the spring of 1868, Jacob B. Miller bought the remaining half, and William H. Miller became the nominal proprietor and joint editor with the former. The *Standard* remained under their control until March 21, 1879, when, Jacob B. Miller having died, and William H. Miller having become sole editor and proprietor, it was consolidated with the *Fayette County Republican*, under the name of the *Republican Standard*.

The *Fayette County Republican* was founded June 6, 1878, by John S. Ritenour and William J. Rush, in the interests of themselves and the Republican party, the *Standard* being at that time published in the interest of Greenbackism. After the death of Jacob B. Miller, which occurred in Uniontown, Dec. 6, 1878, the *Standard* returned to Republican principles. The consolidation spoken of followed, and the new firm was known as Miller, Rush & Ritenour, the latter becoming writing editor, which position he filled until his retirement from the paper. On June 21, 1879, G. C. McKnight bought the half-interest of William H. Miller, whose place in the firm-name he also took. June 11, 1881, Rush & Ritenour disposed of their half to John K. Ewing, Jr., and Orrin J. Sturgis, and a few days later Mr. McKnight sold to them his interest.

From the inception of the *Pennsylvania Democrat* until his death Jacob B. Miller was, during almost all the administrations, a contributor to the editorial columns of the paper. He was an independent thinker, and a strong, forcible, and fearless writer. The freedom with which he expressed his opinions got him into trouble more than once. He was noted for his rare power of invective, a faculty which he handled when occasion seemed to demand it unhesitatingly and with great effect. Mr. Miller was born in Uniontown, Feb. 21, 1799. Graduating at the Washington, Pa., College, he adopted law as his profession, but confirmed dyspepsia compelled him to forego the sedentary life of a lawyer, and prevented him from reaching any degree of eminence in the pursuit for which he was by inclination and education peculiarly adapted and upon which he entered with brilliant prospects. In the session of 1832-33 he represented Fayette County in the Legislature. This much space is devoted to and is due Mr. Miller for the reason that without it a history of the leading men of Fayette County and the *Standard's* most brilliant and most merciless editor would be incomplete. James G. Johnson probably imparted more of literary grace, culture, and refinement to the editorial columns of the paper than any other writer.

The *American Bazaar and Literary and Temperance Journal* was established in the month of April, 1832, in Uniontown, the first number appearing April 16th. It was a five-column folio, edited by Alfred Patterson, and printed by William H. Whitton, at a subscription price of two dollars per year. There is nothing on record to show the length of time the paper was published.

The *Democratic Shield* made its first appearance in May, 1834. It was edited and published by James Piper. T. Patton and J. G. Morris were the printers, and the office was a few doors east of the court-house in Uniontown. A copy of the paper, dated Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1835, is a five-column folio, fifteen by twenty-two inches in size, with the motto: "A support to the expressed will of the people is the great

test of Democracy. Education is the shield and bulwark of a free constitution." In 1836, J. G. Morris, one of the printers, had become the editor, and before the year 1837 had closed, the paper had been bought by and become a part of *The Genius of Liberty*.

The *Harrisonian and Weekly Conservative* was established in Uniontown early in the year 1840. It was edited by George W. Sullivan and B. F. Lincoln, and published at the Clinton House by N. Byers. Only one number of the paper can now be found, which is dated Sept. 15, 1840, No. 26, Vol. I., and gives the price as one dollar for a volume of twenty-six numbers. As the name indicates, this journal was merely a campaign paper, and its publication ceased in November, 1840.

The *Cumberland Presbyterian* was established in Uniontown, in 1847, by Robert W. Jones, of Athens, Ohio. He continued its publication here but a short time when he removed the paper and office material to Brownsville, after that to Waynesburg, Greene Co., and finally to Pittsburgh, at which place it was published in the interest of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at large. In 1865, Mr. Jones discontinued the publication of *The Presbyterian*, and in 1873 assumed the ownership and management of *The Journal*, published at Athens, Ohio, whither he had removed. He continued in this place and business until his death, which occurred Jan. 29, 1881, at the age of fifty-five years. Mr. Jones acquired his knowledge of printing in the office of *The Genius of Liberty* during the editorship of John W. Irons.

The *Fayette Whig* was started in 1849 by John Bosler, of Pittsburgh, the first number appearing June 2d of that year. It did not survive long, owing to some trouble between Bosler and John F. Beazell, editor of the *Pennsylvania Democrat*, also published in Uniontown at that time. There are no copies of *The Whig* from which to gain information of its labors and success, even for the short time the paper existed.

The *Democratic Sentinel* was first published in 1850, by J. Nelson H. Patrick, then district attorney of Fayette County. In 1855 he had taken a partner, and the firm-name reads Patrick & Reilly. In June of the same year the proprietors removed *The Sentinel* from Uniontown to Connellsville, and not long after Patrick sold his share of the office to a man named Wallington. The firm of Wallington & Reilly did not long continue, and in a few months the paper and printing material, except the hand-press, was purchased by the publishers of *The Genius of Liberty*. Capt. James Downer, of Uniontown, bought the hand-press and shipped it to Kansas. *The Sentinel* was a six-column folio, issued weekly for one dollar per year. Patrick is now living at Omaha, Neb., practicing law. In the fall and winter following the election of R. B. Hayes to the Presidency he was connected with Cronin, of Oregon, in the trouble with the electoral vote of that State.

The American Citizen, a seven-column folio, published in the interest of the Know-Nothing party in Uniontown and vicinity, was started in 1855 by William H. Murphy and Jesse B. Ramsay. Its publication lasted but little more than two years, and but slight information can be gained of it except of its founders personally. Mr. Ramsay now lives in Pittsburgh. Mr. Murphy died in Galveston, Texas, in 1866, of fever. He served in the Union army during the whole of the Rebellion. He was a first-class practical printer, and excelled as an editor and publisher. He never wrote out editorials or locals for his paper, but went to the case and set the type as he shaped the article in his mind.

The Baptist Journal, established Dec. 20, 1855, had for its founder, editor, and proprietor James C. Whaley. *The Journal* was a four-column folio, 16 by 21 inches in size, was issued monthly at fifty cents per year, and devoted to the dissemination of religious knowledge and news, and the promotion of Christian interests generally. It was conducted but one year, when its existence ceased, and Mr. Whaley removed from Uniontown to Kentucky, to publish the *Kentucky Intelligencer*. At the breaking out of the late civil war he abandoned his paper and entered the Union army, where he served through all the grades up to major by brevet. He was wounded eight different times during his years of service, had his clothes riddled by rifle-balls from sharpshooters, and his command had the honor of capturing the Washington Light Artillery of New Orleans at the battle of Mission Ridge, taking men, horses, and guns complete. Mr. Whaley is now working on *The Genius of Liberty*, in Uniontown, and is at present the only living representative printer of the days from 1850 to 1858 now working in Fayette County.

Our Paper was a monthly journal, which was published for about a year in Uniontown, beginning in October, 1872. It was a paper having eight pages of four columns each, issued at a subscription price of fifty cents per year, and was edited by a committee from the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Uniontown Enterprise was a free advertising sheet, which was first published in 1876 by J. Austin Modisette. It was a four-column folio, 16 by 20 inches in size, and only existed for one year.

The Temperance Radical was established in 1878, and was another of the several papers that have had a brief existence in Uniontown. Its first number appeared May 23, 1878, and the last one ten months later. It was a four-column folio, edited by W. J. McDowell.

The Uniontown Democrat is an advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, the first number of which appeared on Aug. 13, 1878, edited and published by Joseph Beatty and Charles B. Conner. It was first issued as a six-column folio, twenty-two by thirty inches in size. On April 1, 1879, it was changed from that to a seven-column folio, twenty-six by thirty-

six inches, and again on May 20, 1879, it was enlarged to eight columns, twenty-six by forty inches in size. This enlargement of *The Democrat* has been necessitated by the constantly increasing patronage, the circulation having now reached fifteen hundred. The office is in the Tremont building, corner of Main and Morgantown Streets, Uniontown.

The National, edited and published by W. L. Perry in the interests of the Greenback party, was first issued July 31, 1879, at one dollar and fifty cents per annum. It was a seven-column folio. For lack of support it died Nov. 1, 1879, having existed but four months.

The Amateur was another free advertising sheet, started in Uniontown in 1879 by George Irwin. It was a monthly paper, four pages of ten by twelve inches, but did not last any length of time.

PHYSICIANS OF UNIONTOWN.

Dr. Samuel Sackett, who had been a surgeon in the Revolutionary war, removed from Connecticut in September, 1781, to Uniontown, where he resided till Nov. 10, 1788, when he removed to his farm on Georges Creek, one mile south of Smithfield, where William Sackett now lives. He practiced his profession in Uniontown and on Georges Creek for about forty years, and died at his farm in 1833. He had ten children,—four sons and six daughters. His son Samuel, who is well remembered by many of the older citizens, was the father of William Sackett, who still lives on the homestead. One of the daughters (Sally) became the wife of Dr. Lewis Marchand.

Dr. Henry Chapease was a physician and druggist of Uniontown between 1790 and 1800, but neither the date of his coming nor the length of time that he remained is known. The county records show that on the 13th of August, 1791, he purchased of Jacob Beeson lots 4 and 5, on the north side of Elbow Street, west of Morgantown Street. In an old account-book of Benjamin Campbell, under date of May, 1792, Dr. Chapease is credited with a small amount for medicines of various kinds, and other entries are found in the same book until November 19th of that year. The lots which he purchased of Jacob Beeson in 1791 he sold to John Savary, March 25, 1793; but this sale did not mark the date of his removal from Uniontown, as is shown by the following advertisement, found in the *Pittsburgh Gazette* of July, 1793, viz.:

"The subscriber informs the public in general that he has just received a new recruit of Patent and other medicines, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash. Any person taking a quantity, as a practitioner, may rely on getting them nearly as low as they can be purchased in Philadelphia. He has also an infallible remedy against snake bites in small vials. By wetting with said substance and drinking about 15 drops of it, diluted in a gill of water, an immediate cure is obtained. Price 3^d 9^d each.

"He has also for sale a general assortment of paint, flax-seed oil, and an assortment of English vials and pencils.

"HENRY CHAPEASE.

"UNIONTOWN, July 6, 1793."

Dr. Robert McClure came from York County, Pa., and was in Uniontown as early as 1792, as appears from an entry in the account-book of Benjamin Campbell, dated November 22d in that year, crediting Dr. McClure "By sundry medicines to this date." This is the only fact which has been found tending to show that he practiced his profession here. In 1795 he purchased a village lot on Elbow Street. In 1798 he opened a public-house nearly opposite the court-house. He kept it as a tavern till about 1812, when he removed to the West.

There was a Dr. Young located in Uniontown as physician and druggist in the year 1796. No information has been gained concerning him, except what appears in the following advertisement, which is found in the *Western Telegraph* of Washington, Pa., of May 17th in the year named, viz.:

"DR. YOUNG

Respectfully informs the Public that he has lately received from New York and Philadelphia a neat and general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Patent Medicines, &c., which he is now selling at his shop near the New Market House in Union Town, on as moderate terms as can be afforded. He likewise continues to practice in the different branches of his profession; and hopes to merit the approbation of those who may please to employ him.

"UNION TOWN, FAYETTE COUNTY,
"May 6, 1796."

Dr. Solomon Drown, a native of Rhode Island, came to Uniontown in, or prior to, 1796,¹ and on the 4th of January in that year purchased from Henry Beeson thirteen acres, and two lots (similar to village lots) of land on the east side of Redstone Creek, and including the site of the Madison College buildings. That he practiced medicine here is shown by a minute in the commissioners' records of the allowance of his account for attending prisoners in the jail in the year 1801. He is also remembered by Col. Samuel Evans, though not very distinctly. How long he remained a resident in Uniontown is not known. The property which he purchased of Henry Beeson was sold April 29, 1833, by William Drown, his attorney, to Charles Elliott.

Dr. Adam Simonson came from the East, and settled in Uniontown prior to 1795. In that year he became purchaser of a village lot in "Jacob's Addition." He married a daughter of the Rev. Obadiah Jennings, of Dunlap's Creek Church, and remained a practicing physician in Uniontown till his death in 1808.

Dr. Daniel Marchand and his brother, Dr. Lewis Marchand (sons of Dr. David Marchand, a physician of long-standing and good repute in Westmoreland County), came to Fayette, and first established in practice in Washington township, whence Dr. Daniel Marchand removed to Uniontown as early as 1803,

and remained until about 1820, when he was succeeded by his brother Lewis, who increased the practice largely. He married a daughter of Dr. Samuel Sackett, and continued in practice in Uniontown about twenty years, highly respected as a man and a physician. He removed from this place to Washington township, where he died in 1864.

Dr. Benjamin Stevens (born Feb. 20, 1737) was a relative of Jeremiah Pears, who came to Fayette County in 1789 and settled at Plumsock. Dr. Stevens settled on a farm in North Union township, and practiced medicine in that vicinity. About 1811 he removed to Uniontown. His office and residence was in a building that stood on the site of the present Concert Hall. He died on the 3d of January, 1813, and was buried with Masonic honors by lodge No. 92 of Uniontown. During the long period of his practice in the old township of Union and the borough of Uniontown he stood high in public estimation as a good physician and citizen. Some of his descendants are now living in Uniontown.

Dr. Benjamin Dorsey, Dr. Daniel Sturgeon, Dr. Wilson, of German township, and Dr. Wright were students with Dr. Stevens while he lived on his farm (where Robert Gaddis now lives in North Union). Dr. Wright married a daughter of Andrew Byers, and lived on Redstone Creek, near where the Chicago Coke-Works now are. He practiced but little.

Dr. Daniel Sturgeon was a native of Adams County, Pa., born Oct. 27, 1789. He attended Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pa., after which (about 1810) he came to Fayette County and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Benjamin Stevens, who was then on his farm in Union township, where Robert Gaddis now lives. He continued his studies with Dr. Stevens for more than a year after the removal of the latter to Uniontown. He then went to Greensboro', Greene Co., and commenced practice, but had been there less than a year when he was invited by his friend, Dr. Stevens (who was then suffering from the illness which soon after proved fatal), to return and assist him in his practice in Uniontown. Dr. Sturgeon accepted the invitation, but before he had completed his arrangements Dr. Stevens died. His library was then purchased, and his practice assumed by Dr. Sturgeon, who from that time became a resident of Uniontown. He married Nancy, daughter of Mrs. Nancy Gregg.

Dr. Sturgeon early entered political life, and filled many offices, both State and national, among which was that of United States senator from Pennsylvania, which he held from 1840 to 1851.

As a physician he was trusted, respected, and deservedly popular. He died July 2, 1878, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. His son James was a printer, but later received the appointment of paymaster in the army. He died about 1847. Another son, John, studied law at Uniontown. He went into the Mexican war in Capt. Quail's company of Roberts'

¹ It will be noticed, in the account given on a preceding page of the Fourth of July celebration in Uniontown in 1796, Dr. Drown is mentioned as the orator of the day on that occasion.

regiment, but died before reaching the city of Mexico. Dr. William H. Sturgeon, another son of Dr. Daniel Sturgeon, studied medicine with Dr. Alexander H. Campbell, in Uniontown, in 1847-48. He attended Jefferson Medical College in 1848-49, after which he returned to Uniontown and commenced practice, which he has continued till the present time, with the exception of a few years spent in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Dr. Robert McCall was a native of Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Pa., where he studied medicine with Dr. Simpson. He was an army surgeon in the war of 1812-15, and soon after its close moved to Uniontown, and opened his office in a building that stood where the law-office of Daniel Downer now is. In 1819 he married Anna, daughter of Samuel King, and practiced in Uniontown till his death in 1823.

Dr. Hugh Campbell was born in Uniontown, May 1, 1795. In 1812 he entered Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Washington Co., but after a year of study came back to Uniontown, and entered the office of Dr. Daniel Marchand as a student of medicine. After two years' study with Dr. Marchand, he attended a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1818. He returned to Uniontown, and soon afterwards became associated in business with Dr. Lewis Marchand. From that time he was in practice during the remainder of his life, except from 1864 to 1869, when he was warden of the penitentiary at Allegheny City. He died Feb. 27, 1876, aged eighty-one years.

Dr. C. N. J. Magill was in practice in Uniontown in 1835. On the 23d of September in that year he advertised that he had "opened an office for surgery and the practice of medicine next door to E. Bailey's watchmaker shop, on Main Street. Dwelling, No. 3 Stewart's Row, Morgantown Street." He afterwards removed to Salt Lick township, and died there.

Dr. H. C. Martherns was an early practitioner in Smithfield, and removed thence to Uniontown. In April, 1836, he announced that he "has removed his office to the brick dwelling formerly occupied by Mrs. Gregg, four doors east of the court-house, where he will attend to all calls." How long he continued in practice in Uniontown has not been ascertained.

Dr. Alexander Hamilton Campbell was a son of Samuel Y. Campbell, and a native of Uniontown. He studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Hugh Campbell, about 1840, then attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, and after graduating returned to Uniontown, where he practiced till his death in 1859.

Dr. David Porter was a native of Virginia. His father, William Porter, was a teacher in Washington County, Pa., where he lived until March, 1794. He then moved to Wheeling, Va., where his son David was born. After the death of his father, about 1798, he was adopted by William Woolsey, a retired sea-captain, then living on a farm in Rostravor township,

Westmoreland Co., near the Fayette County line. It was on this farm (which he afterwards owned) that he was reared. He received a liberal education under the tutorship of Gad Tower, a noted classical teacher of that time. At the age of about twenty years he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Lewis Marchand, who was then living on his farm below Brownsville; Dr. Leatherman, of Canonsburg, Washington Co., being a fellow-student with him under Dr. Marchand. He attended a course of lectures at Philadelphia by the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, and practiced about two years, then attended lectures at Baltimore.

After graduating he returned to Rostravor township, and practiced there for several years. From there he removed to Cookstown (now Fayette City), and remained two years, then located in Brownsville, whence after a few years he removed to Pittsburgh. There he obtained an extensive practice, but after about two years returned to his farm in Rostravor, where he remained for thirty years, but was only a part of this time in active practice there. In January, 1869, he removed to Uniontown, where he lived until his death, which occurred Sept. 22, 1875, at the age of eighty-three years.

Dr. Porter was recognized as standing in the highest rank of his profession, and consultations with him were constantly sought by the best practitioners in his section of country, including the city of Pittsburgh. He said of himself, "My mind was always slow." But if slow, there were none more sure. "He was fifty years in advance of his age," was the opinion expressed by Dr. John Dixon, an eminent physician of Pittsburgh, on Dr. David Porter.

Dr. John F. Braddee (who has already been noticed in the account of the great Uniontown mail robbery) was a man concerning whom there is a doubt whether his name ought to be mentioned with those of respectable members of the medical fraternity of Uniontown, but the question has been decided in the affirmative by some of the present leading physicians of the borough. He was a charlatan, a man of little or no education, but fertile in resources. He was said to have come into this section of country about the year 1830 as an assistant to a party of horse-dealers from Kentucky, and having for some cause severed his connection with them, and finding himself in a very low financial condition, he came to Uniontown and boldly announced himself as a physician. Being a man of fine personal appearance, of pleasing address, great tact and unbounded assurance, he became at once successful, and secured a more extensive practice than was ever enjoyed by any regular physician of the town or county. It is said that in a single day nearly one hundred patients from the surrounding country came into Uniontown for treatment by Dr. Braddee, and waited for long weary hours to see him in their turn. He was soon enabled to purchase the National Hotel

property, at the corner of Morgantown and Fayette Streets, and in that house he made his professional headquarters. His remarkable success, however, did not deter but rather seemed to incite him to illegitimate projects for money-making, and in 1840 he, with the aid of confederates, executed a cunningly devised plan for robbing the United States mail while in transit through Uniontown. For this offense he was arrested, tried, and convicted, and in 1841 his professional career in Uniontown was closed by a sentence of ten years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

Dr. H. T. Roberts is a native of Allegheny County, and a son of Judge Roberts, late of Pittsburgh. Having studied medicine in that city, he located in Uniontown in 1841 and practiced a few years, after which he removed. Some two or three years since he returned to Uniontown, but is not in practice.

Dr. Frederick C. Robinson, a native of Saratoga County, N. Y., removed thence to Erie, Pa., when quite young. In 1841 he came to Uniontown, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. H. F. Roberts. In 1844 he removed to Ohio, where he completed his studies, and remained in practice till 1850, when he entered the Jefferson Medical College. He graduated in the winter of 1850-51, and returned to Uniontown, where he has followed his profession until the present time. He was examining surgeon of this district during the war of the Rebellion, and examining physician for the United States Pension Office for thirteen years.

Dr. Robert M. Walker is a native of Franklin County, Pa. He was educated in Ohio at Franklin College. He studied medicine with Dr. Joseph McCloskey, of Perryopolis, and Dr. John Hassan, of West Newton. In the spring of 1843 he commenced practice in Uniontown. In the winter of 1844-45 he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and at the close of his course in Philadelphia returned to Uniontown, where he is still in practice.

Dr. Smith Fuller, born in Connellsville, Pa., studied medicine with Dr. John Hassan from the spring of 1838 till 1840, when he went to Philadelphia and attended lectures at Jefferson College. He then practiced medicine in Uniontown until 1846, when he resumed his course at Jefferson College. In 1847 he returned to Uniontown, where he has since been constantly in active practice, except when serving in the State Senate from 1861 to 1863. His sons, John M., Smith Jr., and William B., are physicians, the first two now (June, 1881) practicing in Uniontown, and the last named attending lectures in Philadelphia.

The present physicians of Uniontown are:

Dr. Smith Fuller.	Dr. J. B. Ewing.
" R. M. Walker.	" John Hankins.
" H. F. Roberts.	" Smith Fuller, Jr.
" F. C. Robinson.	" John Sturgeon.
" William H. Sturgeon.	" A. P. Bowie.
" John M. Fuller.	" S. W. Hickman.
" John Boyd.	" L. S. Gaddis.

HOMŒOPATHY.

Years ago several attempts were made to introduce homœopathy in Fayette County. Dr. C. Bael and Dr. Ridley practiced in Brownsville, but the exact date of their commencing practice is unknown. B. F. Connell, M.D., a convert from the old school, practiced a few years in Uniontown, but subsequently moved to Ohio, and from thence to Connellsville, where he practiced several years.

Dr. J. G. Heaton practiced for a short time at Fairchance Furnace. None of the above practitioners remained long enough to establish the practice, and for a long time after the above practitioners left for other fields homœopathy was without a representative.

According to the "History of Homœopathy," published by the World's Homœopathic Convention, which met in Philadelphia in 1876, "To A. P. Bowie, M.D., belongs the credit of the successful establishment of homœopathy in Fayette County." Dr. Bowie commenced in Uniontown in 1869, and is still in active practice in the borough. The other practitioners in this county are S. W. Hickman, M.D., Uniontown; W. J. Hamilton, M.D., Dunbar; and S. C. Bosley, M.D., Connellsville.

LAWYERS.

The early attorneys of Uniontown have been mentioned in preceding pages, in connection with the bar of Fayette County. The list of lawyers now (1881) residing in and practicing in the borough is as follows:

Daniel Kaine.	S. L. Mestrezat.
Alfred Howell.	J. L. Johnson.
John K. Ewing.	J. M. Ogilvie.
A. E. Willson, Pres. Judge.	A. H. Wyckoff.
John Collins.	L. H. Frasher.
G. W. K. Minor.	Daniel M. Hertzog.
Thomas B. Searight.	P. S. Morrow.
William H. Playford.	H. Detwiler.
William Parshall.	George Hutchinson.
Charles E. Boyle.	William Guiler.
Daniel Downer.	M. M. Cochran.
T. B. Schnatterly.	George B. Kaine.
A. D. Boyd.	Robert Hopwood.
Edward Campbell.	Alonzo Hagan.
Nathaniel Ewing.	F. M. Fuller.
Samuel E. Ewing.	Robert Kennedy.

SCHOOLS.

The earliest reference found in any record or other document to schools or to places where they were taught in Uniontown is in the act erecting the county of Fayette, passed Sept. 26, 1783, which directs that the court shall be held "at the school-house, or some fit place in the town of Union, in the said county," and in the letter (before quoted) written a few months later by Ephraim Douglass to Gen. Irvine, describing the new county-seat, he says it contains "a court-

" March 25, 1817.

house and school-house in one," etc. Several deeds of about that date mention in their description of boundaries, a school-house lot evidently near the present court-house grounds. In a deed of lot No. 43, executed in 1783, Colin Campbell is given the title "teacher," which probably, but not as a matter of course, had reference to his occupation in Uniontown.

A school was organized in Uniontown before the year 1800 under the auspices of the Methodist Church. That school will be found more fully mentioned in the history of that church.

Miss Sally Hadden, who was born in Uniontown in the year 1800, and has always lived on the spot of her nativity, says the first school she remembers, was taught by an Irishman named Burns in a log house which stood on the north end of lot No. 39, now the property of Mrs. David Porter. Afterwards she attended the Methodist school on Peter Street, taught by a Mr. Cole.

Jesse Beeson, grandson of the original proprietor of the town, was born in 1806. He first attended school in a log house where the Methodist Episcopal house of worship now stands. The school was taught by a Mrs. Dougherty. He afterwards attended at the school-house on Peter Street mentioned by Miss Hadden. A teacher in the Peter Street school about that time was Silas Bailey, father of William and Ellis Bailey.

The following notice, which appeared in the *Genius of Liberty* in April, 1817, is given here as indicating the progress which had then begun to be made towards the free school system,¹ which was adopted in the State some years later:

¹ At that time, and for more than twenty years afterwards, Uniontown (like most other villages of its size and importance, particularly county-seats) was prolific of private schools, "select schools," and so-called "academies," some of them having merit, but the greater part being poor and of short duration. Generally they were quite pretensions in their announcements, and nearly every scholar whose parents were able to incur the expense (which was not heavy) attended some one of them, for a "term" of three months if no more.

In the *Genius of Liberty* of June 6, 1820, are found the advertisements of two of these schools. One is to the effect that "Mr. and Mrs. Baker present their respectful compliments to the people of Union Town, soliciting their support of a School for the instruction of Young Ladies in all the usual branches of an English education. Also plain sewing, marking cotton-work of all kinds, Embroidery, Tambour, Filagree, Fringe, Netting, Drawing, Painting, and Music, vocal and instrumental."

The other, in the same column, is that of John A. Donne, who announces that "Persons desirous of placing pupils under the care of the subscriber may be accommodated by making early application at his residence, two doors east of Mrs. Gregg's. His room is spacious and convenient, and his prices accommodated to the times, and proportioned to the different branches taught. An enumeration of the branches is thought unnecessary."

"Without arrogating to himself any superior pretensions, the subscriber respectfully suggests that he has had some years' experience in teaching, has made it a profession, and not embraced it merely as a temporary expedient. Grateful for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of it, and without promise to perform miracles, pledges himself that his exertions to merit it shall be unremitting."

"JOHN A. DONNE."

"Union, March 1, 1820."

"To the Assessors of the County of Fayette:

"You are hereby authorized and required to notify the parents of the children hereinafter named that they are at liberty to send their children to the most convenient school free of expense, and also transmit a list of the names of the children as aforesaid to the teachers of schools within your township, agreeably to the eleventh section of an act of General Assembly passed April 4, 1809."

The act of the Pennsylvania Legislature "to establish a general system of Education by Common Schools," approved April 1, 1834, declares that,—

"WHEREAS, It is enjoined by the constitution as a solemn duty which cannot be neglected without a disregard of the moral and political safety of the people; And whereas the fund for common-school purposes, under the act of the Second of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, will on the fourth of April next amount to the sum of five hundred and forty-six thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-two cents, and will soon reach the sum of two million dollars, when it will produce at five per cent. an interest of one hundred thousand dollars, which by said act is to be paid for the support of common schools; And whereas provisions should be made by law for the distribution of the benefits of this fund to the people of the respective counties of the commonwealth; Therefore [it was enacted] That the city and county of Philadelphia, and every other county in this Commonwealth, shall each form a school division, and that every ward, township, and borough within the several school divisions shall each form a school district; Provided, That any borough which is or may be connected with a township in the assessment and collection of county rates and levies shall with the said township, so long as it remains so connected, form a district, and each of said districts shall contain a competent number of common schools for the education of every child within the limits thereof who shall apply, either in person or by his or her parents, guardian, or next friend, for admission and instruction. . . . All moneys that may come into the possession of the county treasurers for the use of any school district or districts within their respective divisions shall be paid over by the said treasurers to the treasurer of the said district respectively at such times as the commissioners of the respective counties shall order and direct."

"42— Since handing the above for publication it has been suggested that I should decline taking young ladies in favor of a certain Mr. Baker & Co., who propose establishing a school here, and confine myself to the instruction of boys and best, as it frequently happens, conjectures should in the course of circulation be given for fact, I deem it proper to state that I shall not agree to any such arrangement, but shall continue to admit into my school all the young ladies as well as all the boys that may offer."

At about the same time Patrick Talbot modestly advertised that he was about to open a school in Uniontown for teaching the English branches.

Under this law the county commissioners of Fayette at their December session in that year ordered the levying of a tax of double the amount of school money received from the State. The court of Fayette County at the January term, 1835, appointed school directors for the townships and boroughs of the county, those appointed for Uniontown being Richard Beeson and James Piper. On the 1st of December, 1835, the borough complied with the terms of the law, and the directors reported to the county treasurer. The amount of State money apportioned to the borough in that year was \$73.66; from the county, \$147.32; total, \$220.98.

Free common schools were first opened in Uniontown in 1836,¹ the following being the first official action of the board of directors in the matter, viz.:

"At a meeting of the school directors for Union Borough on the 19th day of March, 1836, it was resolved to open four free schools in said borough, to commence about the 15th day of April next and continue for six months, which period will be divided into two sessions of three months each. There will be a vacation or recess between the sessions of one month, which will happen in August. It was also resolved that the directors will receive proposals until the 8th day of April next from persons wishing to become teachers in any one of said schools. The proposals will set forth the price per month for the whole term of six months (excluding the vacation), or the sum for which the teacher will take charge of a school for the whole time it is proposed to keep the schools open the present year. One of the schools at least will be put under the charge of a female instructor. Proposals from females wishing to engage in the business are respectfully invited.

"JOHN DAWSON, A. L. LITTELL,
"WILLIAM REDDICK, JAMES BOYLES,
"HUGH ESPY, WILLIAM WILSON,
"Directors."

"March 19, 1836."

The east part of the lot of land on which the present school-house stands was purchased of William Salter in 1838, the deed bearing date September 6th of that year. On the lot stood a foundry, which had been occupied by Salter for several years. It was re-modeled and fitted up with four rooms for school purposes. This alone was used until about 1850, when another building, also containing four rooms,

was erected on the same lot, at the corner of the alley and Church Street. These two buildings were found sufficient until the present school-house was erected.

In 1857 an addition was made to the school lot on the west by a purchase from Moses Sheahan, on the 19th of August in that year; and on the 6th of June, 1860, the lot, known as the Molly Lyon lot was purchased at sheriff's sale. The three purchases above named form the school-house lot as it is at present.

The law creating the office of county superintendent of schools was passed in 1854. Joshua Gibbons, of Brownsville, held the office for twelve years. The first report which has been found (that of the year 1857) shows that there were then in the borough of Uniontown four hundred and one scholars, with seven teachers employed in the schools. The sum of \$156.80 was received from the State, and \$344.41 from the collector.

The schools of Uniontown were graded in 1855, under James H. Springer, who was then the principal.

The present brick school-house was erected in 1868, the commencement being made by breaking ground on the 15th of April in that year, and the building being completed and ready for occupancy in the succeeding fall. It was planned by J. W. Kerr, an architect of Pittsburgh; the contractors were R. and H. Fulton, of Sewickley, Westmoreland Co. The stonework was done by John Wilhelm, of Connellsville; brick-work by Alfred Dearth, of New Salem, Fayette Co. The contract price was \$30,644; cost of furniture, \$2800. The building stands on the corner of Barclay's Alley and Church Street. It is ninety feet in length by sixty-five feet in width, and three stories high. The first floor contains four school-rooms, each forty-two feet eleven inches by twenty-four feet eleven inches in dimensions. The second floor is also divided into four rooms, similar to those below. The third floor has two rooms and an exhibition hall, eighty-seven by thirty-six feet.

In 1870 a school-house for colored children was erected at a cost of \$1500. The lot on which it stands was purchased of William Baldwin, who donated one-half the price. It is situated in the settlement known as "Hayti," on the east side of Redstone Creek.

The following statistics have reference to the schools of Uniontown Borough for the year 1880:

Number of pupils.....	536
Number of teachers.....	10
Total expenditures for the year.....	\$6,771.69
Valuation of school property.....	\$50,000.00
Indebtedness	\$15,065.61

The school board of the borough for 1881 is composed of Daniel Kaine, G. W. K. Minor, J. N. Dawson, Joseph White, Alfred Howell, and Joseph Beatty. President, Daniel Kaine; Secretary, Joseph Beatty; Treasurer, A. C. Nutt.

The following is an imperfect list of the school directors of Uniontown from 1835 to the present time:

¹ At the time of the opening of the free schools in Uniontown there was in the borough an institution known as the "Union High School," of which Mr. J. M. Smith was principal. In the *Genius of Liberty* of May 25, 1836, he announced that "Miss Pears, a graduate of Mr. Beatty's female seminary, will be in town in the course of a few days to aid in this [the young ladies'] department," etc. The period of the continuation of this high school has not been ascertained.

Under date of July 26, 1837, is found the advertisement of the "Fayette Seminary." Located at Uniontown. Open for male and female students on the first Monday in September. Embracing two departments, "one principal, the other preparatory." The year divided into two sessions of twenty-two weeks each, quarters of fourteen weeks. Charge for tuition in principal department, \$12.50; in preparatory department, \$7.00 per session. Samuel Wilson, principal. Mr. Wilson was succeeded by Smith E. Grier, who was principal of the seminary in 1839-40.

In 1839—November 19th—a select school was opened "in Mr. E. West's school-room" by George W. Brown, of Monongahia County, Va., but no later notice of it is found.

- 1835.—Richard Beeson, James Piper, appointed by the court, January, 1835.
- 1836.—John Dawson, A. L. Littell, William Reddick, James Baylis, Hugh Espey, William Wilson.
- 1837-42.—No return.
- 1843.—James F. Cannon, Wilson Swain.
- 1844.—E. Brownfield, R. G. Hopwood.
- 1845.—William Gaddis, H. F. Roberts.
- 1846-48.—No return.
- 1849.—R. T. Galloway, A. Hadden.
- 1850.—William Gaddis, Daniel Kaine.
- 1851.—James F. Cannon, William Thorndell.
- 1853.—William Gaddis, Daniel Kaine.
- 1854.—Joshua B. Houcel, Ellis Bailey.
- 1855.—Eleazer Robinson, William A. Donaldson.
- 1856.—William Gaddis, E. W. Power.
- 1857.—Ellis Bailey, James McKean.
- 1858.—Eleazer Robinson, Everard Bierer.
- 1859.—Smith Fuller, E. W. Power.
- 1861.—Everard Bierer, Amos Jolliff.
- 1862.—Edward G. Roddy, Benjamin Courtney.
- 1863.—Henry White, C. S. Seaton.
- 1864.—James Darby, Anderson Jolliff.
- 1865.—William Doran, Alexander Chisholm.
- 1867.—James H. Springer, Frederick C. Robinson.
- 1872.—Adam C. Nutt, Alfred Howell.
- 1875.—Adam C. Nutt, Henry M. Clay.
- 1876.—Joseph Beatty, William H. Bailey.
- 1877.—Smith Fuller, Daniel Kaine.
- 1878.—William H. Bowman, Jacob D. Moore.
- 1880.—Daniel Kaine, George W. K. Minor.
- 1881.—Alfred Howell, Joseph White.

UNION ACADEMY AND MADISON COLLEGE.

The Union Academy was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed Feb. 4, 1808,¹ which provided "That there shall be, and hereby is, established in the borough of Uniontown, in the county of Fayette, an academy or public school for the education of youth in the useful arts, sciences, and literature, by the name and style of 'The Union Academy.'" The trustees appointed by the act of incorporation were James Guthrie, Thomas Hadden, Presley Carr Lane, James W. Nicholson, Christian Tarr, Charles Porter, Thomas Mason, John Kennedy, Zadoc Walker, James Allen, Maurice Freeman, Jesse Pennell, and James Findley.

The sum of two thousand dollars was granted by the act, out of any unappropriated money in the State treasury, in aid of the academy, to be applied under the direction of the trustees; and it was further provided by the act that "there shall be admitted into the academy any number of poor children who may at any time be offered, in order to be taught gratis; provided the number so admitted shall at no time be greater than four, and that none of said poor

children shall continue to be taught gratis in said academy longer than two years."

The academy was continued with varying success for many years. Finally it was taken under charge of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and under these auspices was incorporated March 2, 1827, as Madison College. By the act of incorporation thirty-eight trustees were appointed, of whom the following named were residents of Uniontown, viz.: Thomas Irwin, John Kennedy, Thornton Fleming, John M. Austin, H. B. Bascom, Samuel Evans, Henry Ebbert, Nathaniel Ewing, Robert Skiles, and Isaac Beeson.

H. B. Bascom was appointed president and Professor of Moral Science; Charles Elliot, Professor of Languages; and J. H. Fielding, Professor of Mathematics. One of the professors had pastoral charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Uniontown. In 1829, Dr. Bascom resigned the presidency to become agent for the American Colonization Society. In 1831, J. H. Fielding was appointed president, and Homer J. Clark professor. In 1832 the institution suspended, as propositions had been made to the Conference to accept Allegheny College, at Meadville, in its stead, the buildings, library, and apparatus of which were greatly preferable. During the few years of its existence, however, a number of promising young men were educated, and a great impulse was given to ministerial study throughout Western Pennsylvania.

After the college passed from the charge of the Methodist Conference it was continued under the auspices of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in charge of Dr. J. P. Wethee. He was succeeded about 1841 by Dr. Andrew Ferrier, who was in turn succeeded by Dr. Cox. In May, 1852, the college was mentioned in the *Genius of Liberty* as being then "in a very flourishing condition." About 1854 it passed under the charge of the Methodist Protestant Church, and was at different times under the principalship of Drs. Cox, Ball, and Brown. About 1858 the property was sold at sheriff's sale, after which the building was used for a private school, of which the first principal was William McDowell. He remained two or three years, and was succeeded by Levi S. Lewis, who became principal in September, 1861, and continued in charge till February, 1864, when the school was taken by two young men named Reed, who taught one season, and then the school passed to the charge of S. B. Mercer, who continued it till 1866, when the buildings were taken for the use of the Soldiers' Orphans' School, which continued to be taught there until 1875, when it was removed to the new buildings erected for its use at "Dunbar's Camp."

The old Madison College buildings, now in disuse, are located on the north side of Main Street (or the National road), on the high land just east of the eastern bridge over Redstone Creek.

¹ The academy, however, was in operation some time before its incorporation. In an advertisement dated in March, 1807, the name of John St. Clair, "teacher of the Languages and Mathematics in the Union Academy" at Uniontown, is given in recommendation of the superior quality of the surveying instruments manufactured by Alexander Simpson, of Brownsville; and in the act of incorporation it is directed that the trustees appointed by it should hold their first meeting in the academy, showing that it existed prior to the passage of the act.

CHURCHES.

GREAT BETHEL REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH.

This organization was formed in the year 1770, and is evidently one of the first religious societies established within the boundaries of Fayette County, and as it can be traced by its own records as a distinct organization down to the present time, it becomes one of the important parts of our present history.

In the oldest book of records now in the possession of the church the following entry is made on the first page: "The Regular Baptist Church of Jesus Christ at Uniontown, Pa., unwilling that their origin should be lost in obscurity, and apprehending, from the decayed state of the annals respecting the institution and progress thereof, that they will shortly become unintelligible, have by an unanimous resolution passed on this 12th day of November, 1822, ordered that the first book of said church should be transcribed in line in the same words and the same manner in which it was written, and that our brother, Samuel King, be appointed for this service." From the transcript made by Mr. King, in pursuance of that resolution, the following letter is copied verbatim, viz.:

"The Church of Jesus Christ at Great Bethel, Constituted as is supposed in Province of Pennsylvania, holding Believers, Baptism, &c., &c., sendeth greeting.

"To all Christian People to whom these may Concern, Know ye that Isaac Sutton is in full Communion with us, and is of a Regular and of a Christian Conversation, and for aught we know is approved of by us in general as a gifted Brother, and we do unitedly agree that he should improve his Gifts as a Candidate for the ministry where Ever god in his Providence shall Call him. sign'd by us this Eighth day of November, in the year of our lord Christ 1770.

"Witness our hands,

JACOB VANMETRE.

RICHARD HALL.

ZEPHENIAH BLACKFORD.

Because we are few in number our Sisters are allowed to sign.

RACHEL SUTTON.

LETTICE VANMETRE.

SARAH HALL."

"N.B.

"That this Church was Constituted by me, Nov^r 7th, 1770, and that the Bearer was licensed to Preach before me, or in my Presence, as witness my hand this 8th day of Nov^r, 1770.

"HENRY CROSBY."

From the latter part of this letter it appears that the church was constituted by Henry Crosby, but nothing further is said of him in the minutes which follow, and we have been unable to ascertain anything further with regard to his personal history or his subsequent connection with the church. In Benedict's "History of the Baptists," page 614, it is stated that this church "was gathered in 1770, under the ministry of elder John Sutton," but as we do not find the name

of John Sutton mentioned anywhere in connection with the church records, while that of Isaac is frequently referred to, we are disposed to think that he was the successor of Henry Crosby, and although not the founder of the church, the first pastor after its organization. The oldest book of record has the following title-page:

"Isaac Sutton,
Great Bethel
Church Book,

for the use of Inserting Minutes of Business transacted by the Church."

This certainly is evidence that Sutton was pastor when that book was procured, and it contains minutes beginning with 1773. This church has frequently been called "The Uniontown Church," "Uniontown Baptist Church," etc., owing to its location. But there was a church, known as the Uniontown Church, organized some time previous to the year 1790, the exact date of which we are unable to ascertain. On the 6th of November of that year is the following entry in Great Bethel church-book: "The Church of Christ called Great Bethel met the Church of Christ of Union Town according to appointment. After prayer proceeded to business. 1st, Appointed Deacon Gaddis to receive them. 2d, The Church of Union dissolved their constitution and were received into fellowship with us." Then follows a series of rules adopted for the government of the church. This was the only Uniontown Baptist Church properly called by that name until the division in 1867, when one portion of the church took upon itself the name and was chartered as the Uniontown Regular Baptist Church. The other branch still retained the name and kept up the organization as Great Bethel, more reference to which will hereafter be made.

BUILDINGS.—There is as much uncertainty with regard to the site of the first house of worship as to the name of the first pastor. The earliest reference to this subject in the records of the church is found in the minutes of the monthly meeting held March 18, 1780, as follows: "Resolved, that a meeting-house be built for public worship by the church. Resolved, that brethren Jas. McCoy, Owen Davis, Moses Carr view the ground and pitch upon the place for building, the dimensions of the house to be thirty feet and twenty-five." In July following we find this entry: "Resolved, that two meeting-houses be built, that Owen Davis, Philip Pierce, Joseph Thomas, Jos. Boutenhouse, and Philip Jenkins, to meet on Tuesday, eighth day of August, to council what is needful to carry on the building and what place." On May 19, 1781, "In order to carry on the building of the meeting-house, Bros. Owen Davis and Philip Jenkins are appointed overseers of the work; Bro. Bolttenhouse, collector of the subscription." June 19, 1784, "Resolved, that the members shall work at the meeting-house every day that is appointed by Richard Reed, Thomas Bowel, and Philip Jenkins, under

penalty of five shillings for neglect." On Sept. 15, 1787, a resolution was passed "that a meeting-house be built on the Great Road, about a quarter of a mile from Uniontown, and Thomas Gaddis and Moses Carr and James Little trustees to carry it on." We have been unable to reconcile these different resolutions so as to either fix the time when the first house was erected or ascertain the place where it was located. The first reference to a house as having been built is in September, 1789, as follows: "The whole of the land where the meeting-house stands belongs to the church for four pounds. Thomas Gaddis appointed to receive the Deed in the name of the church of Great Bethel against our meeting of business, etc." And again, June 18, 1790: "The church acknowledges that when Thos. Gaddis makes them a Deed for the acre of land that the meeting-house stands on, that they stand indebted to him nineteen pounds one shilling and ten pence, all errors excepted." This would indicate that the land was purchased from Thomas Gaddis, but immediately following it was resolved "that the trustees, Thomas Gaddis and Moses Carr, get the deed in their names in behalf of the church of Great Bethel." It was just at this time that the contention arose among the members elsewhere referred to, and as Thomas Gaddis appears to have been a leading member of the Loofborrow party, it was decided by the other party that he was not a proper person to receive the deed, and from this time there is nothing further said about a deed until the year 1804, when one acre of land was conveyed to the Great Bethel Church by Henry Beeson and wife. This lot of ground was located on the "Great Road" leading from Uniontown to Cheat River, and though it is now within the borough limits, it doubtless would at that early day have been very properly described as "about a quarter of a mile from Uniontown." In the old burying-ground on a part of this lot are found tombstones dating back to 1796, and some whose dates are no longer legible. Many of our citizens still living distinctly remember when an old house stood on this lot, previous to the building of the brick structure which still occupies it. And as no further reference is made to building until the year 1831, when this house was begun, we may conclude almost, if not to an entire certainty, that the house directed to be built in 1787 was located upon the same site where the old brick church now stands, and that it was occupied by the congregation up to the completion of that church, about the year 1833. This is a large building, with ample room below and gallery above. It was occupied by the Great Bethel Church until the division in 1867, when proceedings were begun for the erection of a new building, which was located on Fayette Street, in the borough of Uniontown. It was begun in the year 1868, but owing to the financial difficulties in which they were then placed was not finally completed until 1879, it being dedicated in August of that year.

This is a fine two-story brick building, forty-two by sixty-five feet in dimensions, with spire about one hundred and ten feet high. It is provided with lecture-room below, in which is a baptistery and well-furnished room, with frescoed walls for the main chapel above. The whole building was completed, owing to the high prices of all material when it was begun, at a total cost of about \$11,000.

BRANCHES.—From Great Bethel Regular Baptist Church there were established from time to time numerous branches, all of which were afterwards formed into distinct organizations, and most of them still exist as flourishing churches. As those of them which are situated within the boundaries of this county will each be more particularly described in their proper places, it is only necessary here to briefly mention the time at which they were separated from the mother-church. On March 19, 1773, the members convenient to Muddy Creek were dismissed by letter to that church, which is situated in Greene County, Pa., and is still in a flourishing condition. On Sept. 21, 1775, the brethren in the Forks of Cheat were granted a constitution. This church now has its place of worship near Stewarttown, W. Va., and has quite a large membership. A branch church was organized in "the Glades" on the 15th of November, 1778. It is still kept up as an independent organization, known as Big Crossings. At the same meeting a constitution was granted to the branch on Redstone, situated in Fayette County, and Isaac Sutton appointed "to constitute them." Also James Sutton, James McCoy, Charles McDonald, and Philip Jenkins were appointed a committee to meet them on the third Saturday of December following, "in order to see that they be an unanimous body fit for a constitution, and to settle matters of difficulty if there is any."

The members belonging to Great Bethel Church living near and beyond the Youghiogheny were permitted to organize as a branch of the church on the 20th of September, 1783, but the history of this organization cannot be traced further.

Oct. 16, 1784, the church at Georges Creek was dismissed by request, and Isaac and James Sutton appointed to constitute them on the 30th of the same month. This church has since become one of the leading members of the Monongahela Association, and its history will appear as that of Mount Moriah Regular Baptist Church.

In the year 1830 a branch was organized at or near McClellantown, Fayette Co., but has since become extinct.

Thus it is seen that either directly or indirectly many of the churches of this county and adjoining counties have sprung from the Great Bethel Church, and truly she may be termed the mother of Baptist churches in this section of Pennsylvania.

MEMBERSHIP.—Beginning as this church did, when the inhabitants of the county were settled here and

there in little groups, its membership must have been small. From the oldest list of members on record we find from September, 1770, to November of the same year, when the church was formally organized, there were received by baptism eight members; these, in addition to the six whose signatures are affixed to the letter already quoted, quite probably constituted the full membership at the time of its organization. The names of the members received by baptism during the time mentioned were John Carr, Elizabeth Carr, Sarah Baccus, David Morgan, Wm. Murphy, — Van Meter, James McCloy, and Mary Anderson. The list of membership which follows is so incomplete with regard to dates that it is impossible to follow the progress of the church in this respect as closely as we should like to do. It appears that up to July, 1773, there had been received by baptism thirty-two members, and up to 1780 twenty-two by letter. Considering, therefore, the sparsely-settled condition of the country, their increase of membership was very fair. During this time, however, there had been a number dismissed by letter, and also a few excommunicated, but as the dates of their dismissal are not recorded we are unable to ascertain the exact membership of the church at either of the dates mentioned. Sept. 24, 1791, the report of membership to the Association shows a total of 49; in 1795, 42; 1800, 26; 1812, 45 (during this year nineteen were received by baptism and eleven by letter). In 1817 the membership had again decreased to 30. Although other lists of members are given at different times they are without dates, and we have therefore been unable to ascertain the exact number of enrolled names until what was known as the great revival in 1855. On Nov. 24, 1855, a series of meetings was begun by Rev. William Wood, assisted by Rev. Israel D. King, which resulted in upwards of ninety additions by baptism. The following postscript, added to the minutes of Jan. 26, 1856, by R. H. Austin, church clerk *pro tem.*, explains the condition at that time: "The church is certainly in a better state of health than it has been since its infancy, our membership larger, our purses heavier, and our hearts lighter. God be praised for His much mercy in dispelling the winter of our church and spreading before us prospects so flattering." A few pages farther on, under date of May 24, 1856, he makes the following entry: "Our church is fast increasing in members, Christian zeal, and, we trust, holiness, our membership now being 229. May God continue to build us up until called to join the church triumphant is our prayer." From this time until 1867 the church continued in a more or less prosperous condition, holding, as nearly as we can ascertain, about the same total membership from year to year. At the beginning of that year, however, opened the darkest hour of her history. Difficulties with the pastor had occurred, which will be more fully stated elsewhere, until they resulted in an open disruption of the church, and compelled a large por-

tion of the members to leave the building in which they worshiped and erect a new house in a different locality. The portion of members thus going off were recognized, upon a full explanation of the difficulty to the Association at their next meeting, as the Regular Baptist Church, and began at once to carry on the work of its original organization. The membership, however, by this disruption had been greatly reduced, and the bitter feelings engendered were slow to wear away. But gradually many of those who at first adhered to their former pastor, and even formed a distinct organization under his control, began one by one to return to the church; baptisms also became more numerous, until from a report of eighty-two members at the Association in the autumn of 1867 there are now enrolled on the church record one hundred and ninety-three members, there having been an increase by letter and baptism of twenty-four during the present year. The greatest harmony now prevails, both among the members themselves and between them and their pastor. The great burden of debt which since the erection of their new building had been weighing them down has within the past two years been almost removed, and once more may her members truly exclaim, "Our membership is larger, our purses heavier, and our hearts lighter. God be praised for His much mercy!"

SUNSHINE AND SHADOWS.—It is the duty of the historian to represent truly the subject which he attempts to describe. We shall not therefore presume to present the bright side of this church and leave concealed from view the dark, for Great Bethel, like almost all other churches, has had her shadows as well as sunshine, and while it may not be so pleasant a duty to write that which now lies before us, yet in doing so we hope that by thus showing the comparatively insignificant causes, for such most of them were which led to these difficulties, the present membership may be warned by the past to avoid similar disasters in the future.

The first of these difficulties occurred about the beginning of the year 1790. Some time previous the church had called Rev. Isaac Sutton as regular minister and Rev. David Loofborrow as an assistant. Soon afterwards we find frequent accusations brought first against one member and then another until a complete separation occurred, one part of the church meeting at the house of Rev. Sutton and transacting business there as Great Bethel Church, the other holding their sessions on the same day at the church building. This unhappy state of affairs continued until Oct. 4, 1791, when a special meeting was called, "in order to form a plan by which our aggrieved brethren might be again united with us in the bonds of love and Christian fellowship." This result appeared to have been accomplished by passing a resolution to permit both preachers to officiate in their ministerial capacity in the church, for we find no further difficulty recorded in connection with this matter. From

that time forward harmony appears to have prevailed until during the pastorate of Rev. William Brownfield. About the year 1832 there arose a difficulty between Rev. Brownfield and other ministers of the Baptist denomination. Rev. Brownfield adhered strictly to the "Old School" or Anti-Mission Baptists, while Rev. John Thomas, Rev. Dr. James Estep, Rev. William Penny, and others who were occasionally invited to preach for the Great Bethel Church, were more liberal in their views and favored missionary and other benevolent societies. This soon caused a contention among the preachers themselves, and the members naturally fell in with one side or the other, until again a separation was brought about.

This contention continued and grew more serious until April, 1836, when the party favoring the New School ministers purchased a new book for keeping their records, and though they still permitted Rev. Brownfield to preach in the church one-half the time, and also allowed his adherents to hold business meetings there, nevertheless kept the minutes of their meetings entirely distinct. Contentions then began to arise as to whom the church property belonged. A petition by the Brownfield party and remonstrance against it by the others were sent to the Legislature of the State; the matter was also referred to the Redstone Association. But nothing satisfactory could be done, the breach was only widened, until in 1837 an attempt was made by the Brownfield party to prevent the others from using the house by fastening the doors and windows with iron bars, and posting a notice on the door to the effect that should any one remove these fastenings and enter he would be liable to a suit at law for trespass. Nothing daunted, the new party at once removed the bars and entered. This entry, in accordance with the notice given, resulted in a suit, which was tried before Judge Grier in a special court held in the year 1843, and was terminated by a verdict in favor of the defendants or New School party. From that time there seems to have been but little contention between them, though the Old School party still continued to keep a separate record and retained Rev. Brownfield to preach for them until Oct. 31, 1846, when no further record is found of their deliberations, and they appear to have gradually fallen in with the other branch until they became entirely absorbed by it, and from that time on the New School party continued as the only organization and the Great Bethel Church. This split, while it hindered greatly the spiritual progress of the church during its continuance, resulted in an entire change of the working of the body, and evidently opened for them many new fields of usefulness. From this time there are frequent collections for mission-work of various kinds, the church-doors were thrown open for the privileges of Sabbath-school, and a new era of progress dawned upon the whole society. Happier would it have been had this result been brought about without the contention and bitter feelings connected

with it. At last the storm was over, and though it had dashed the waves of contention fiercely about her, serenely from amidst the roar and tumult the old ship of the church sailed out upon the placid waters; and but a few years later it is with pleasure we quote from the record at the time of the famous meeting elsewhere referred to. During its progress reference is made to the preaching of Revs. Wood and King, and as a result "fifty-six eternity-bound souls followed the example of their master and elder brother, buried with him in Christian baptism, and raised, we trust, to newness of life. Fifty-four were received into full fellowship with the church, *and the work still going on.*" Alas, that we must turn from this bright part of the record to note another time of gloom. Dr. John Boyd was called as pastor of the church March 21, 1864. For some time afterward the usual harmony continued, but about the close of the year 1866 disputes arose from various causes between the pastor and part of the members. Though the writer was not in any way connected with the church at that time, having since become a member, it may be possible we are not sufficiently free from prejudice to impartially state these causes; and as the parties connected with the church at that time are almost all still living, lest we should do injustice to some of them we will leave that part of the church history for some one who can look back with an impartial eye, and from written records recount the true cause of this trouble when those who participated in it shall all have passed away. This dispute continued and grew so warm that it became impossible for both factions to remain together, and those who adhered to the pastor still continuing in the church building, the other party were obliged to seek a place of worship elsewhere. For a short time they obtained leave from the county officers to use the court-house, afterward they resorted to what was formerly known as the town hall, in the borough of Uniontown, and there remained until their new house of worship, erected on Fayette Street, was sufficiently completed to afford them a place for assembling. This part of the members made application to the Monongahela Association in the fall of 1867, the same year of the separation, and were recognized as the regular church, as appears by the minutes of the Association for that year. They at once upon leaving the old house discharged Dr. Boyd as their pastor, and soon afterward called another. They have since regularly continued the organization as the Great Bethel Regular Baptist Church, and on the 17th day of March, 1881, procured by application to the court a charter under that name. Almost all the members who at first remained with the Boyd party have since left them and returned to this church, so that the only visible part of the trouble that for a time threatened to destroy the prosperity of the church is a disagreement between the church at present and Dr. Boyd as to the right of property in the old church building. In order to test this matter

a suit was brought a short time since by the trustees of this church against Dr. Boyd, and when this suit shall have been determined the last great disturbance will be ended. May it be the last, with reference to the future as well as the past. In standing off thus at a distance and recounting the causes that have led to all the dark days of this old pioneer church, how simple they seem and how seemingly easy might they have been averted. A learned judge once said in delivering the opinion of the court in a church case where the dispute arose about two ministers, "In this case some appear to be for Paul and some for Apollos, but none for Christ." With all due respect to those members who through all these difficulties still clung to the good work, and labored and nobly succeeded for the cause of the Master, a review of this history shows that it was only when the church began to approach that condition referred to by the learned judge, and in their zeal for their own choice of men forgot the great object of the church, that all this contention arose.

PASTORS.—The first reference in any way to a pastor of the church other than the letter previously referred to is in the minutes of March 14, 1778, as follows: "Had under consideration whether Br. Jas. Sutton shall take the care of this church in place of Isaac Sutton, to remain under consideration till another opportunity." Although this is nearly eight years after the organization of the church, the records seem to indicate that Isaac Sutton was the successor of Henry Crosby, but at what time the pastorate of the latter closed and that of the former began we are unable to ascertain. May 16, 1778, a reference is made to Jas. Sutton again as follows: "That Bro. Jas. Sutton take the oversight of this church—a full conclusion referred till our next meeting." Nothing more is said of a pastor in any way until Sept. 18, 1784, when it was "Resolved that Bro. Jas Sutton shall act in every respect as an assistant to Bro. Isaac Sutton." Dec. 18, 1784, James Sutton and wife were dismissed by letter from the church, and the next reference to the pastor is in the minutes of June 20, 1789, when a resolution was passed that "Isaac Sutton, Sen., should stand minister in this church as usual," and also called Wm. Loveberry as an assistant, to preach once a month for one year. It appears also that David Loofborrow had been called as an assistant near the same time. Some months after this occurred the difficulty previously mentioned, when Isaac Sutton resigned, March 21, 1790, but was recalled by one branch of the church on the 18th of September following, and continued with this part of the church, while Rev. Loofborrow remained with the other branch, until Oct. 5, 1793, when the two branches were united, and both called to officiate as ministers. Sutton, however, was granted a letter of dismission on the 21st of the same month, and left the sole control to Loofborrow, who continued as pastor until Oct. 5, 1793, when he too was granted a letter of dis-

mission. From this time until May 26, 1794, the church was without a pastor, when Rev. Benjamin Stone was called, first as a supply and afterwards as pastor, and continued as such up to Sept. 7, 1805, when he was granted a letter of dismission, but was recalled on June 11, 1806, to preach once a month, and continued as pastor until 1812. In the mean time that remarkable man, William Brownfield, had been licensed to preach, and Feb. 6, 1802, received a call to preach the second and fourth Sundays in each month. He thus continued until June 9, 1804, when he was dismissed by letter, and we hear no more of him until Feb. 12, 1812, when he received a call as pastor of the church. This position he held uninterruptedly and alone until April 6, 1833, when Rev. Milton Sutton was invited to preach once a month. On June 1st of the same year Wm. Wood was also invited to preach once a month for six months. May 3, 1834, Isaac Wynn was procured to preach once a month, and May 2, 1835, Milton Sutton was requested to continue his services. During all this time, however, Rev. Brownfield was still retained as the pastor of the church. Soon afterwards occurred the second division, before referred to, and although Rev. Brownfield was then, on April 30, 1836, dismissed by "a majority of the members present" from the pastorate of the church, he was still allowed to preach on his usual days, the first and third Sabbaths of each month. This he continued to do until 1846, except such times as his place was supplied by other ministers, whom he frequently invited to assist him. Among these were Revs. Frey, Avery, McClelland, Whitlock, and others. On the 24th of December, 1836, the other branch of the church called Elder James Seymour to preach once a month, and from this time until the end of Rev. Brownfield's labors, if the church did not succeed it certainly was not from lack of preachers. June 24, 1837, Elder Milton Sutton called once a month for one year, in connection with Rev. Seymour. Feb. 24, 1836, Rev. John Thomas called to preach once a month. June, 1838, Elder Wm. Wood called once a month, and continued as pastor until April, 1841. Dec. 22, 1838, Rev. Isaac Wynn was called to supply the place of Rev. Thomas, who had been employed by the Pennsylvania Missionary Society. Rev. Wynn continued in connection with Rev. Wood until 1841, when Elder E. M. Miles was called as pastor, to preach twice a month, and who continued his labors with the church until September, 1842. October 29th of the same year Rev. Isaac Wynn was again called as a supply, but afterwards retained as pastor, preaching one-half his time until April 1, 1854, with the following exceptions: Dr. James Estep, pastor for six months from April, 1844; Dr. William Penny, from Dec. 26, 1846, to April 1, 1848; S. H. Ruple, one year from April 26, 1851; and Rev. Milton Sutton, for one year from April 24, 1852. From the time of his resignation as pastor, Rev. Wynn was kept as a supply until June

24, 1855, when Rev. Wm. Wood was called as a supply, to preach once a month. On Jan. 24, 1855, Rev. Israel D. King was called as pastor of the church, and continued as such until March 1, 1860. On the 8th of December following, Rev. B. P. Ferguson was called to the pastorate of the church, which place he retained until Sept. 12, 1863. Dr. John Boyd was called as pastor March 21, 1864, and continued until March 2, 1867. Rev. C. E. Barto was next called, Jan. 19, 1868, and continued until April 1, 1872. Rev. W. W. Hickman entered as pastor in May, 1872, and remained until April 1, 1878. From that time until June 6, 1879, the church was without a pastor, when Rev. F. B. La Barrer assumed the duties as such, and still continues in that position, July 1, 1881.

PREACHERS LICENSED.—The following list shows the licenses granted to young men by this church, permitting them to enter the ministry :

Isaac Sutton, Nov. 8, 1770.
Joseph Barnet, March 19, 1773; ordained June, 1775.
Isaac Morris, May 21, 1775.
John Wade Lovebery, Sept. 20, 1783.
John Hopwood, Aug. 20, 1791.
—Sreve, Nov. 19, 1792.
William Brownfield, April 6, 1799; ordained Dec. 19, 1800.

Milton Sutton, July 6, 1833; ordained May 4, 1834.
Isaac Wynn, July 6, 1833.
Richard H. Austin, June 28, 1856; ordained Sept. 27, 1857.

Joseph Collins, Feb. 26, 1859.
John Batt, Jan. 19, 1868.

LIST OF CLERKS.—Isaac Morris, appointed July 15, 1775.

Philip Jenkins, appointed Nov. 19, 1776.
Moses Sutton, appointed Oct. 16, 1784.
Isaac Sutton, Jr., appointed Sept. 15, 1787.
John Hopwood, appointed Feb. 19, 1791.
Anthony Swain, appointed Oct. 18, 1794.
John Ayers, appointed Sept. 8, 1804.
Simon Gard, appointed Aug. 12, 1809.
Charles King, appointed March 28, 1812.
Samuel Little, appointed Aug. 1, 1818.
William Bryson, appointed May, 1830.
Hamilton Abraham (O. S.), appointed Jan. 2, 1836.
William Bryson (N. S.), appointed April 30, 1836.
George A. Shallenberger, appointed May 21, 1853.
F. L. Hatfield, appointed March 22, 1856.
Isaac W. Bryson, appointed Aug. 22, 1856.
Samuel Hatfield, Jr., appointed Sept. 26, 1857.
C. G. Turner, appointed Jan. 22, 1859.
R. Porter Craig, appointed Dec. 8, 1860.
Joseph Hayden, appointed Dec. 24, 1865.
Amos Bowlby, appointed Jan. 25, 1873.
S. W. Carter, appointed May 24, 1873.
D. M. Hertzog, appointed Sept. 27, 1879.

LIST OF DEACONS.—Elijah Barclay, June 8, 1776, on trial; ordained May 19, 1781.

Philip Pierce, May 17, 1779, on trial; ordained May 19, 1781.

William Wells, Jan. 20, 1782.
Thomas Gaddis, Feb. 14, 1784.
Moses Carr, Jan. 19, 1790.
Robert Jackway, Jan. 15, 1791.
—Ker, Oct. 18, 1794.
David Conger, April 5, 1800.
John Gaddis, March 9, 1805.
Simon Gard, March 9, 1805.
Isaac Minor, May 1, 1812.
William Vance, Nov. 4, 1815.
Moses Nixon, May 4, 1822.
John Troutman, May 4, 1822.
William Bryson, July 6, 1833.
Isaac Hutchinson, April 1, 1837.
Squire Ayers, Dec. 24, 1842.
A. B. Bryson, March, 1851.
Elijah Jennings, March, 1851.
George A. Shallenberger, Jan. 27, 1855.
George W. Foulk, Jan. 19, 1868.
William Swearingen, Jan. 19, 1868.
Crawford Vance, Aug. 22, 1868.
Porter Craig.
John Collins.
James Nabor, April 24, 1875.
H. C. Diffenderffer, Feb. 22, 1879.
Robert Bryner.

ASSOCIATIONS.—The Redstone Association, according to Benedict's "History of the Baptists," was organized in 1776. In 1777 Great Bethel Church sent the following messengers to that body, viz.: Isaac Sutton, James Sutton, and Philip Jenkins. Owing "to the difficulty of the times," it did not suit to hold the Association that year at Muddy Creek, and it was agreed that it should be held at the house of Isaac Sutton. It is obvious from this that Great Bethel was one of the original members of the Redstone Association, with which it continued until 1836, and the branch which still clung to Rev. Wm. Brownfield continued to send delegates until 1846, when Wm. Brownfield, I. Hutchinson, and S. Davis were sent to Indian Creek Church, where it met that year. The other branch of the church soon after their separation sent messengers to the Pittsburgh Association, and were admitted to that body, of which the church remained a member until 1856. On the 26th of April, 1856, a letter was sent to the Pittsburgh Association requesting dismission from them, with a view of uniting with the Monongahela Association. Their request was granted, and the same year, on applying to the Monongahela Association for admission, they were received into that body, with which they still continue.

SABBATH-SCHOOL.—The first Sunday-school in connection with this church was organized in July, 1845, on motion of Rev. Isaac Wynn. It has been maintained as an organization ever since. At first, for a few years, it was conducted only during the winter

season, but since then it has been maintained regularly throughout the year. At present it is under the superintendency of D. M. Hertzog, and numbers in full nearly one hundred and fifty members, with nine teachers.

CONCLUSION.—We have now attempted to record briefly the principal events in the history of this remarkable church. Much that is interesting has no doubt been omitted, but enough is given to mark the course along which she has passed. Dating her existence back to a time when the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was a feeble province of the mother-country, she has witnessed the birth, growth, and unprecedented prosperity of a mighty nation. Sometimes disturbed by national or State convulsions from without, and occasional contentions within, her course has not always been smooth as that of church brotherhood should be, yet upon the whole her members have reason to rejoice that they belong to a body which, by the grace of God, has been permitted to do so much for the cause of the Master, and especially to see the harmony that now prevails in all her parts, and the glorious opportunity at present offered for the successful advancement of that great work. May peace continue within her walls and prosperity within her palaces!

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN UNIONTOWN.

At the session of Conference held in Baltimore May 28, 1784, Redstone Circuit was formed, which included all of Pennsylvania west of the Allegheny Mountains. John Cooper and Samuel Breeze were appointed to this circuit. They came to Uniontown, probably in June, as Bishop Asbury preached in Uniontown July 7, 1784, to a congregation of seven hundred persons, and it is probable that Cooper and Breeze came with him. But the peculiar polity of Methodism in working the laymen as local preachers and exhorters had forestalled the appearance of the regular circuit preachers, who found in the vicinity of Uniontown Robert Wooster, a local preacher from England. Wooster, according to the best authority attainable, came to America about the year 1771, and commenced preaching in the neighborhood of Uniontown about 1780. Many traditions have been handed down in Methodist families concerning Wooster and his work, from which it is thought to be more than probable that he organized classes at several points in and around Uniontown. The early records of the society at Uniontown were not preserved, so that a correct list of the persons forming the first class or society cannot be furnished, although many of them are known. The oldest record now in the possession of the church is a treasurer's book opened in 1807.

Cooper and Breeze remained on Redstone Circuit but one year, under the custom of annual changes which was then the rule. They were followed in 1785 by Peter Moriarity, John Fittler, and Wilson Lee. It

is probable that Bishop Asbury came to Uniontown with the new preachers, as he writes that he exhorted in Beesontown July 19, 1785. He also preached, July 1 and 2, 1786, in the new meeting-house in Beesontown. He says, "We had a feeling, gracious season; the Sacrament was, I trust, attended with a blessing." On July 20th, same year, he writes that he preached to a congregation of six hundred persons in Beesontown during court. July 30th he writes that he was at the Widow Murphy's. It is not known exactly when the first meeting-house was erected, but as Asbury preached in it July 1, 1786, it is probable that it was built in 1785. The deed for the lots on which it was built on Peter Street was not made, however, until Aug. 6, 1791, and was made in the names of David Jennings, Jacob Murphy, Samuel Stephens, Jonathan Rowland, and Peter Hook, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Uniontown.

The first church or meeting-house was built of logs, thirty-five by seventy feet, including the school-room at the west end. It stood on what is now the graveyard, near the line of the Second Church lot, fronting on Peter Street and flush with the street. There was a hall separating the school-room and the meeting-house, and a stairway in the hall leading to a room over the school-room. There were doors in the hall leading to the school-room on the left and into the meeting-house on the right.

Bishop Asbury commenced the annual session of Conference at Uniontown, in the meeting-house, Aug. 22, 1788. There were in attendance seven regular preachers and five others "on trial." Owing to some inconvenience and at the invitation of Mrs. Ann Murphy, Bishop Asbury changed the place of meeting to her house, which stood opposite the present residence of Henry Gaddis. Mrs. Murphy not only furnished a place for the meetings of Conference but entertained the whole body, including the bishop. During the session of this Conference Michael Leard was ordained. He was the first Methodist preacher ordained west of the mountains. Mrs. Ann Murphy was one of the original members of the church in Uniontown, and often entertained Asbury and his traveling companions, who always made it a point to stop with "Mother Murphy" when their journeys west and south brought them into the neighborhood. She came from Maryland during the Revolutionary war (the exact date is not known), and bought what is now the county farm and the Gaddis place, where she lived at the time of Conference in 1788. In Maryland she owned a tobacco plantation between Baltimore and Harper's Ferry, and having several children, she (at their solicitation) sold out and moved west to Uniontown. The year before her son, Eli Murphy, made a preliminary visit to the neighborhood of Uniontown. He was murdered, it was supposed, for his money. His traveling companion charged his death to the Indians, while the settlers, although not entertaining a very high opinion of the red men,

¹ By Dr. J. E. Moffitt, of Uniontown.

seemed inclined to exonerate them from the charge. Mrs. Murphy was accompanied by all her children, except a married daughter, who remained in Maryland. She brought a considerable sum of money with her, and after buying the home-farm and the farm at Mount Braddock for Jacob, she had for those days a large surplus, but as it was in Continental notes it became worthless at the close of the war. Jacob Murphy married a daughter of Col. Meason, and in 1791 his name appears as one of the original trustees. Ann Murphy (the daughter) married Samuel Stephens, who was also one of the original trustees. They were the parents of Mrs. Priscilla Austin, and lived on their farm near Upper Middletown. Sallie Murphy married a Mr. Banning, and moved to Ohio. Rachel Murphy married Rev. Roberts, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also moved to Ohio. Nacca Murphy, the youngest, married James Gregg. They were the grandparents of Dr. William and Miss M. E. Sturgeon. Mrs. Murphy brought a number of her slaves with her, and among them a Guinea negro named Nero, of whom many laughable anecdotes are related. Nero conceived a great dislike to the raw edges of pioneer life in the West, and mourned over the flesh-pots of Maryland, refusing in the bitterness of his anguish to attend family worship. Bishop Asbury on one occasion persuaded Nero to attend family worship. He reluctantly consented, but during the singing, reading, and praying he became so demonstrative in his happiness as to break down his chair and fall to the floor shouting,—a little too happy for the occasion,—so that the good bishop never again asked Nero to attend family worship. Bishop Asbury and Richard Whatcoat preached a sermon each during the session of the Conference of 1788, and Conference adjourned on the 25th of August. Asbury was again in Uniontown July 25, 1789. Conference held its annual session in Uniontown in 1790, commencing July 28th, Wednesday, and continued over Sunday. Three elders and four deacons were ordained by Asbury at this Conference. In 1792, June 2d, Conference again met in Uniontown, and Asbury writes in his journal, date June 10th: "We have founded a seminary of learning, called Union School. Brother C. Conway is manager, who also has charge of the District. The Establishment is designed for instruction in Grammar, Sciences, and the languages." This school was located in the school-room in the west end of the church on Peter Street."

The lot on which the school-house stood (joining the graveyard lots on the west) was transferred to the trustees of the church in 1794; from this fact, and also that the school was established in 1792, it is concluded that the school-room was added to the church building several years after the latter was built, prob-



FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, UNIONTOWN.

ably in 1791.¹ Rev. C. Conway remained on the district until 1796, and probably continued as manager of the school to that date, but in 1795 Conference appointed John K. Reynolds, a traveling preacher, classical teacher. Rev. Wm. Wilson taught the English branches. The sessions of Conference of 1794 and 1796 were held in Uniontown. In 1808 the meeting-house was weatherboarded and otherwise improved. In 1809, Thomas Daughaday was preacher in charge of the circuit. He died at his residence on Morgantown Street, where the third church now stands, on the 12th of October, 1810. He was but thirty-three years of age. His wife was a daughter of Peter Hook, one of the original trustees. She died in Westmoreland County.

Mrs. Ann Murphy died Sept. 10, 1814, in the log house on South Street where Mr. N. Greenland now lives. Her descendants in Fayette County are quite numerous, but few of them remain in the Methodist Church. Peter Hook, one of the original trustees, died March 12, 1818, aged sixty-five years. He was the grandfather of Mr. P. H. Hellen. In 1820 the society at Uniontown was separated from the circuit, and with Brownsville formed a station under the pastorate of Dennis H. Battie. The school established by Conference in 1792 must have closed its history somewhere about 1800. It was followed by select schools down to 1819, Patrick Talbot being the last

¹ On the 6th of August, 1791, Jacob Beeson sold to David Jennings, Jacob Murphy, Samuel Stephens, Jonathan Rowland, and Peter Hook, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, lots Nos. 27 and 28, in consideration of five shillings. These lots were located in Jacob's Addition, on the north side of Peter Street. The Methodist Church was built upon them, and the old burial-ground was in use from an earlier day, as is shown by the fact that one stone in it bears the date of 1790.

teacher. In 1820 the partitions between the meeting-house and the school-room were taken out and the whole thrown into one room, and the gallery extended across the west end. After this the old hall entrance was used exclusively by the females, who were still further separated from the male portion of the congregation by a balustrade something higher than the backs of the seats, running from the south side forward to the aisle in front of the altar. The pulpit was in the centre of the north side, and had over it a sounding-board about five feet in diameter. The choir, usually very large, occupied the south gallery, the colored people the east, and the whites the west gallery. Uniontown continued with Brownsville as a half-station until 1824, when the appointment was made a station, and James G. Sansom appointed the first station preacher. From 1784 to 1824, when Uniontown was made a station, fifty-eight preachers were appointed to this charge. Never less than two, and sometimes three preachers were on the circuit at one time. James G. Sansom remained but one year, and was followed in 1825 by David Sharp, who in turn was followed by Henry B. Bascom in 1826. Bascom was a preacher of national reputation. Many of the older citizens remember his eloquent and stirring sermons. He was a man of fine personal appearance, with a brilliant mind of poetical rather than logical cast. Bascom remained but one year, and in 1827 was appointed president of Madison College. The history of Madison College while under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church is rather obscure. After the formation of the Pittsburgh Conference, and at its first session, a resolution was presented by Asa Shinn and seconded by Thornton Fleming and adopted, viz.: "That the Conference establish a seminary of learning within its bounds, and a missionary be appointed to ascertain the probable amount of money needed." Henry B. Bascom reported at the session of 1826, and the Conference accepted the report, and "Resolved, 1st, That the institution be located at Uniontown, Pa.; 2d, That a superintending committee of nine be appointed, five of whom shall be traveling preachers, to determine where to erect buildings and to employ teachers if practicable." The committee was appointed as follows: Revs. H. B. Bascom, John Waterman, Asa Shinn, Charles Cooke, and Thornton Fleming, and Messrs. Charles Avery, of Pittsburgh, John M. Austin, Thomas Erwin, and Henry Ebbert, of Uniontown. There had been an academy in Uniontown, established in 1808, the trustees of which gave the buildings for college purposes, and the college was opened under the presidency of H. B. Bascom in 1827. J. H. Fielding was Professor of Mathematics, and Charles Elliott Professor of Languages. Bascom resigned in 1829, and J. H. Fielding was appointed president, and H. J. Clark professor. In 1832 Madison College closed on account of the Conference accepting Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa. Bascom in after-years became president of

Kentucky State College, and died in 1850 a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1827, Dr. Charles Elliott followed Bascom as preacher in charge, and also taught the languages in Madison College. He remained two years, and was followed in 1829 by Thornton Fleming, who remained one year.

In 1830 Conference held its session in Uniontown, and Charles Cooke was appointed to the station. Jonathan Rowland, one of the original trustees, died Sept. 22, 1830, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

In 1832, under the pastorate of Charles Cooke, the Second Methodist Episcopal Church was commenced, and finished in 1833, under the pastorate of George S. Holmes. It was built of brick on a triangular lot adjoining the graveyard on the west. Daniel B. McCarty, George W. Rutter, and Benjamin Hellen composed the building committee. Under the direction of this committee Edward Hyde, bricklayer, Edward Jones, stone-mason, and Gabriel Getzindiner, carpenter, built the church. The church was dedicated by Charles Cooke (former pastor), and cost about \$3500.

In 1837, March 28th, Daniel Limerick, preacher in charge, died, and was buried in the graveyard. From February, 1837, until Conference met in July the pulpit was filled by John White, preacher in charge of Redstone Circuit, under the direction of the presiding elder. From this date to the present time the records of the church are well preserved, and as full and complete as could be expected under the circumstances.

The usual fluctuations incident to the history of all congregations have had their place in the Methodist Church in Uniontown, but nothing transpired deserving special mention in a sketch like this excepting the revival of 1847-48, under the pastorate of S. E. Babcock, when one hundred and eighty-seven persons joined the church, and the building of the Third Methodist Episcopal Church on Morgantown Street. The contract for building the Third Church was signed by Messrs. Fuller, Laughead, Bailey & Co., July 24, 1877, and the church was dedicated by Bishop Simpson June 2, 1878. The lots on which the church stands cost \$2500. The building and furnishing complete cost \$12,800. The last payment on the debt was paid Feb. 7, 1880.

Ninety-two preachers have served the Methodist Episcopal Church in Uniontown since 1784, the date of the organization of the church, down to the present year (1881). Thirty-four of these were stationed preachers since 1824, when the appointment first became a station. The names of the stationed preachers and dates of service are as follows:

James G. Sansom, 1824.	H. J. Clark, 1831.
David Sharp, 1825.	Geo. S. Holmes, 1833-34.
H. B. Bascom, 1826.	T. M. Hudson, 1835.
Charles Elliott, 1827-28.	Daniel Limerick, 1836.
Thornton Fleming, 1829.	I. N. McAbee, 1837.
Charles Cooke, 1830-32.	W. Smith, 1838-39.

B. F. Sawhill, 1840.
 C. D. Battell, 1841-42.
 A. Young, 1843.
 William Cox, 1844-45.
 E. Birkett, 1846.
 S. E. Babcock, 1847-48.
 Frank Moore, 1849-50.
 Jos. Montgomery, 1851.
 I. C. Pershing, 1852-53.
 A. G. Williams, 1854.
 John Grant, 1855-56.
 John Williams, 1857-58.
 E. B. Griffin, 1859-60.
 A. L. Petty, 1861.
 H. Sinsebaugh, 1862.
 H. L. Chapman, 1863-65.
 J. Mancell, 1866.
 C. W. Smith, 1867-69.
 A. B. Castle, 1870-72.
 John J. Moffitt, 1873-75.
 S. W. Davis, 1876 (two
 Conference years in this
 year) to 1877.
 R. T. Miller, 1878-80.

A long list of excellent men have served the church as local preachers, trustees, stewards, leaders, and Sunday-school superintendents. Among them may be mentioned (as space precludes mention of all) John Phillips, John Hibben, William McClelland, Morris Covert, John M. Austin, George Griffith, Henry Ebbert, Robert Kincaid, Noble McCormick, Rice G. Hopwood, James Ebbert, Gabriel Getzendiner, A. L. Little, R. L. Barry, Robert Boyle, Richard Miller, P. H. Hellen, Z. Ludington, Daniel Sturgeon, D. Hess, John F. Beazel, E. G. Roddy, James T. Redburn, John W. Barr, W. A. Donaldson, Henry Wilson, G. W. Rutter, etc. The present official board is composed of the following: Alfred Newlon, local elder and trustee; T. F. Farmer, local deacon; William Wilson, G. Crossland, John Sembower, William Craig, and Henry McClay, trustees and stewards; Thomas Jaquett, Lewis Dawson, and William B. McCormick, trustees; A. S. Craig, William Sembower, and J. E. Moffitt, stewards, the last named being recording steward. As far back as the records of the church are preserved there are accounts of the Sunday-school, but nothing is known of the date of original organization. The whole number enrolled in the Sunday-school is about two hundred, the average attendance one hundred and forty-seven. There are twenty teachers, including those of the boys' and the girls' infant classes. J. E. Moffitt is superintendent; H. McClay, assistant superintendent; H. F. Detwiler, secretary; and Juliet Wilson, treasurer. There is another organization connected with the church that deserves special mention: the Ladies' and Pastor's Christian Union, organized by the pastor, Rev. S. W. Davis, in 1877. The society is designed to aid the pastor in his work, and to assist the trustees in providing for the ordinary and extra expenses of the church and its furniture. The society paid over fifteen hundred dollars on the cost of building and furnishing the new church, and is still actively engaged in providing for the incidental expenses. The pastor is president; Miss Juliet Wilson, vice-president; Mrs. Neil Claggett, treasurer; and Miss Lou Reynolds, secretary. Regular weekly meetings are held on Tuesday evenings.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Uniontown has furnished quite a number of ministers for the active work of the church. Among others may be mentioned

David Hess (deceased), L. R. Beacom, and G. T. Reynolds, of the Pittsburgh Conference, Henry Wilson, of the Illinois Conference, and C. M. Coburn, of the Erie Conference. The number of members now connected with the church is two hundred and twenty-six, which is about the average number for the past fifty years.

Perhaps there is no other point west of the mountains where the associations and memories of Methodism concentrate as at Uniontown. The early planting of Methodism, its well-sustained efforts in behalf of liberal education, the prominent position held by the denomination in its earlier days, and the great and good men who have been connected with the appointment have conspired to make Uniontown an historical centre in Western Methodism. Viewed from the era of the sturdy and heroic itinerant, who, clad in homespun and equipped with saddle-bags, battled for the gospel of peace, or contemplated in the mellow light radiating from the memories of the mothers in Methodism, the promise of the present and the future of Methodism in Uniontown is not so bright as that of the past.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF UNIONTOWN.¹

It is quite certain that Uniontown was occupied by Presbyterian ministers as a place for preaching the gospel a century ago. This is inferred because there were Presbyterian churches in this county with the regular ministrations of the Word as early as 1774. We have authority for the statement that in 1776 Uniontown was included in the bounds of the Dunlap's Creek Church. When ministers were so near they would not neglect this point. But we have no recorded nor verbal information in regard to the formative period of our history until near the beginning of the present century. The first statement to be found anywhere is in the minutes of the Redstone Presbytery. The following extract gives the first reference in these minutes to this church:

"At the meeting of the Presbytery at Georges Creek, Oct. 11, 1799, application for supplies was made by the vacant congregation of Uniontown. Rev. James Powers was appointed for one Sabbath, and Rev. Samuel Porter for another," both eminent ministers.

During the following twelve years, application was made at irregular intervals for supplies, which were appointed. About 1812, Dr. James Dunlap, a man of considerable ability, ex-president of Jefferson College, came here and remained about two years. He lived in a small log house on the lot immediately to the east of the court-house. He was principal of an academy which was conducted in the Madison College building. The only person now (1876) living who was a pupil of Dr. Dunlap at that time is Mr. Jacob B. Miller, a citizen of this town. During his residence

¹ Chiefly obtained from a history of the church prepared by the Rev. S. S. Gilson in 1876, and published by request of the congregation.

here Dr. Dunlap preached occasionally in the old court-house. In 1816 he went to reside with his son, Rev. William Dunlap, in Abingdon, near Philadelphia, where he remained until his death, which occurred Nov. 22, 1818, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Up to 1817 the preaching was very irregular.

The Rev. William T. Wylie, a native of Washington County, came here in 1817, from the churches of Rehoboth and Round Hill, and began preaching to this church, to its great satisfaction. He is properly regarded as the first pastor. He came upon the special invitation of John Lyon, an eminent lawyer, John Kennedy, afterwards judge, and John Miller, a citizen of influence. Mr. Wylie labored here as stated supply two years, and was then formally called by the congregation.

From the records of the meeting of the Presbytery held at Long Run, April 21, 1819, this extract is made: "A call was presented from the congregation of Uniontown for the ministerial labors of the Rev. William Wylie, in which they promise him the sum of \$1000 in regular quarterly payments during the continuance of his pastoral relation with them. This call was put into his hands and he declared his acceptance, and the Rev. Messrs. Francis Herron, Robert Johnson, James Guthrie, and William Johnson were appointed to meet in Uniontown on the first Tuesday of May, 1819, at two o'clock P.M., to install the Rev. William Wylie in the said congregation." The unusually large salary is worthy of note. It is believed to have been one of the largest paid to a minister of the gospel anywhere in the United States at that time, and it is explained by the fact that then many men of wealth resided here, who identified themselves with this congregation. The explicit instruction of the Presbytery was carried out, for at the meeting at Mount Pleasant "The committee appointed to install Rev. William Wylie in the congregation of Uniontown reported they had done their duty."

Mr. Wylie continued his ministerial labors in this church until October, 1823, with varied experience. At Long Run, where the call had been presented, in 1822, "Mr. Wylie presented a request from the trustees of the Uniontown congregation, stating that in consequence of the peculiar embarrassments of the times, and the removal and contemplated removal of a number of their most efficient subscribers, the congregation were unable to engage to Mr. Wylie more than \$300 a year for one-half of his ministerial services, and that they were reluctantly constrained to desire the Presbytery to release them from their former engagements to Mr. Wylie, and the Rev. William Wylie agreeing with the request, it was granted." From this time until his resignation he also preached occasionally at Wheeling. Mr. Wylie resigned his charge here in October, 1823, and was dismissed to the Presbytery of Washington.

Mr. Wylie's pastoral services here seem to have been quite efficient. The growth of the church was steady

until near the close of his pastorate. His physical appearance was imposing. He was a tall and slender man, over six feet high. He was pleasant in conversation. He entered the pulpit with great solemnity, and was regarded in his day as a very popular and powerful preacher. He was searching and faithful in his style, bold and pointed in the denunciation of sin. He spoke without notes. He preached in the old court-house.

In 1827 a call was again made out for his pastoral services, a very unusual thing in the history of any congregation, and the only case of the kind in the history of this, but Mr. Wylie declined.

In 1820-21 he erected the house now occupied by Dr. Daniel Sturgeon, at the northeast corner of Main Street and Mill Alley. The following information in regard to the subsequent history of Mr. Wylie is furnished by James Veech, Esq.

From Uniontown Mr. Wylie went to Wheeling, thence in 1832 to Newark, Ohio, in 1854 to Port Gibson, Miss., where he married his second wife. He returned to Wheeling in 1855, and died there May 9, 1858, nearly eighty-two years of age. His first wife was a daughter of Rev. David Smith, his predecessor at Rehoboth and Round Hill. She was a sister of Rev. Joseph Smith, author of "Old Redstone," and was the child born under the circumstances related on page 57 of that book. She was a good woman, and deserves to be remembered as the mother of the Sabbath-school of this church. The only person now living who united with the church under Mr. Wylie is Mrs. Sarah Dawson, of Brownsville, then Mrs. Sarah Bryson, *née* Miss Sarah Huston.

For a period of five years after the departure of Mr. Wylie this church was supplied by the Presbytery. It was during this interval that Dr. A. G. Fairchild seems to have preached here very frequently.

In 1827 the Rev. John Holmes Agnew was called to take charge of this church, and was installed Jan. 26, 1828, by the Presbytery, which met here for that purpose. His salary was \$400 per annum. Mr. Agnew was the son of a prominent physician in Harrisburg, a graduate of Dickinson College, and a licentiate of the Presbytery of Carlisle. He was a small man with a weak voice, a fine scholar and writer, and read his discourses. He was a good pastor, according to the testimony of those now living who remember him, and as the sessional records indicate. Towards the close of his labors here he hardly came up to the standard of orthodoxy of that day, especially because he was thought to make salvation depend too largely on the human will. At the time of the disruption, in 1838, Mr. Agnew united with the New School branch of the church.

Mr. Agnew resigned here in 1831, chiefly on account of ill health, and at once accepted the chair of Languages in Washington College, and was dismissed to the Presbytery of Washington. Subsequently he was

a professor for a short time in Michigan University; conducted a Ladies' Seminary at Pittsfield, Mass.; became editor of the *Eclectic Magazine* in New York; also taught in a female seminary near Cincinnati, and died several years since at his home on the Hudson River. During his residence in Uniontown he married Miss Taylor, of Brooklyn. She was an estimable lady, earnestly desiring to aid her husband in his work.

In 1831 began the longest pastorate of this history, that of Rev. Joel Stonerod. Another peculiarity of his pastorate is that it followed immediately upon that of Mr. Agnew, without the intermission of a single Sabbath. Mr. Stonerod was ordained and installed here Dec. 14, 1831, by the Presbytery, on a salary of \$500, in regard to which sum he says, "Although it now appears small, it is to be remembered all other things were in proportion."

Mr. Stonerod was born Jan. 2, 1806, in Mifflin County; graduated at Jefferson College in 1827, and at Princeton Seminary in 1830. He labored as a domestic missionary for some months at Morgantown, and without his own solicitation or expectation was invited to preach as a candidate here. Unwilling to violate his engagements with the board, the proposition was made and accepted to preach here every alternate Sabbath. After being substantially on trial for six months, a unanimous call was made out for his entire time here.

Mr. Stonerod's labors within these bounds were singularly blessed, and his pastorate of ten and a half years was marked by an average admission, on examination, of twelve persons a year. He resigned this charge April 14, 1842, because of the impression that he could be more useful elsewhere. He went from here to the Cross-Roads Church in Washington County, and after a sojourn of eight years there was called to the churches of Laurel Hill and Tyrone. In 1861 this charge was divided, and Mr. Stonerod took the church of Laurel Hill alone, where he still labors with a zeal and energy beyond his strength. While in Uniontown he was regarded as an orthodox preacher, and was a diligent pastor, and he deserves, as we believe he has, the esteem of this church "for his work's sake." Revs. Wylie, Agnew, and Stonerod all went from here to Washington Presbytery.

The Rev. Andrew Ferrier, D.D., the only doctor of divinity who has ever labored in this church, came here as supply by the appointment of Presbytery in 1842. He was a minister of the United Secession Church, Scotland, a member of the Presbytery of Glasgow, but came here more directly from the Presbytery of New York. On the 29th of November, 1842, Dr. Ferrier was installed as pastor here on a salary of \$500.

He was a man of decided ability, and preached fine old orthodox sermons; but his Scotch brogue made it

difficult for many of the people to understand him. He read his sermons from phonographic notes. Dr. Ferrier resigned his charge here Aug. 6, 1844, and crossed to the Scotch Church in Canada, and of his subsequent history we have no information.

In 1845, on the 26th of June, the Rev. Griffith Owen was installed here on a salary of \$500. He was a zealous, whole-souled, off-hand Welshman, a good pastor, and a very good preacher whenever he applied himself. He was noted for his itinerancy, both in preaching and visiting from house to house.

He resigned here Nov. 11, 1847, being called to the Third Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, thence removing to Philadelphia, where, after laboring a few years, he died.

The Rev. Moses Allen Williams was installed pastor of this church Nov. 20, 1849, on a salary of \$500. He labored here as stated supply from February until this date.

He was the son of a ruling elder in the Mingo congregation, and was born Sept. 20, 1811. He was partly educated for the ministry by the donation of a sum of money for this purpose by the great-grandmother of one of the present members of this church. He is the brother of Dr. Aaron Williams, a well-known minister, now living near the city of Pittsburgh. He resigned his charge here in 1852.

Mr. Williams was a godly man and an excellent pastor, but only a moderate preacher. He wrote all his sermons out at length and read closely, claiming it was impossible for him to speak without notes, or even commit his discourses. The following information is condensed from a letter received in October, 1876, from Mr. Williams, who was then preaching at Jacksonville, Oregon:

"After leaving Uniontown I went to South America, and lived three years in Valparaiso, Chili. I left Valparaiso in the fall of 1856, arriving in San Francisco after a delightful voyage of forty-two days. In December I crossed Washington Territory by a trail through dense forests until I arrived at Cowlitz Landing, at the head of navigation on the Cowlitz River. In the spring of 1857 I was engaged by the secretaries of the board to explore for the cause of home missions. I preached in Sacramento awhile, organized a Presbyterian Church in Napa City, and made my way north through California to Red Bluffs and Shasta, thence by mule-back over high ranges of mountains, almost buried sometimes in the deep, melting snows, and brought up at Yreka, in Shasta Valley, and explored and preached all over Scott's and Shasta Valleys.

"I organized a Presbyterian Church in Jacksonville, returned in the fall over the mountain ranges, through deep snows, to San Francisco, revisited Sacramento and Napa City, and near the latter place married one of the best and handsomest women the

Lord ever made. In the fall of 1858 I returned to Roger's River Valley, where I have been laboring ever since. I scarcely ever see the face of a Presbyterian minister. This valley is surrounded with high, grand mountains, and possesses the finest climate in the world. I am sixty-five years of age, and can ride all day almost as well as ever. Uniontown was technically my first and last pastoral charge."

In 1853, April 27th, the Rev. James H. Callen was installed as pastor, on a salary of \$500. He was an Irishman, with a pleasant manner in conversation. His discourses were brief, finished in a bright style, and were always read with a fair delivery. As a pastor he was ordinary. He was a man of medium height, with a good appearance in the pulpit. He gave fair satisfaction during his pastorate, and resigned April 10, 1855, because he received a call to a church in the East, which region seemed to be more congenial to himself and family. A note received from Mr. Callen, now (1876) an evangelist in Brooklyn, having received the title of D.D. since leaving here, says, "I cannot recall any facts now which would be worthy of note."

The Rev. William Furguson Hamilton was installed pastor May 13, 1856, having served the church, under call, from October, 1855, to that time. His pastorate was the second in length of any in the history of this church.

Mr. Hamilton was born in Washington County, graduated at Washington College in 1844, at the age of twenty, studied theology at the Western Theological Seminary, was licensed by the Presbytery of Ohio in 1849, and ordained and installed, in 1850, pastor of Centre Church, near Canonsburg, where he labored a little over two years.

Mr. Hamilton was a man of far more than average talents and ability. He was a fine writer, with a keen, pointed style. He usually wrote and read his discourses. He had a hesitancy in his delivery somewhat unpleasant to the ear, and which slightly diminished the effect of his sermons. He was regarded as a better preacher than pastor. Mr. Hamilton resigned his work here May 31, 1866, after a pastorate of ten years. In 1868 he took charge of the churches of Salem and Livermore, in the Blairsville Presbytery, and labored there with acceptance for seven years. He then resigned, resided in Blairsville a short time, and thence removed to Washington, acting as stated supply to the Mount Pleasant Church, and also as Professor of Intellectual Philosophy and Ethics in the college.

From the time of Mr. Agnew until that of Mr. Hamilton the minister's salary was \$500 per annum. Mr. Hamilton was called upon a salary of \$600, which was subsequently raised to \$800, owing to the increased price of living during the war.

The Rev. Walter W. Ralston was installed pastor

of this church April 28, 1867, on a salary of \$1200, in quarterly payments in advance. The congregation also paid his house-rent during his residence here. He was a native of Ohio, a graduate of Jefferson College and Princeton Theological Seminary, and was called here from his first charge at Churchville, Md. He was a good preacher, with an excellent, melodious voice, and fine appearance and manner in the pulpit. He usually read his discourses. He was a fair pastor. He resigned his charge here Oct. 1, 1873, on account of a call to the church of Xenia, Ohio, which gave him a larger support than he was receiving here, and which he believed would furnish him a little relief in ministerial labor. He left Xenia in 1875, for a short time acted as financial agent for Washington and Jefferson College, and in 1876 accepted a call to the church of Bridgewater.

The Rev. Samuel S. Gilson was born Oct. 28, 1843, in Westmoreland County, graduated at Washington and Jefferson College in 1866, at the Allegheny Theological Seminary in 1869, and took a fourth year's course at Union Theological Seminary, New York. He preached two summers at Garrison's, on the Hudson. He was called to Bowling Green, Ky., April 1, 1871, and after laboring there precisely three years, was called to Uniontown and installed pastor May 1, 1874. Rev. J. P. Fulton presided and preached the sermon, Rev. J. M. Barnett delivered the charge to the pastor, and, by special invitation, Dr. George Hill, of Blairsville, the charge to the people. Mr. Gilson resigned his work here in June, 1879. The Rev. A. S. Milholland, the next and present pastor, was installed June 15, 1880.

There have been few elders in this church, but, with two or three exceptions, they were able and excellent men, devoted to the solemn duties of their office. That they were efficient and useful, especially in giving advice and administering discipline, is the testimony of former pastors and of the records of the church. In discipline their patience and wisdom were wonderful.

At the first meeting of the session of which there is any record the only business attended to was a case of discipline, the charge being improper conduct and the use of profane language towards a citizen of this town. There is no record of any other meeting of the session during the year 1826. In 1829 a serious case of discipline came up, when a member of the church was tried for inhumanity to a negro. This case was promptly and prayerfully prosecuted, and the long and full record assures us of the wisdom and piety of the first session of this church.

From this time on, for a quarter of a century, a case or more of discipline was under consideration at almost every meeting of the session. Some of these were exceedingly difficult to manage, and two or three are as complicated and mysterious as ever come

before the civil courts. The charges are for all kinds of offenses: for profanity, drunkenness, improper conduct, unbecoming language, slander, imposing a wrong ticket on a voter, neglecting the ordinances of religion, and for other sins. In those early days the elders frequently brought about reconciliations and adjusted differences which in modern times are more apt to find their way into the civil courts. A remarkable thing is that in almost every instance the accused was found either wholly or partially guilty. Very many members of this church became subject at some time or other to discipline.

It is quite certain that at least some of the offenses committed in the earlier history of this church by the professed followers of Christ are not committed now. Still, in those days there were many godly men and women who walked spiritually minded, in an orderly way, and brought no reproach upon the cause of Christ.

The session of this church has always been prompt, when occasion required, to express its judgment on doctrinal and moral subjects. In 1834 the following resolution, appropriate to an agitation then in progress, was adopted:

"Unanimously *Resolved*, That this session believes that genuine revivals of religion are not the results of human devices, but of the plain, practical, and zealous preaching of gospel truth, of which truth we believe our standards contain an admirable summary.

"*Resolved*, That common honesty, to say nothing of Christian sincerity, requires that those who do not believe the Confession of Faith in the plain, obvious, and common-sense construction of its doctrines should at once candidly declare their opinions and withdraw from the communion of the Presbyterian Church."

The session, by its declarations and discipline, has uniformly lifted up its voice against intemperance and its causes. In 1833 this resolution was adopted, "That this session is fully persuaded that the use of ardent spirits as a drink is a great evil and crying sin, and we are convinced that every pursuit which tends directly to perpetuate the evil or throw obstacles in the way of its suppression is immoral, and we believe it to be the duty of the Church at large to avoid all participation in the guilt of its continuance." Forty-three years afterwards, in 1876, the session expressed the meaning of this resolution in more explicit terms, and "Affirm their conviction of the censurable complicity in the guilt of the traffic in intoxicating liquors on the part of those who knowingly rent their property for such purpose or indorse licenses that legalize it, and we affectionately admonish the members of this church to commit no offense of this kind." In 1868 the session unanimously adopted a long and able paper on the subject of worldly amusements, admonishing the people against dancing, card-playing, and theatre-going.

Up to 1830 only those were admitted to the communion-table who had tokens, but in that year the custom was unanimously abolished. In the same year it was resolved, "That those persons who move within our bounds from other churches and fail to obtain their letters of dismission within six months should be refused the privileges of the church." The pastor was frequently requested by the session to preach upon particular subjects, especially Sabbath observance and family worship. During the pastorate of Mr. Agnew the congregation was districted for quarterly visits, "The whole care of the country members to be left to the pastor." It is not stated whether he chose this portion of the field because it was most pleasant, or because it needed especial oversight. Until 1837 the session is said to meet in the "meeting-house," about which time there is a gradual transition to the use of the word "church." The meetings of the session, however, have been usually held in private houses, and almost always at the home of Mr. Espy during his residence in town.

In the old session-book of this church the first record, made in 1825, is signed by Joseph Kibler, Thomas Lewis, and S. Y. Campbell. These men were the first elders of this church. Before this date, when the communion was administered here, assistance was rendered by elders from adjoining churches,—for instance, Benjamin Laughead, of the Tent, and Judge Finley, of Laurel Hill.

Joseph Kibler is spoken of as a godly and active man. He was diligent in tract distribution and Sabbath-school work, and was the first agent of the first Bible Society of this county. He was exceedingly regular in his duties as an elder, and according to the record was only absent from two or three meetings of the session until his departure to Ohio, Oct. 8, 1832, where, in the church at Hillsboro', he was a ruling elder until the time of his death.

Thomas Lewis was regular in his attendance upon the services of religion in public and private, and also upon the meetings of the session, and was the stated clerk from the beginning of the records until March 27, 1832. In 1839 he removed within the bounds of the Tent Church, still retaining his membership here until 1841, until he was dismissed to the Tent congregation, within whose bounds he died, Dec. 21, 1849, aged sixty-one years. S. Y. Campbell appears to have acted as elder about two years, until 1827.

In 1829, September 28th, John Kennedy Duncan and Dr. Hugh Campbell were ordained to the sacred office. Mr. Duncan was born and raised in Carlisle, admitted to this church upon certificate, and at once elected elder, and served faithfully for one year, and was dismissed in 1830 to the Tent Church. Thence he removed to Springhill, thence to Iowa City, thence to Dubuque, where he died in 1869.

October the 9th, 1825, is a date long to be remembered by this congregation. It was then that the two

young men, Dr. Hugh Campbell and Nathaniel Ewing, Esq., came for the first time to the Lord's table. Together they followed Christ with reverence and godly fear for almost half a century. These men were properly regarded as the pillars of the church in their day, and it is hardly possible now to unduly exalt their influence as Christian citizens. They were also exceedingly useful in the higher courts of the church, to which they were so frequently delegates. Indeed, it came to be said in the Presbytery, in regard to the commissioners to the General Assembly, "It was Dr. Campbell one year and Judge Ewing the next."

Dr. Campbell was stated clerk of the session from 1851 to 1864. He was a member of a large family of Scotch descent, and all Presbyterians. His father was a member of this church, and died at the advanced age of ninety-five. Dr. Campbell was born in Uniontown, May 1, 1795. In September, 1823, he married Miss Susan Baird, of Washington, who died in 1824. He married the second time in 1828, Miss Rachel Lyon, of Carlisle.

Dr. Campbell was ordained an elder in this church Sept. 28, 1829. In 1865 he was appointed warden of the Western Penitentiary. The following tribute was prepared by his lifelong friend, Nathaniel Ewing, and offered and adopted in the session: "For more than thirty-five years Dr. Campbell has exercised continuously the office of ruling elder in this church with uniform acceptance and eminent ability and faithfulness. During this long period his exemplary walk, the abundance of his benefactions, exertions, and prayers, and his diligent and scrupulous discharge of official duty contributed largely to the maintenance, growth, and establishment of the church. By the eminence of his gifts, also, he was enabled to perform effective service for the general interests of the Master's cause by sitting on frequent occasions as a member in each of the superior judicatories."

Dr. Campbell was a commissioner to several General Assemblies. He was chosen principal delegate from the Redstone Presbytery in the years 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, and again in 1847, 1854, 1858, and was an alternate nine times, and probably attended occasionally under this appointment. He was a member of the famous General Assembly which met in Pittsburgh in 1838, at the time of the disruption. A man of far more than ordinary ability, he made his influence felt in that body. During a discussion he arose and made a remark of two which attracted attention. Some Doctor of Divinity combed him a little, and wanted to know who is "This young David?" The doctor arose and said, "I am a very humble Elder from a very humble church and a very humble Presbytery, but I thank God I have the same rights on this floor as the most learned Doctor of Divinity or the greatest lawyer here." He then proceeded to score his unfortunate antagonist in a speech of wonderful keenness, which electrified the Assembly. By the appointment of the General Assembly, he represented the Presby-

terian Church of this country in the Scotch Assembly at Edinburgh in 1869, passing that year traveling in Great Britain and Ireland.

He was an excellent and impressive speaker, debater, and orator. In the judgment of one well qualified to give testimony on this point, "He was one of the smoothest and most pleasant speakers, in his best days, I have ever heard. The words fell from his lips like oil." His addresses on the subject of temperance were very eloquent. Dr. Campbell was a man of great will power, and it was not safe to come in his way where right and morality were involved.

In 1868 he again took up his residence in Uniontown, although he never again resumed his duties as elder here. He died in this place Feb. 27, 1876, continuing to the close of his life to take a deep interest in the prosperity of the church and in the public worship of God. He was rarely absent from the sanctuary or the prayer-meeting, and was a man of remarkable felicity in prayer. He was a close student of the Bible all his life, and a few days before his death he incidentally told his pastor that he had recently completed reading the Bible through for the sixth time. His faith was strong to the end, and he died triumphant in Christ. Among his last words were, "I feel it is by the Grace of God I am what I am." Almost the last words he wrote are worthy of record, not only because of their intrinsic excellence, but because they manifest the character of the man. "I have always disapproved of the display and extravagance of modern funerals as being useless for the dead, and in many instances excessively burdensome to the living, and tempting such as cannot afford it to follow the example of those who can. It looks to me like aping those who occupy high places in the world. As a matter of wordly policy, it may be well for kings and others, but it is very unbecoming for the humble Christian. Possibly my example may have a good influence on others. Let it be tried."

On Christmas-day, 1831, Mr. Hugh Espey was elected elder in this church, and received by the session as one of its members. He was stated clerk from March, 1832, until 1851. Mr. Espey was born September, 1792, within the bounds of Tyrone Church, where he made a profession of religion at an early age. About 1812 he removed to Rising Sun, Ind., and at the organization of the church there in 1816 was ordained a ruling elder. On account of poor health he returned to Pennsylvania in 1822, and died at his home here on Christmas-day, 1852. He was a most excellent man, and is remembered with great affection by many persons still living. For twenty years he served the Master here faithfully as a Christian and an office-bearer in the church of God, and as stated clerk of the session.

In 1833, February 3d, Nathaniel Ewing, Esq., was ordained to the office of elder in this church by the

pastor, Rev. Joel Stoneroad. Feb. 8, 1833, he first acted as a member of the session, and continued to exercise the functions of the sacred office until removed by death, Feb. 8, 1874, in the eightieth year of his age, and precisely the forty-first of his service as elder. Judge Ewing, in 1822, married Jane Kennedy, the second daughter of the late Judge Kennedy, a most estimable lady, who died in 1825. She was the mother of John Kennedy Ewing, one of the present elders of this church. In 1830 he married Ann Lyon, daughter of the late Rev. David Denny, of Chambersburg.

When a young man Mr. Ewing cordially embraced the doctrines and order of the Presbyterian Church. He was baptized in June, and communed in October, 1825. In a few years he was elected and ordained elder, and the period of his service in this office was longer than that of any other man who has been an elder here. He received an unusual compliment in the meetings of the session at his house when, by reason of sickness, he was confined to his home, and the remainder of the session felt the great importance of his counsel.

He was frequently a member of the General Assembly, being elected principal delegate from the Presbytery of Redstone in 1836, 1837, 1839, and 1850, and alternate six times. In the higher courts of the church, his legal attainments enabled him to expound ecclesiastical law satisfactorily, and he acquired great influence over the Assembly. Perhaps the most important service of this kind ever rendered was a report which he made on the decision of Judge Rodgers, of the Nisi Prius Court at Philadelphia, against the Presbyterian Church. This report is recorded in full in the large minute-book of the Presbytery, covering six pages.

Judge Ewing acquired large wealth, and gave liberally to the Lord, without letting his right hand know what the left did. As an illustration of his quiet way of contributing to the Lord's cause, in 1866 he gave \$1000 to the Board of Education, and his contribution was not known even by the members of his own family until some years afterwards. He gave his benefactions while he lived, and was personally attentive to the wants of the poor of this community who were brought to his notice. To the very close of his life there was no apparent weakening of his powerful intellect. Up to within ten days of his death his opinion on a principle of civil or ecclesiastical law might have been relied upon. In the last hour of his life he seemed to realize that God was the strength of his heart and his eternal portion. On a Sabbath morning he quietly breathed his last on earth and began his eternal Sabbath in heaven.

William Redick and Charles Brown were ordained elders Feb. 3, 1833, by the Rev. Joel Stoneroad. Mr. Redick served as elder until 1856, when he removed to the State of Illinois. He was born in Venango County in 1799. He was a good man, and served

here with acceptance to the people. Mr. Brown ceased to act as elder by his own desire and the will of the congregation and session. He left here in 1848.

In 1845, on the 13th of January, David Veech was elected elder here. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, born in this county June 6, 1781. He removed to Greene County in 1812, and was ordained elder in the New Providence Church. In 1832 he settled within the bounds of the Dunlap's Creek Church, and served as elder there. In 1839 he came to Uniontown. He served faithfully and acceptably here from 1845 until 1861, when, because of old age, he was no longer able to attend the meetings of the session. He held the office, however, until his death on the 14th of February, 1866. Part of a long resolution adopted by the session at that time states, "We hereby testify our sense of his Christian character and fidelity as a ruling elder in the Church of God." Mr. Veech was a good man, and the memory of his influence and works is still fragrant. He was the father of James Veech, Esq., who was long a resident of this community.

On the 15th of April, 1866, Simon B. Mercer was installed, and Benjamin Campbell installed and ordained, elders in this church. Mr. Mercer was formerly an elder in the church of Bridgewater. He served here about one year, and then removed to Saltsburg. Mr. Campbell acted as stated clerk from June, 1866, until June, 1873. Mr. Campbell was the son of Dr. Hugh Campbell, and still resides in Uniontown.

That this church has informally existed for a century is highly probable for reasons already assigned. The following is the first notice made of this church in the records of the Presbytery: "At the meeting at Georges Creek, Oct. 11, 1799, application was made for supplies by the vacant congregation of Uniontown, and the Rev. James Powers was appointed for one Sabbath and Rev. Samuel Porter for another."

In the old session book of this church the first record is made in 1825, and states, over the signatures of the first three elders: "In making out the report of the Uniontown congregation, we have given it according to the most correct information we could collect, as the congregation was never organized until the 24th of February last." One item of the report referred to is, "Total in communion before the organization of the congregation, unknown." Dr. Fairchild preached here frequently about 1825, and held the first election of elders and organized the church.

The growth of the church from the earliest time of which we have any statistics has varied, and yet in the main been steadily onward. In 1825 the membership was fifty-three persons, of whom only one is now (1876) living,—Mrs. Sarah Dawson, of Brownsville. Of these members, forty-two were women. There were about one-fourth as many men as women; Beginning with the year 1826, the roll of members

runs as follows; 60, 61, 69, 77, 81, 86. Beginning with 1832, the first year of Mr. Stoneroad's pastorate, during the ten years of his labors here, the membership is as follows: 103, 133, 170, 186, 215, 217, 240, 201, 206, 209, 157.

In regard to this period it should be observed that the large increase was reached by the reception of many who lived at Mount Washington and Petersburg and Sandy Creek, and indeed but few were received from the congregation here. The largest addition the church has ever received in one year was at the beginning of Mr. Stoneroad's labors, when there were forty-eight added. The annual additions during the history of the church vary from this number down to one, which was the report for the year immediately preceding Mr. Agnew's ministry. The rapid decrease in the membership of this church towards the close of Mr. Stoneroad's pastorate was owing chiefly to the organization of the churches at Mount Washington and Petersburg, and also somewhat to the severe discipline of the session. About this period some cases of discipline were up at almost every meeting, the offenders being chiefly in the mountain regions. Discipline seems to have been eventually the death-blow of the Petersburg Church, for it soon became extinct.

Beginning with the year 1843, the roll of the church runs as follows: 157, 150, 141, 149, 154, 155, 151, 135, 120, 121, 131, 127, 127, which brings the report to the close of Mr. Callen's pastorate. In 1856, Mr. Hamilton took charge of the church, and, beginning with this year, the report runs as follows during the ten years of his labors here: 121, 107, 108, 124, 114, 109, 112, 113, 118, 117, 130. The largest addition to the church during this pastorate was in the last year, when there were twenty-nine received.

Beginning with 1867, the report is: 134, 137, 138, 149, 157, 156, 154, 148. It will be noticed that during two periods of four years each in the history of the church the decrease was regular. The membership reported in 1874 was 148, in 1875 it was 181, and in 1876, 195. The present membership of the church is 203.

The five oldest members of this church whose names are now upon the roll are the following, given in the order in which they united with the church:

Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, received by baptism and confession, June 26, 1825.

Mrs. Ann L. Ewing, widow of Hon. Nathaniel Ewing, united by certificate, Nov. 13, 1830.

Mrs. Eliza Wilson, united by certificate, Oct. 6, 1833.

Mrs. Catharine Dicus, united by examination, Oct. 6, 1833.

Miss Agnes Dutton, united by examination, Aug. 12, 1836.

Of the benevolent work of the church in the earliest times we have no statistics. The first record of a con-

tribution is that in 1829,—three dollars were given for the commissioners' fund. In 1838, \$325 were contributed to the general work of the church; in 1842, \$160; in 1843, \$66; and in 1845, \$440, and in 1849, \$102. These are the only statistics recorded in the session-book up to 1850. For the last quarter of a century the statistics are quite full, being given annually. The figures just cited furnish a very good idea how the benevolence of the church varies with the most astonishing and unaccountable irregularity until near the present time.

The five years in our history that are marked by the highest contributions to the general work of the church are the following: 1866, \$1132, of which was the special contribution of \$1000 by Judge Ewing; 1867, \$1291. These two years were during the pastorate of Mr. Hamilton. In the year 1872, of Mr. Ralston's pastorate, \$1066 were contributed; in 1875, \$1203, and in 1876 \$1129 were given to the boards of the church. From 1876 to the 1st of May, 1881, \$13,464 has been contributed.

During the period covered by the statistics that are quite full this church has contributed as follows to the various causes which have been presented: Home missions, \$3240; foreign missions, \$2942; church erection, \$1380; relief fund, \$660; publication, \$549; freedmen, \$247; sustentation, \$187; miscellaneous, \$3951; congregation, \$41,000, or more than two-thirds of the whole. In all, over \$50,000 have been given according to the statistics, and much has been contributed of which there is no record.

In February, 1875, a missionary society on a somewhat extended scale, including the foreign work, was organized, and in the course of the year attained a membership of one hundred, and gave a contribution of \$100 to the foreign missionary cause.

The following were the officers for the first year;

President, Mrs. Eleazer Robinson.

Vice-Presidents, Mrs. S. S. Gilson, Mrs. Dr. Fuller, Mrs. Ewing Brownfield, Mrs. M. M. Browning, Mrs. William Carothers, Mrs. C. M. Livingston.

Secretaries, Miss Mary B. Campbell, Mrs. Susan Allison.

Managers, Mrs. Daniel Kaine, Mrs. J. K. Beeson, Misses Lizzie Reynolds, Sadie Cope, Lizzie Moreland, Annie Williams, Maggie Francis, Lida Harah, Laura Beeson, Lou Hatfield, Sallie Gaddis, and Sarah McDowell.

Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Bailly.

The germ of the Sabbath-school of this church, the first Sabbath-school of Uniontown, was a class taught by the wife of the Rev. William Wylie in her own home. A school was formally organized about 1820. Dr. Hugh Campbell, who was then present, is the chief authority in regard to the earliest history of the Sabbath-school. The following statements are from a written document prepared by himself:

One of the teachers at the time of the organiza-

tion was Miss Elizabeth Hadden, "Betsy" Hadden, as she was called, who gave her time incessantly to the interest of the school, sometimes conducting it for long periods entirely alone, never giving up the school in its darkest days. Two others of the early teachers deserve especial notice,—Mr. John Lyon and Mr. John St. Clair. Mr. Lyon was a lawyer of unusual ability, an orthodox Presbyterian, and no ordinary theologian. He was fond of children, and apt to teach. He died a member of the State Senate of Pennsylvania. Mr. St. Clair was the prothonotary of the county. Few men excelled him in the imparting of knowledge.

Rev. William Wylie superintended the school until his removal to Wheeling. Col. Ewing Brownfield still has in his possession a reward-of-merit card, signed in their own handwriting by William Wylie, superintendent, and Andrew Stewart, secretary.

After Miss Hadden's death the school was superintended successively by Nathaniel Ewing, Joseph Kibler, Ethelbert P. Oliphant, Dr. Hugh Campbell, W. H. Baily, and A. W. Boyd. Mr. Oliphant was elected superintendent in January, 1847, and J. K. Ewing, Esq., assistant.

In 1848, Dr. Campbell was elected superintendent, and held the office until 1865, the longest period of service ever given by one man. Up to 1848 the average annual attendance of scholars was about eighty. During the period of Dr. Campbell's superintendency the contributions to the cause of missions were about one hundred and twenty-one dollars. The school has always been supported by the church, and the contributions of the children have gone to the general work.

The present superintendent of the Sunday-school is Nathaniel Ewing; average attendance of scholars, one hundred and twenty; number of volumes, one hundred and seventy-five.

William and Samuel Campbell, sons of Dr. Hugh Campbell, are the only ones who have entered the gospel ministry from this church.

HOUSES OF WORSHIP.—Before the erection of a church building the congregation worshiped in the old court-house, which stood on the site of the present one. About the year 1824 a church edifice was begun, which after various difficulties was finally completed and dedicated in January, 1827. It stood on the public ground, near the southwest corner of Morgantown and South Streets, a little south of the site of the present town hall. It was a plain, neat one-story brick, about thirty by fifty feet in size, without steeple or ornament, with the gable end fronting Morgantown Street, and standing a little back from the street. There was but one room, which was substantially pewed in the ordinary manner, each slip having the high, old-fashioned back and rectangular end. The building cost about three thousand dollars.

On account of objections which were subsequently

raised to this occupancy of public ground, the lot upon which the present church stands, on the south side of Church Street, just at the point of the angle made by its deflection northward, was purchased in the year 1836, and a second building, considerably larger and more pretentious than the first, was erected thereon. This building, of which Elder William Redick was the architect, contractor, and builder, stood a few feet back from the street, though not as far as the present building. It was a two-story brick, with high windows answering for both stories, with vestibule, steeple, and bell; open on the front, with large wooden columns extending as high as the square and supporting the gable. The lecture-room on the first floor was occupied in the fall of 1837, and the audience-room above in the following spring. This building cost about five thousand five hundred dollars. This structure, though sufficiently large and intended to be imposing, failed to satisfy the taste of the congregation, and after an occupancy of only some nineteen years, in April, 1857, a fire, originating from a stove-pipe, somewhat damaged the interior. This was generally hailed as a pretext for erecting a new church, and the enterprise was at once set on foot and generously and heartily carried out. Thus the present church edifice came to be constructed. It was dedicated to God April 10, 1860. It occupies nearly the identical spot covered by the previous building. It is forty-seven by seventy-five feet in size, of brick, two stories, semi-gothic in style, with a belfry surmounted with a spire. The walls and ceiling of the lecture-room are neatly painted. The audience-room is handsomely frescoed. The windows are of stained glass. The whole house is lighted with gas. The entire cost, exclusive of the value of the lot, was about ten thousand dollars, a sum much less than it would have cost at any time since, and the economy of its construction is largely because of the excellent financial management and close attention of the building committee, especially of J. K. Ewing, chairman. The handsome and substantial iron fence along the front of the lot was erected about 1865. The material of each of the old buildings, as far as suitable, was used in the construction of the subsequent one, so that at least some of the bricks of the first edifice form a part of the present church building.

The memorial fund raised by the congregation was set apart for the construction of a parsonage. This work was undertaken in September, 1875, and completed in September, 1876, and stands as a monument of the centennial year. The erection of the parsonage at a very reasonable cost is due chiefly to the building committee, which consisted of Messrs. Jasper M. Thompson, Wm. H. Baily, and Daniel F. Cooper. It is a handsome, commodious, and convenient two-story brick house, located north of the town, a few feet outside the borough line. It is situated on about half an acre of ground, on the west side of Gallatin Avenue, with a fine view of landscape and mountain

scenery, and also a good view of the town. The cost of the house alone was four thousand two hundred dollars.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF UNIONTOWN.

"A brief narrative¹ of the rise and organization of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Union Town, Penna.:

"In that vast series of events arising in the administration of Divine Providence, such events occurred as directed the labors of the Cumberland Presbyterian missionaries to this place. In the month of December, 1831, a protracted meeting was held by the Rev. A. M. Brien and Milton Bird, which continued five days. Although it commenced under very inauspicious circumstances, yet it closed with quite favorable auspices. Owing to the numerous and imperious calls elsewhere, another was not held until the latter part of January, 1832. A third was held during the month of February, both by the above-named ministers. Those two last occasions were increasingly signalized with displays of Divine influence in the conviction and conversion of sinners, and in exciting the attention of many who had hitherto been thoughtless to serious reflection and decision on the subject of Christianity.

"A desire having been and still being expressed by sundry individuals for the formation of a Cumberland Presbyterian congregation, and God in his providence having opened an effectual door in this borough and adjacent neighborhood, the above desire was complied with in the formation of a Cumberland Presbyterian congregation in 1832. It having been manifest that such an event would meet the Divine approbation, additions were made from time to time, and on the — day of —, 1832, this congregation was regularly organized, and its narrative proceeds from this date in the records of the session."

The names of the original members are not given in the record. The first names that appear with dates are Sabina Campbell, Lewis Marchand, Sarah Marchand, and Ann Maria McCall, who appear to have been admitted as members on the 23d of December, 1832. The first pastor of the church was the Rev. Milton Bird. The following names are those of persons admitted to membership in the church during the year 1833:

Jan. 20, 1833:

Eliza Minor.
William Wood.
George Meason.
Mary Meason.
James Piper.
Mary Lewis.
Margaret Boyle.

Nancy Cannon.
Matilda Aldridge.
David Campbell.
William S. Cannon.
Isaac Beeson.
Louisa C. Beeson.
Van Rensselaer Taylor.
Ann Morris.

John Miller.
Mary McClean.
James Gaddis.
Ann M. Wood.
Priscilla Springer.
Nancy Taylor.
Ann Dawson.
Jane Todd.
Samuel Yarnell.
Ausley Gaddis.
John McDowell.
John Minor.
Louis F. Wells.
Caleb Woodward.
Phebe Woodward.
Hannah Johns.
Perry Tautlinger.
Henry H. Beeson.
Adaline Shelcart.

April 21, 1833:
Nancy Abrams.
David Hess.
Catharine A. Balsinger.
Hannah Downard.
Isaac Vance.
Mary Vance.
Ruth Downard.
Rachel Downard.
Charlotte McClelland.
Mary Hess.
Priscilla Shotwell.
Mirah Whitmire.
Malinda Hall.
William Scott.
Juliet Seaton.
Elizabeth Beeson.
Sabina Malaby.
John Whitmore.
Conrad Ritchard.
Ann Scott.
Mary Scott.
Elizabeth Young.
Mary Derolff.
Mary Sullivan.

Aug. 4, 1833:
Henry Dougherty.
Eleanor Kaine.

Sept. 15, 1833:
Mary Scott.
Elizabeth McCormick.
John Beatty.
Ann Mariah Beatty.
Hannah Wolten.
Elihu Gregg.
Sarah Law.
Joseph Price.
George Wiggins.
John Jackson.
Joseph Rockwell.

Samuel Hudson.
Christian Lechrone.
Catharine Lechrone.
Daniel Brubaker.
Ephraim D. Kellan.
Lucinda Payne.
Jane Osborn.
Mary Dougherty.
Mary Snelling.
John King.
James Collins.
Jesse Payne.
Thomas Stewart.
Rebecca Rager.
Catharine Cornell.
Catharine Payne.
Priscilla Wiggins.
Elizabeth Yarnell.
Nancy Kean.
Mordecai Yarnell.
Margaret Bowers.
Eliza Dougherty.
Susan Roderick.
Nancy Carol.
Elizabeth Desmond.
Sarah McCubbins.
John L. Dicus.
John Lazure.
Nancy Holley.

Sept. 16, 1833:
Samuel Swearingen.
Sarah Williams.

Sept. 17, 1833:
Hannah Stewart.
Mary Fulton.
John Blackford.
Mary Walker.
Edward Richards.
Susan Sharrar.
Mary McCormick.
Nancy Deselms.
Dec. 21, 1833:
Elizabeth Boyle.
Elizabeth Richart.
Mary Springer.
Susan Bright.

Dec. 29, 1833:
Margery Vanhook.
Rebecca Dixon.
Mary Collins.
Jane McCleary.
Hannah Turner.
Elizabeth Clark.
Ann Carson.
Elizabeth Kurtz.
Thomas D. Miller.
Barbara Bevier.
Feb. 23, 1834:
Jacob Beeson.

¹ These extracts are from a narrative written by Isaac Beeson at the commencement of the church record.

The first report to the Presbytery, in April, 1833, gave the membership as two hundred and sixteen. From Dec. 23, 1832, to April 1, 1833, thirty-eight were admitted, leaving one hundred and seventy-eight who had been admitted prior to the former date. A list of ruling elders is given in the record of the church without date. The names of William Nixon, James Boyle, and Joseph Pennock appear before the names of Isaac Beeson and William McQuilken, who were chosen June 8, 1833. At the same time James Piper was chosen clerk. As trustees the names of Robert C. Wood, Daniel Kellar, Isaac P. Minor, and Dr. Lewis Marchand appear before those of H. H. Beeson and George Meason, who were elected Sept. 30, 1833.

On the 11th of July, 1833, at a meeting of the male members of the congregation, "it was agreed that the congregation hold a protracted camp-meeting on the farm of Brother William Nixon, in George township, to commence on the second Tuesday of September next."

On Monday evening, Aug. 5, 1833, the record says, "The congregation this evening held their first meeting of monthly concert of prayer."

"Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1833.—The corner-stone of our church edifice in Uniontown was this day laid, in which was deposited a copy of the Old and New Testaments, a copy of the Confession of Faith, an enrollment of the members' names in communion with the church, together with a brief narrative of the rise and organization of the church in this place. The ceremonies were closed with a few pertinent remarks suited to the occasion and prayer by the Rev. Brother Bird." And under date of Sept. 13, 1834, is recorded, "The new church was this day dedicated to the use of Almighty God, an appropriate address being delivered by the Rev. John Morgan."

The camp-meeting proposed at the meeting on the 11th of July, as before noticed, was held at the place designated, beginning on Sunday, the 15th of September. The ministers present were the Revs. Milton Bird, John Morgan, Aston, Sparks, and Wood, and a licentiate named Robinson. On the first day of the meeting twenty-five persons were added to the church, of whom fourteen were baptized. On the second day seventeen were examined and admitted, and on the third day eight more were added. The meeting closed on the 17th, having resulted in the conversion of fifty persons.

On the 18th of September, 1833, a report of the condition of the church was made to the Presbytery at Washington, Pa., showing that the number of persons added to the church since the 1st of April of the same year was seventy-eight.

"Nov. 4, 1833.—The congregation, in pursuance of the request of the Pennsylvania Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, this evening formed a society auxiliary to the Presbyterian Society, for the more effectually extending the bounds of the

church by building up and supplying new and vacant congregations and sending out missionaries, to be known by the name of the Union Town Congregation Auxiliary Missionary Society. Officers, George Meason, president; James Piper, secretary; Richard Beeson, treasurer." On the 7th of the same month: "This day the church formed a Sabbath-school, the following officers being duly elected: Isaac Beeson, Dr. Lewis Marchand, and Robert C. Wood, superintendents; Archibald Coulter, secretary; William McQuilken, treasurer."

The Rev. Milton Bird served this church as missionary till September, 1834, when the Rev. John Morgan became its pastor. On the 15th of that month, "In pursuance of a public notice, the congregation met in the church. Brother R. Beeson appointed moderator. Rev. Brother Morgan stated the object of the meeting, the destitute condition of a number of the brethren in the region and neighborhood of Connellsville, they having no ruling elder among them. Lutellus Lindley was nominated and elected. It was resolved that this congregation give their consent that the Rev. Brother Morgan labor one-fourth of his time in Connellsville and vicinity, and that one-fourth of his salary be secured to him by that people."

The Rev. Mr. Morgan continued as pastor until 1841, when he was compelled by disease (of which he died in Uniontown on the 15th of October in that year) to send in his resignation. On the 22d of June in that year, "By reason of the ill health of the pastor, the Rev. John Morgan, the session was directed to wait upon the Rev. James Smith, and inform him that it is the desire of the church that he should assume the pastoral charge, and promise him a salary of five hundred dollars." Mr. Smith's answer was favorable, and on the 27th of July following a formal call was extended to him, but for some reason which does not appear the matter fell through, and on the 21st of November a letter was addressed to the Rev. Isaac Shook, inviting him to the pastorate. He accepted the call, and assumed the charge Jan. 1, 1843, but resigned soon after. In March, 1843, a call was extended to the Rev. J. T. A. Henderson, who accepted, and became pastor of this church May 15, 1843.

The increase of membership from 1834 to 1842 is shown by the reports made to Presbytery from time to time, giving the number of members at different dates as follows: April, 1834, 318; September, 1834, 342; March, 1835, 391; October, 1835, 425; April, 1836, 432; August, 1837, 442; August, 1838, 494; March, 1840, 504; April, 1842, 520.

The Rev. Mr. Henderson remained pastor of the church until 1847, then the Rev. Milton Bird served for a time as a supply. The Rev. L. H. Lowry succeeded as pastor on the second Sabbath of April, 1847, and held the pastorate at a salary of four hundred dollars a year until the spring of 1849. About

this time the Rev. A. D. Bryce frequently occupied the pulpit as a supply. On the 1st of July, 1849, the Rev. Hiram A. Hunter became pastor, and remained till Nov. 1, 1852, then came Rev. S. E. Hudson, whose term of service dates from April 1, 1853, to April 1, 1854. He was succeeded without an intermission by Rev. John Cary, who preached until Jan. 17, 1857.

Aug. 30, 1858, a call was extended to the Rev. Isaac N. Biddle, who became the pastor in November of that year at a salary of \$400 per year (afterwards increased to \$600), and remained till Aug. 1, 1866, when he resigned. He was immediately followed by Rev. A. D. Hail, who served until May 26, 1869. A year later, in the spring of 1870, Rev. George A. Flower accepted the pastorate, whose functions he discharged until his resignation in May, 1872. Rev. J. H. Coulter acted as supply until February, 1873, when Rev. Henry Melville was permanently installed. Mr. Melville resigned April 1, 1879, since when the church has been without a regular pastor. Rev. Walter Baugh is now acting as supply. The membership of the church is now one hundred and seventy.

On the 26th of February, 1873, to consider the propriety of erecting a parsonage a building committee was appointed to select a location and superintend the work of building. A site was selected on Red-stone Street, and a parsonage erected on it at a cost of \$2500.

The Sabbath-school in connection with this church numbers one hundred and thirty scholars and fifteen teachers, with James Hadden as superintendent.

Recently the congregation have decided to build a new house of worship. The following article, from the *Republican Standard* of May 26, 1881, is of interest in its reference to the demolition of the old edifice and its history:

"The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, now undergoing demolition on Church Street, was built in 1833 and dedicated Sept. 13, 1834. At that time the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination was one of the most flourishing in this section of country. Last week there was found under the pulpit a box containing bids, contracts, receipts, memoranda, reports, etc., written at the time the church was building. They give the price of labor and material then, and show exactly what the church cost, which was, including the lot, \$3190.79. These papers were wrapped up in a copy of the *Genius* of 1835. The committee appointed by the congregation to supervise the building of the edifice consisted of Isaac Beeson, George Meason, Dr. Louis Marchand, James Boyle, and John Dawson. Among the bids was the following from George D. Stevenson: 'I propose to find all materials and plaster your house in a good and workmanlike manner (with a vestibule) for \$208.50; without vestibule or lobby, for \$187.50.' John Harvey offered to build the foundation wall, 40 by 60 feet, the committee to find the materials, for

53 cents a perch; or find the materials himself and do the work for \$1.56½ a perch. David Jones' bid for the stone-work was \$1.87½ per perch and find the materials himself. Thomas Prentice offered to furnish 'good stone for the foundation at 75 cents a perch, or stone raised at the quarry at 48 cents a perch, the committee to haul the same.'

"Hague & Meredith offered to lay 85,950 bricks for \$287.78½. Reuben Hague's bid for the same work was to find the lime, sand, scaffolding, tenders and boarding, and lay the bricks for \$2.80 a thousand. Joseph Brashear, of Franklin township, proposed under the conditions laid down by Hague to do the work for \$2.75 a thousand. Edward Hyde wanted \$3.75 a thousand. John P. Sturgis and Benjamin Riddle proposed to furnish and deliver 100,000 bricks at \$5.50 a thousand. James McCoy underbid them 50 cents a thousand and got the contract. William Maquilken offered to do the painting for \$37.94. Ephraim McLean proposed to furnish 42 locust posts, 4 by 5, good butts, 8½ feet long, at 31½ cents each, delivered. Absalom White offered to find all the materials and do all the carpenter-work for \$1240; or find no materials and do the work for \$650. On his consenting also to furnish the glass and do the necessary priming his bid was accepted. Following is a copy of the report of the committee appointed to audit and close the accounts of the building committee:

"The committee appointed by the congregational meeting held in November last, for the purpose of closing the accounts of the building committee, met at the house of Isaac Beeson on the 25th of November, 1835, and proceeded to an examination of the accounts of said committee, as per documents herewith inclosed:

We find that Isaac Beeson has paid out.....	\$3061.09
And has received and assumed.....	2702.78
Leaving a balance due to Isaac Beeson, for which we gave him a certificate for.....	358.31
Also a certificate to Hague & Meredith for.....	25.00
" " William Mcquilken for.....	18.94
" " James Boyle for.....	85.76
Making the cost of said building, including lot.....	3190.79
Leaving a balance due from congregation to individuals.....	488.01

"There remains uncollected subscriptions to the amount of \$127.29½, which in all probability cannot be collected.

"HENRY H. BEESON,
"JOHN CANON,
"CHARLES PEACH,
"Committee.

"Dec. 28, 1835.

"A gentleman who has a retentive memory recently remarked to the writer that to the older residents of the town a considerable degree of interest attaches to the old church. John Quincy Adams spoke there once. He was on his way back from Cincinnati, where he had attended the laying of the corner-stone of an observatory, and the people of

Uniontown of course gave the distinguished traveler a reception. The address of welcome was delivered by Dr. Hugh Campbell, and according to our informant, brevity was not one of its merits. Famous discussions on temperance and baptism also took place in the church. On the former question there was a division of opinion between the advocates of total abstinence and teetotal abstinence, and the wordy warfare was waged night after night with great vigor and intensity. One of the speakers is remembered as having declared, in the warmth of debate and as a presumptuous advertisement of his own acquirements and habits, that he knew more law than Blackstone, more medicine than Dr. Blank, and was more temperate than Christ himself. One of the principal participants in the discussion of baptism was the well-known Rev. Dr. Fairchild. The debates on this subject were not confined to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, but were held alternately in all the churches in town. When the body of Col. Roberts was brought home from Mexico, where he was killed in battle, the funeral services were held in the Cumberland Church."

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

In the fall of 1830 several members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Uniontown withdrew from it, and at a meeting held by them at the court-house were organized into a class of the Methodist Protestant denomination by the Rev. Zachariah Hagan. The class was composed of the following-named members, viz.: John Phillips and Polly, his wife; Joseph Phillips, Rebecca Phillips, his wife, and Mary Ann Phillips, their daughter; Mary Lewis (now Mrs. Mary Clemmer), William Ebbert, Walter Ebbert, Howell Phillips, and his wife, Eliza Phillips.

In March, 1840, a lot was purchased of John Phillips, located on the corner of Bank Alley and Church Street, and on this the present brick edifice of the society was erected soon afterwards. The first preacher was Moses Scott. He was succeeded by James Robinson, William Marshall, Joseph Burns, and others, while the society was yet served by circuit preachers. The Rev. John Scott was appointed to the charge when it was first made a station. Among others who became pastors were George McElroy, George Brown, — Ball, George Conaway, William Wallace, — Brinnell. The church is at present without a pastor. Its membership is one hundred and ten.

ST. PETER'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

St. Peter's Church edifice at Uniontown was built in 1842, and being furnished with temporary seats and benches (the legs of which were made of spokes from old stage-wheels), was opened and consecrated in October of the same year by Bishop Onderdonk. Before that time services were held periodically, first in the (old) court-house, and next in the Reformed Methodist Church, the walls of which the Episcopali-

ans plastered, and furnished in part with the aforesaid temporary seats, the Rev. W. W. Arnett officiating for the Episcopalians, and continuing rector of the parish till December, 1844, when he resigned. Capt. John Sowers and Hon. R. P. Flenniken were at a vestry-meeting held March 21, 1842, appointed wardens of said St. Peter's Church, then building, and L. W. Stockton, Daniel Smith, Daniel Huston, Dr. A. H. Campbell, and William P. Wells were the other vestrymen. On Mr. Arnett's resignation Rev. S. W. Crampton accepted a call, but resigned in May, 1845, after which Mr. James McIlvaine (then a vestryman) held services as lay reader once every Lord's Day till March, 1846, when Rev. Norris M. Jones took charge of the parish, and resigned in October, 1848, and in November of the same year Rev. Mr. Lawson was appointed to the parish by the bishop (Potter). Rev. Mr. Lawson resigned in 1849, and Rev. Dr. Rawson had charge of the parish till 1851, when Rev. Theodore S. Rumney succeeded him, and resigned the charge in the fall of 1855, when Rev. Hanson T. Wilcoxson took charge of the parish, but was compelled to resign on account of impaired health in November, 1856, and in July, 1857, Rev. Faber Byllesby (then a deacon) took charge of the parish, which he resigned in October, 1859, after which occasional services were held by Revs. John Seithhead, Jubal Hodges, and others till April, 1862, when Rev. R. S. Smith took charge of the parish, of which he is still (March, 1881) the rector.

The present vestry are Messrs. Alfred Howell, Judge Wilson, James A. Searight, Dr. A. P. Bowie, John N. Dawson, George Morrison, William H. Playford, Charles E. Boyle, John Thorndell, and Thomas H. Fenn, of which number Mr. Alfred Howell and Thomas H. Fenn are the wardens.

There are eighty-seven communicants, eleven Sunday-school teachers, and eighty Sunday-school scholars.

For a period of nearly thirty-five years from the erection of the edifice of St. Peter's Church, in Uniontown, there hung in its tower an ancient bell, bearing the device of a crown and the date 1711, it having been cast in England in that year, during the reign of Queen Anne, and by her presented to Christ Church of Philadelphia. It was used by that church for almost fifty years, and in 1760 was transferred to St. Peter's Church of that city, where it remained more than eighty years, being displaced in 1842 by a chime of bells which had been presented to that church. At that time St. Peter's Church building in Uniontown was about being completed, and as the congregation had no bell, it was proposed by the secretary of this church, Daniel Smith (who had lived in Philadelphia, and was acquainted with the fact that St. Peter's of that city had a bell not in use) that this church should make application for the loan of it, to be returned when wanted. The suggestion was acted

on, the application made, and favorably considered by the Philadelphia church, and the bell given in charge of the Uniontown church, under the following agreement, viz.:

"November 28, 1842.—We, the undersigned, composing the Wardens and Vestry of St. Peter's Church, Fayette County, Pa., hereby covenant, agree, and bind ourselves and members of said vestry hereafter to return to the vestry of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, at any time they may demand it a bell which we have asked of them the favor of borrowing until such time as they ask the return of it. [Signed] John Sowers, H. V. Roberts, M.D., Wardens; W. P. Wells, John Dawson, L. W. Stockton, Daniel Huston. Daniel Smith, Sec'y."

The bell was accordingly taken to Uniontown and used by St. Peter's Church for almost thirty-five years as above stated. In 1877 the owners requested its return, and on Monday, May 21st of that year, it was taken down and shipped to Philadelphia.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

About the year 1850 a Roman Catholic house of worship was erected on Morgantown Street, in Uniontown. The first mention which is found of its congregation is in the communication of the Rev. Malachi Garvey in 1856, when he reported sixteen families and forty-two communicants at the Easter Communion in that year. On the 5th of September in the same year Bishop O'Connor, of this diocese, administered confirmation to fifteen persons.

In June, 1881, the Uniontown Mission and adjacent districts were set off as the Uniontown District, with the Rev. C. T. McDermott as pastor. At the present time about sixty families are in connection with the church.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the year 1822 a class of colored Methodists was formed at Uniontown, under charge of the Rev. George Bollar, a regular minister, sent out by the Annual Conference of the African M. E. Church. The members of that class were Mrs. Hannah Burgess, John Woods, Henrietta McGill, John Webster, Sarah Woods, Sarah Griffin, David Lewis, Betsey Pritchard, Hannah Webster, and Barney Griffin. Meetings were held in the house of Mary Harman for two years, when they moved to Joseph Allen's house, on the same street.

A lot was bought for \$75, June 10, 1835, of Zadoc Springer, and on this lot a log building was erected as a place of worship. In 1855 the old building was demolished, and their present brick edifice was erected on the same site.

Their preachers have been the following: Rev. — Boggs, 1825; Noah Cameron, 1826; Charles Gray, 1827; Paul Gwin, 1829; Samuel Clingman, 1832; Thomas Lawrence, 1835; A. R. Green, 1838; Charles Peters, 1841; S. H. Thompson, 1843; — Coleman; — Hargraves; Fayette Davis; J. Bowman; Wil-

liam Muman, 1855; S. H. Thompson, 1857; N. H. Turpin, 1859; William Ralph, 1861; Severn Grace, 1864; R. A. Johnson, 1866; C. R. Green, 1867; Daniel Cooper, 1868; J. W. Asbury, 1869; W. C. West, 1871; W. J. Phillips, 1872; S. T. Jones, 1874; W. S. Lowry, 1880, to the present time.

The church has now 133 members.

ZION CHAPEL OF THE AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

A colored class of this denomination, composed of five persons, was organized by the Rev. Isaac Coleman in the fall of 1848. The class was under a mission charge, and for several years was supplied by the Rev. Isaac Coleman, J. B. Trusty, and T. S. Jones. It became a separate charge under Rev. Charles Clingman. His successors have been J. P. Harner, William Burley, Charles Wright, William Johnson, N. H. Williams, D. B. Matthews, William J. McDade, H. H. Blackstone, W. A. McClure, and J. W. Tirey, the present pastor. The church has at present fifty-five members.

In February, 1857, a lot was purchased of Joseph Benson, on the National Road, east of Redstone Creek, and an old building standing on it was fitted up as a house of worship during the following summer. This was done while the church was under charge of the Rev. Charles Wright. On the 27th of April, 1869, additional land was purchased and added to the lot, and the present brick church edifice of the society was erected on it soon afterwards.

A branch of this church was organized at Georges Creek, and a church building was erected for its use on the Baxter farm. It is still under charge of the Zion Chapel.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

In the old Methodist churchyard on Peter Street (the most ancient burial-place in Uniontown) the oldest slab which bears a legible inscription is that which stands "Sacred to the memory of Suky Young, who departed this life the 20th of Sept., A.D. 1790, aged 2 yrs., 1 mo., 17 days." It has been stated, however, that a son of Jacob Murphy was buried here some years earlier. In this ground was buried John Wood, who was for many years a justice of the peace, and who died Nov. 12, 1813. Among other inscriptions are found those of the following-named persons:

Rev. Thornton Fleming, an itinerant preacher in the M. E. Church for sixty-one years, died Nov. 20, 1846, aged 82 years.

Hannah, wife of the Rev. Mr. Blackford, died Oct. 16, 1845.

Daniel Limerick, for eighteen years in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died April 28, 1837.

Rev. Alfred Sturgis, died Nov. 4, 1845. He had been for fourteen years an itinerant preacher of the Methodist Church.

The "Oak Hill Cemetery" is a burial-ground lying on the northeast side of Redstone Creek, and formed

of a graveyard fully ninety years old, with a later addition. The original ground was set apart for the purpose of burials by Henry Beeson some time before 1793. An addition was afterwards made to it by Mr. Gallagher. Many of the old citizens of Uniontown were interred here, among whom were Henry Beeson, the donor of the ground and proprietor of the town; Jacob Beeson, his brother, who died Dec. 16, 1818, in his seventy-seventh year; Jesse Beeson, son of Henry, who died June 8, 1842, aged 73 years and 11 months; John Collins, died Nov. 3, 1813, aged 72 years; Capt. Thomas Collins, his son, died Nov. 1, 1827, aged 51 years; Joseph Huston, died March 5, 1824, aged 61 years; Dr. Adam Simonson, died Feb. 4, 1808, aged 49 years; Alexander McClean, the veteran surveyor, who took the leading part in the extension of Mason and Dixon's line and in the establishment of the disputed boundary between Pennsylvania and Virginia, who was born Nov. 20, 1746, and died Dec. 7, 1834.¹ On his headstone is inscribed, "He was a soldier in the Revolution, a Representative from Westmoreland county in the Legislature of Pennsylvania at the time Fayette county was established, and was Register and Recorder of this county from its organization until his death. In his departure he exemplified the virtues of his life, for he lived a patriot and died a Christian."

OLD BAPTIST CHURCHYARD.

The ground on which the old Baptist Church and graveyard are located was purchased in the year 1804, but it had been used as a burial-place several years before that time, as is shown by some of its headstones. The earliest of these which has been found is that of Priscilla Gaddis, who died Feb. 17, 1796, aged 78 years. One, marking the grave of Anna Gaddis, tells that she died, aged 17 years, on the 29th of March, 1796. Another, of Sarah Gaddis, gives the date of death Jan. 7, 1802, age 50 years, and that of James Allen records his death on the 8th of April, 1808, at the age of 37 years. Among those interred here in the earlier years of the borough were Levi Springer, died March 26, 1823, aged 80 years; Dennis Springer, died April 6, 1823, aged 75 years; Morris Morris, died Feb. 1, 1825, aged 51 years; John Gaddis, died April 12, 1827, aged 27 years; and Jonathan Downer, died June 8, 1833, aged 79 years.

The location of this old burial-ground is on Morgantown Street, in the southwest part of the borough.

UNION CEMETERY.

In the year 1866 a number of gentlemen, whose names are given below, associated themselves in the purchase of a tract of nearly seven acres of land lying south of the National road, and just touching at one point the northwest corner of the borough boundary, for the purpose of laying out a cemetery

upon it. The land was purchased of Daniel Sharpnack, the deed bearing date November 5th in the year named. A stock company was organized and incorporated Feb. 12, 1867, as the Union Cemetery Company of Fayette County, with the following-named corporators: Smith Fuller, John K. Ewing, Eleazer Robinson, F. C. Robinson, William H. Bailey, Hugh L. Rankin, Alfred Howell, E. B. Wood, Daniel Sharpnack, R. M. Modisett, Eli Cope, John H. McClelland, Andrew Stewart, L. D. Beall, Daniel Kaine. The company caused its grounds to be laid out in burial lots, with walks and carriage-ways on the modern plan, and handsomely embellished with trees and shrubbery.

This cemetery is now the principal burial-ground of Uniontown. Many tasteful and elegant memorial stones are found within its inclosure, and near its northwestern corner there has been erected an imposing and appropriate Soldiers' Monument.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The first banking institution established in Uniontown was named "The Union Bank of Pennsylvania," which commenced operations (though then unchartered) in the autumn of 1812. The promoters of the project were a number of gentlemen, whose names are embraced in the following list, it being that of the first directors of the bank, viz.: John Kennedy, Nathaniel Breeding, J. W. Nicholson, Jesse Evans, Joseph Huston, Samuel Trevor, Thomas Meason, Hugh Thompson, Ellis Bailey, Jacob Beason, Jr., John Campbell, Reuben Bailey, John Miller, David Ewing, George Ebbert.

The articles of association were signed May 1, 1812, and the bank (or rather the unchartered association which so designated itself) commenced business in October of that year, in an old frame building which stood on the site of Mr. Z. B. Springer's present store. By the tenor of the following letter (copied from the old letter-book of the bank), it will be seen that the amount paid in was less than one-eighth of the nominal capital:

"UNION BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, 7th Dec., 1813.

"SIR,—The Directors of this institution have unanimously agreed to accept the Composition mentioned in the Act of Congress laying duties on notes of Banks, bankers, and certain Companies, on Notes, Bonds, and Obligations discounted by banks, bankers, and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions, passed Aug. 2nd, 1813, and I have been directed to write you on the Subject. As we have rec'd no letter from you we are at a loss to know precisely the information that may be required.

"This Bank went into operation in October, 1812, on a Capital of only \$60,000, and declared a dividend on the first day of May last of five per cent. An additional sale of Stock was then made of 4000 shares of \$10 each, and on the first of November last a Second Dividend was declared of five per cent. At present our capital is \$100,000 actually paid in. According to the Articles of association the directors may sell stock until the Capital shall be \$500,000, but it is not contemplated by them at

¹ The stone gives Jan. 7, 1834, as the date of his death, but this is a mistake. The correct date of his death is December 7th of that year, as above stated.

this time to make any addition to the present amount. Should they do so, you shall be regularly advised. Any further information you may wish, I will with pleasure communicate, and am,

"With much respect,

"Your Obt. Servant,

"JOHN SIMS, *Cashier*."

"HON. WM. JONES,

"Acting Sec'y of the Treasury, U. S."

The institution became a chartered bank in 1814, under a legislative act of incorporation approved March 21st in that year. On the 28th of May, 1814, Cashier Sims wrote to a correspondent: "... We expect in a few days to move into a new banking-house now finishing for our occupation." This is found in the old letter-book of the bank. The new building referred to in the letter is the depot of the Southwest Railroad Company. It was afterwards purchased by the Bank of Fayette County.

It has been often stated, and seems to be the general belief, that the Union Bank of Pennsylvania failed and went out of business in 1817. That this supposition is erroneous is shown by the matter of the following extracts from the *Genius of Liberty* of Uniontown:

"Notice:

"A meeting of the stockholders of the Union Bank of Pennsylvania is requested at the borough of Uniontown on the 5th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A.M., in order that they may be made acquainted with the real state and responsibility of the institution.

"By order of the Board of Directors,

"JOHN SIMS, *Cashier*."

"Aug. 27, 1818."

"Ten Shares of Stock of the Union Bank of Pennsylvania for sale. Apply to the Printer.

"Aug. 29, 1818."

"UNION BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA,

"May 3, 1819.

"The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives at any time after the 18th inst.

"JOHN SIMS, *Cashier*."

"UNION BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA,

"Oct. 4, 1821.

"Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Union Bank of Pennsylvania to meet on the first Monday of November next, at the banking-house in the borough of Uniontown, at which time and place a statement of the affairs of said bank will be laid before them, in conformity to the 10th article in the act of incorporation, passed 21st March, 1814.

"BENJAMIN BARTON, *Cashier*."

The exact date of the final closing of the bank has not been ascertained, but it is certain that it was not long after the date of the above notice.

NATIONAL BANK OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

By an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved Dec. 5, 1857, the Bank of Fayette County was incorporated. The corporators were Isaac Beeson, John Huston, Henry W. Beeson, Armstrong Hadden, Joshua B. Howell, Ewing Brownfield, Joseph Johnston, John K. Ewing, Alfred Patterson, William Bryson, Asbury Struble, Everard Bierer, Sr., Josiah S. Allebaugh, Henry Yeagley, Isaac Franks, Jacob Overholt, Thomas B. Searight, Jacob Murphy, Joseph Hare, Joseph Heaton, John Morgan, and Farrington Oglevee. The charter was dated July 9, 1858.

The first board of directors was composed of John Huston, Daniel Sturgeon, Isaac Beeson, Everard Bierer, John Murphy, James Robinson, Robert Finley, Isaac Skiles, Jr., Henry W. Gaddis, J. Allen Downer, Joshua B. Howell, Alfred Patterson, Daniel R. Davidson. President, Alfred Patterson; Cashier, W. Wilson.

The first meeting of the directors was held Aug. 16, 1858, and the bank commenced business on the first day of September following. For about a year after opening, the business of the bank was done in the building now occupied by Z. B. Springer as a hardware-store. On the 19th of October, 1859, the directors authorized a committee to purchase the old Union Bank building on Main Street, at \$1500. It was purchased of William Crawford for \$1410. While this building was in process of repair the business of the bank was done in an office where Manaway's saloon now is. In the spring of 1860 the bank occupied the Union Bank building, and its business continued to be done there for eighteen years. On the 29th of December, 1877, the directors were authorized to sell the building, and it was accordingly sold, and became the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad station as at present. After the sale, and while the bank's new building was being erected and made ready for occupancy, the business of the institution was done in a building on Broadway now owned by Dr. Smith Fuller. About the 1st of April, 1878, the bank removed to its present rooms in the fine brick building on the south side of Main Street east of Broadway.

In January, 1865, the bank was reorganized under the National Banking law, and became the National Bank of Fayette County, the first election of directors under the change being held on the 30th of that month. Authorized capital, \$150,000.

Mr. Patterson, the first president of the institution, resigned Jan. 4, 1865, and was succeeded by John K. Ewing. Mr. Wilson, the cashier, resigned Aug. 20, 1868, and A. C. Nutt became his successor. The present (1881) officers of the bank are the following:

Directors, John K. Ewing, E. B. Dawson, John M. Hadden, James T. Gorley, John H. McClelland, James B. Wiggins, Henry W. Gaddis, Smith Fuller, Daniel Downer, Alfred Howell; John K. Ewing, president; A. C. Nutt, cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF UNIONTOWN.

In April, 1854, a private banking-office was opened in Uniontown by Mr. John T. Hogg. Prior to that time, and after the closing of the old Union Bank of Pennsylvania, the financial business of the borough had been done principally with the Bank of Brownsville. Mr. Hogg's bank at Uniontown (he had also banks at Brownsville, Connellsville, Mount Pleasant, Bedford, Somerset, and other places) was opened at the place where Mrs. Smith's millinery-store now is, in the Tremont building. W. Wilson was its first cashier. In August, 1858, he resigned to accept the cashiership of the Bank of Fayette County, and James T. Redburn succeeded him in Mr. Hogg's bank. Soon afterwards the bank passed into possession of Isaac Skiles, Jr., by whom it was continued as a private institution until 1864, when, in conformity with the provisions of the National Banking law, it became the First National Bank of Uniontown, with a paid up capital of \$60,000, increased Jan. 1, 1872, to \$100,000.

The incorporators of the National Bank were Robert Finley, C. S. Seaton, Jasper M. Thompson, Eleazer Robinson, William Hurford, Isaac Skiles, Jr., James T. Redburn, Hiram H. Hackney, and John Wilson; articles of association dated Jan. 2, 1864. The bank commenced business May 3, 1864, in the banking rooms which it still occupies on Main Street, west of Morgantown Street. The first board of directors was composed of Messrs. Skiles, Robinson, Seaton, Thompson, Redburn, and Finley. President, Isaac Skiles, Jr.; Cashier, James T. Redburn. In January, 1870, Jasper M. Thompson was elected president, and in the following May Josiah V. Thompson was elected cashier on the death of Mr. Redburn.

The present officers of the bank are:

Directors, Jasper M. Thompson, president; George W. Litman, Hiram H. Hackney, William Hopwood, Charles E. Boyle, Joseph M. Campbell, Charles S. Seaton, William H. Playford, John Wilson; cashier, J. V. Thompson.

A new and commodious banking-house is to be erected during the present summer (1882) for the use of this bank, the property known as the "Round Corner," on Main Street, having been purchased for that purpose.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

This bank was chartered March 21, 1873, the following-named gentlemen being the corporators: S. A. Gilmore, Alfred Howell, C. E. Boyle, William McCleary, Eli Cope, J. D. Roddy, Ewing Brownfield, E. M. Ferguson, J. H. McClelland, J. A. Searight. The board of directors was composed as follows: Ewing Brownfield (president), Alfred Howell, James Robinson, James A. Searight (cashier), John D. Roddy, James Beatty.

The bank commenced business July 14, 1873. On the 12th of August in that year the cashier, Mr. Sea-

right, resigned, and was succeeded by M. H. Bowman. The banking-rooms of the institution are on the corner of Arch and Main Streets. The present officers of the bank are:

Directors, Ewing Brownfield, president; Thomas H. Fenn, William McCleary, James Robinson, Daniel Huston, James A. Searight.

Cashier, M. H. Bowman.

DOLLAR SAVINGS-BANK OF UNIONTOWN.

This bank commenced business Jan. 1, 1870, with the Hon. A. E. Willson as president, and Armstrong Hadden as cashier. Upon the election of Mr. Willson as judge of this district in 1873 he retired from the presidency of the bank, and was succeeded by Robert Hogsett, Esq. In October, 1872, C. S. Seaton was appointed to the cashiership made vacant by the death of Mr. Hadden. Mr. Seaton remained cashier until April, 1878, when he retired, and was succeeded by Henry McClay, who had previously been teller. The business of the bank closed July 19, 1878.

FAYETTE COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was organized Sept. 2, 1844, the incorporators being Isaac Beeson, John Dawson, Alfred McClelland, Andrew Byers, William B. Roberts, James T. Cannon, Ewing Brownfield, John Huston, Robert T. Flenniken, Daniel Kaine, James Piper, Samuel Y. Campbell, and Everard Bierer. Isaac Beeson was chosen president, and Daniel Kaine secretary.

During the first year of the company's business fifty-three policies were written, aggregating a risk of \$107,000. The total amount of risks from the organization of the company in 1844 to Jan. 1, 1881, was \$5,259,505. Total number of premium notes taken, 3317, aggregating \$444,260.21.

The present board of managers is composed of E. B. Dawson, Thomas Hadden, William Hunt, William Beeson, John K. Beeson, Ewing Brownfield, John T. Harah, Adam C. Nutt, Edward Campbell, James S. Watson.

UNIONTOWN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

On the 2d of April, 1870, a number of citizens convened at Skiles' Hall, in Uniontown, for the purpose of organizing the above-named association. Officers were elected as follows: President, Jasper M. Thompson; Secretary, A. C. Nutt; Treasurer, John H. McClelland; Directors, John H. Miller, A. M. Gibson, J. A. Laughhead, John K. Ewing, W. H. Bailey, D. M. Springer, and Hugh L. Rankin.

On the 18th of April a constitution and by-laws were adopted. Section 2 of the former declares that "The object of this association shall be the accumulation of money to be loaned among its members for the purchase of houses or lands, or for building or repairing the same and acquiring homesteads."

There has been no change in president or treasurer

since the organization. A. C. Nutt, secretary, resigned April 27, 1872, and was succeeded by William H. Hope, who resigned March 31, 1877, when Benjamin Campbell, the present secretary, was elected.

The association did not purchase any lands, but loaned money exclusively to members and for building purposes until December, 1876, when provision was made to make loans for other purposes, and to parties not members of the association.

Below is given the amount of loans made by the association in each of the seven years next following its formation, viz.:

From April, 1870, to April, 1871,	\$17,882.11.
" " 1871, " " 1872,	16,373.03.
" " 1872, " " 1873,	20,252.00.
" " 1873, " " 1874,	35,051.29.
" " 1874, " " 1875,	20,401.02.
" " 1875, " " 1876,	37,144.31.
" " 1876, " " 1877,	48,018.88.

Two-thirds of the last amount was cash paid to stockholders in cancellation of shares, which from 1877 to the present time have been gradually drawing to a close.

SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

A Masonic lodge was chartered in Uniontown April 2, 1802, with the following-named officers: Abraham Stewart, W. M.; George Manypenny, S. W.; Christian Tarr, J. W.; John Van Houten, Tyler. This lodge continued until 1817.

LAUREL LODGE, No. 215, F. AND A. M.

This lodge was instituted June 30, 1828, under charter granted by the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, June 2, 1828. Its first officers were Thomas Irwin, W. M.; L. W. Stockton, S. W.; Gabriel Evans, J. W.; William Salter, Treas.; M. Hampton, Sec. The lodge existed for a short period only, closing its work Feb. 11, 1831.

FAYETTE LODGE, No. 228, F. AND A. M.

Upon the petition of John Irons, Zalmon Ludington, James Piper, John Keffer, P. U. Hook, John McCuen, William Doran, Moses Shehan, Rev. S. E. Babcock, and Samuel Bryan, the R. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania granted a warrant or charter to open a lodge in the borough of Uniontown, to be known as Fayette Lodge, No. 228. John Irons to be first W. M.; Zalmon Ludington to be first S. W.; James Piper to be first J. W.

On the second Monday of April, 1848, the first regular meeting was held; nine petitions for degrees and membership and two for membership were presented. Of the eleven petitioners ten were admitted and one withdrew his application. From April 10th until St. John's day, Dec. 27, 1848, thirty-nine meetings were held, and during that time the E. A. degree was conferred upon thirty-eight applicants; the F. C. degree

was conferred upon twenty-nine applicants; the M. M. degree was conferred upon twenty applicants; and in addition to that four M. M.'s were admitted to membership, so that at the end of the Masonic year the lodge numbered fifty-two members. The first one entered was William Thorndell; the last one entered that year was Dr. Smith Fuller. An accession of forty-two members during the first eight months was surely encouraging to the brethren who labored earnestly for the success of the lodge.

On the 29th of July, 1850, John Irons, the W. M., died of cholera. On the afternoon of the 30th the brethren assembled to pay the last "tribute of respect" to their much-beloved Master, and with the honors of Freemasonry they consigned his body to the earth.

The labors of the lodge were continued under the control of the following brethren, who served as Masters: Robert Boyle, for the year 1851-52; James L. Bugh, 1853; Moses Shehan, 1854; Zalmon Ludington, 1855; George W. K. Minor, 1856; Thomas Semans, 1857-58; James H. Springer, 1859; Daniel Smith, 1860-62; Thomas Semans (re-elected), 1863-67; George W. Litman, 1868; Thomas Semans, 1869; Charles E. Boyle, 1870; William Hunt, 1871; William C. Snyder, 1872; P. M. Hochheimer, 1873-74; S. M. Bailly, 1875-76; D. J. Hopwood, 1877.

Since the organization of this lodge there have been elected six members who served as treasurer of the lodge: S. Bryan, for the years 1848-49; R. M. Modisett, 1850-51; William Thorndell, for ten successive years, from 1852 to 1861, inclusive; John S. Harah, for the years 1862-66; Thomas Hadden, 1867; John S. Harah, 1868-75; C. H. Rush, 1876; John S. Harah, 1877, and re-elected for 1878. Fourteen members served this lodge as secretary during the period of thirty years from the organization of the lodge: John Keffer, for the year 1848; Robert Boyle, 1849; Richard Huskins, 1850-51; R. M. Modisett, 1852; William Seldon, 1853; James H. Springer, 1854-57; William B. McCormick, 1858; Jesse B. Ramsey, 1859-61; George W. Litman, 1862-63; Thomas A. Haldeman, 1864-65; William E. Beall, 1866; William R. Semans, 1867; William E. Beall, 1868-72; William H. Hope, 1873-75; P. M. Hochheimer, 1876-77. The fee for initiation and membership was \$16 until April, 1852, when by instruction of the Grand Lodge it was advanced to \$19.25, which remained unchanged until the year 1865, when \$30 was made the constitutional fee until the year 1870, when another advance of \$10 was made, making \$40 the constitutional fee. The fee for the admission of a M. M. to membership was \$2 until the adoption of the by-laws of 1868, when it was changed to \$5. The yearly dues have been \$3 until Jan. 8, 1877, when by the adoption of an amendment to the by-laws they were changed to \$4.

During a period of thirty years from the first organization there was paid into the treasury of this lodge

From initiation fees.....	\$5919.25
“ admission fees.....	107.00
“ dues.....	6195.82
Total.....	\$12,222.07

Of this sum was paid out

For Charter and Grand Lodge dues....	\$2898.42
“ Charity, etc.....	1094.07
“ Sundry expenses.....	6964.74
Total.....	\$10,957.23

and in addition to this sum there was expended the sum of \$800, of which no account can be given, making the total expenditure \$11,757.23, or \$391.91 per year.

Past Master Zalmon Ludington was the only one of the charter members whose name remained upon the roll of members at the end of thirty years from the establishment of the lodge. Redding Bunting, Thomas Semans, Charles S. Seaton, George H. Thorndell, and Robert Britt became members of the lodge in 1848.

During the Masonic year of 1858, Brother Thomas Semans, W. M., the lodge seems to have been aroused from its dormant state, and at the stated meeting March 8th twenty-six members were suspended or expelled for non-payment of dues. Since the organization of the lodge two members after due trial have been suspended for unmasonic conduct.

Fayette Lodge has furnished members for the organization of King Solomon Lodge at Connellsville, and Valley Lodge, Masontown. Kind and fraternal feelings have ever existed among the members of this lodge toward the members of the several lodges in this county.

From information gathered from the records of the lodge and the correspondence of the different D. D. G. M. of this Masonic district, we find a continuous effort has been made on the part of these officers to impart the work and ritual as taught in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and their labors have not been in vain; the work, ritual, and landmarks of Freemasonry as practiced in this lodge are strictly in accordance with the teachings of the Grand Lodge of this great jurisdiction.

The officers of the lodge at present (1881) are: W. M., John W. Wood; S. W., Calvin Springer; J. W., Armor S. Craig; Treas., William B. McCormick; Sec., P. M. Hochheimer. The number of members is seventy-seven.

UNION R. A. CHAPTER, No. 165.

A petition was forwarded to the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania, signed P. U. Hook, John Irons, S. E. Babcock, William Searight, Daniel Sturgeon, and John McCune, praying that a charter be granted them to open and hold a chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Uniontown.

The Grand Chapter, having taken favorable action upon said petition, directed S. McKinley, Esq., D. D.

G. H. P. for the Western District of Pennsylvania, to convene the petitioners and constitute them into a chapter of R. A. Masons, which he did on the 15th day of May, 1849, when Union R. A. Chapter, No. 165, was duly constituted and its officers elected, viz.: P. U. Hook, H. P.; William Searight, K.; John Irons, S.; William Thorndell, Treas.; Richard Huskins, Sec.

The work of this chapter was carried on until St. John's day, Dec. 27, 1855, after which date the chapter remained in a dormant state until the 15th day of April, 1872, when a sufficient number of members convened, and by authority from the Grand H. R. A. Chapter of Pennsylvania resuscitated Chapter No. 165, and elected officers who have successfully carried on the work. The officers for the year 1881 are Thomas Brownfield, H. P.; Andrew J. Gilmore, K.; Max Baum, S.; William B. McCormick, Treas.; P. M. Hochheimer, Sec.

ST. OMER'S COMMANDERY, No. 3, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Organized at Uniontown, Dec. 14, 1853, under charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The first officers were: Eminent Commander, John Bierer; Generalissimo, Andrew Patrick; Captain-General, William Thorndell, Jr.; Prelate, James Piper; Treasurer, William Thorndell, Jr.; Recording Scribe, Richard Huskings. The commandery was discontinued Oct. 17, 1854, but was afterwards revived and removed to Brownsville.

UNIONTOWN COMMANDERY, No. 49, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

This commandery was chartered May 13, 1874. Its first officers were Nathaniel A. Baillie, Eminent Commander; Charles H. Rush, Generalissimo; William Hunt, Captain-General; William C. Snyder, Prelate; Clark Breeding, Treasurer; William H. Hope, Recorder; Silas M. Bailey, Senior Warden; William T. Moore, Junior Warden; John F. Gray, Standard-Bearer; J. Austin Modisett, Sword-Bearer; Thomas Brownfield, Warden. The present officers are Philip M. Hochheimer, Eminent Commander; Thomas Brownfield, Generalissimo; Andrew J. Gilmore, Captain-General; William B. McCormick, Treasurer; William Hunt, Recorder. The present number of members is twenty-three.

FORT NECESSITY LODGE, No. 254, I. O. O. F.

Instituted Aug. 6, 1847. The first officers of the lodge were Samuel Bryan, N. G.; M. Keely, V. G.; H. W. S. Rignon, Sec.; M. Runion, Ass't Sec.; D. Clark, Treas. The lodge first met in Madison College building, afterwards in Bryant's building, and now holds its meetings at its rooms in Concert Hall Block. The present membership is eighty. The officers of the lodge for 1881 are C. D. Conner, N. G.; Martin L. Reis, V. G.; Joseph Beatty, Sec.; John S. Harah, Treas.

FAYETTE ENCAMPMENT, No. 80, I. O. O. F.

Chartered July 31, 1848. The first officers of the encampment were Daniel Bryan, C. P.; James Piper, H. P.; H. W. S. Rigdon, S. W.; D. Marchand Springer, J. W.; James A. Morris, Sec.; James McDermott, Treas.; David Clark, S. The present officers are Thomas Thorndell, C. P.; Alonzo Nabors, S. W.; Peter Lape, J. W.; P. M. Hochheimer, Scribe; W. H. Wilhelm, Treas. The membership now numbers thirty-five.

TONNALEUKA LODGE, No. 365, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was chartered June 18, 1849, and organized on the 11th of July following, with the following-named officers: James Piper, N. G.; Daniel Smith, V. G.; John K. Fisher, Sec.; William Barton, Jr., Ass't Sec.; Robert T. Galloway, Treas. The lodge has now (1881) a membership of seventy-six, and its officers are Levi S. Gaddis, N. G.; John M. Cannan, V. G.; Alfred Howell, Treas.; W. H. Wilhelm, Sec.

ROYAL ARCANUM COUNCIL, No. 388.

Organized in September, 1879; chartered May 3, 1880. The officers for 1881 are P. M. Hochheimer, Regent; Stephen E. Wadsworth, V. R.; D. H. Backus, Sec.; M. H. Bowman, Treas. The number of its members is thirty-four.

MADISON LODGE, No. 419, K. of P.

The charter of this lodge dates Dec. 10, 1873. The charter members were G. W. K. Minor, H. Delaney, J. M. Hadden, J. W. Wood, J. S. Roberts, J. S. Breathing, G. B. Rutter, L. Francis, J. D. Moore, and George H. Thorndell, Sr. The present membership of the lodge is forty-six. The officers for 1881 are Florence Barnett, Chancellor Commander; William Jeffries, V. Chancellor; R. S. Reis, Prelate; Joseph M. Hadden, M. of Exchequer; Albert G. Beeson, Master of Finance; George B. Rutter, Keeper of Records and Seals; Levi Francis, Past Chancellor.

WILL F. STEWART POST, No. 180, G. A. R.

This post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized May 20, 1880, with twenty charter members. The membership at present numbers forty-three. The officers are Henry White, Past Commander; Albert G. Beeson, Post Commander; James Collins, James C. Whalley, Vice Commanders; John H. Marshall, Chaplain; A. M. Litman, Quartermaster; George B. Rutter, Adjutant; John Nicholson, Quartermaster-Sergeant. The post meets in the hall in Miller's building.

RISING STAR LODGE, No. 533, I. O. G. T.

This lodge was organized June 21, 1880, by George Whitsett, and the following-named officers were then elected and installed: W. C. T., P. C. Baxter; W. V. T., Miss M. V. Jackson; W. Secretary, Joseph B. Jackson; W. F. Secretary, Susan Moxley; W. Treasurer, William Albert Henry; W. Chaplain, C. A. Jenkins;

W. Marshal, Eli Truly; Inner Guard, Samuel Miller; Sentinel, James Carter.

The present (August, 1881) officers are: W. C. T., William A. Henry; W. V. T., Mary E. Truman; W. Secretary, Joseph B. Jackson; W. F. Secretary, Mary V. Baxter; W. Treasurer, James Carter; W. Chaplain, Eli M. Cury; W. Marshal, Thomas J. Brooks; Inner Guard, D. F. Baxter; Sentinel, Dennis Carter.

MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.

One of the oldest landmarks, as it is also the most ancient of all the manufacturing establishments of Uniontown, is the old mill building, still standing, in the western part of the borough, near the Main Street bridge over Beeson's Run. This building, known in later years as the Phoenix Cement Mill, was built in or about the year 1784, and fitted up as a grist-mill with the machinery and fixtures of the older mill of Henry Beeson, which stood near the present Gallatin Avenue bridge, and which was then discontinued.

The mill (built, as above mentioned, about 1784) was continued as a grist- and flouring-mill for more than eighty years, but finally, in 1868, was discontinued as such, and converted into a mill for the manufacture of hydraulic cement. The old building is in a much better state of preservation than could be expected from its great age.

The flouring-mill of W. & J. K. Beeson, located near the confluence of Campbell's or Beeson's Run and Redstone Creek, is on the site of Nathaniel Mitchell's old tilt-hammer shop and scythe-factory, which have been mentioned in preceding pages. The property came into possession of Isaac Beeson, who put in machinery for the manufacture of cement from material quarried on the north side of Campbell's Run. It was operated for this purpose by him and his son Charles until the death of the latter. In 1867 it was sold to Henry R. Beeson, who changed it to a flouring-mill. Afterwards it passed to William Beeson, the present owner.

A woolen-factory was erected on Campbell's Run, on the site of the John Miller tannery, in the southwest part of the borough, and was in operation for some years under the proprietorship of C. C. Hope and others, but was never very successful financially, and was finally destroyed by fire.

The Uniontown Flouring-Mill, now owned and operated by L. W. Reynolds, is the successor of a mill built about 1838 by Mr. Huston, from Maryland. It was afterwards used for several years as a distillery, and was finally destroyed by fire, being at that time the property of Col. Israel Painter. The present flouring-mill was erected by Jacob Murphy and William S. Barnes. In 1863 it was purchased by L. O. Reynolds. After his death in 1879 it came into pos-



Dr. J. H. Sturges

session of his son, Lyman W. Reynolds, its present owner.

The Union Foundry, located at the corner of Morgantown and Foundry Streets, was started in 1840 by E. Robinson. In 1861 it passed to the proprietorship of Jaquett & Keffer, by whom it was operated till October, 1877, when the present proprietor, Mr. Thomas Jaquett, assumed entire charge and management. The business of the establishment is the manufacture of stoves, plows, grates, and castings of nearly every description. The store-room and office of the foundry are located on Morgantown Street.

The Red-stone Foundry and Machine-Shop, located on Pittsburgh Street, was established by Richard Miller in the year 1846. Some time afterwards Mr. Miller admitted his son as a partner, and the firm of Miller & Son carried on the business till 1875, when it was succeeded by Henry Delaney. In 1879 the establishment passed to the management of Frank-enberry & Moore, the present proprietors. They manufacture coke-oven fronts, car-wheels, stoves, grates, hollow-ware, and all kinds of castings and light machinery. Their foundry has a capacity of melting and casting about twelve thousand pounds of metal weekly. The building occupied is two stories in height, having a depth of one hundred and ten feet, and width of thirty-six feet. A twenty horse-power engine is used, and a number of skilled work-men are employed.

The planing-mill and wood-working factory of Laughead, Hadden & Co. is the largest and most important of the manufacturing establishments of Union-town. It was built and put in operation in October, 1867, by Fuller, Laughead & Baily. On the 28th of June, 1870, the firm of Fuller, Laughead, Baily & Co. succeeded to the business. In May, 1875, the firm-name of Fuller, Laughead & Co. was adopted. The present firm, composed of James A. Laughead, Thomas Hadden, John W. Sembower, and Dr. Smith Fuller, all members of the old firm with the exception of Hadden, succeeded to the business, adopting the style and title of Laughead, Hadden & Co.

The mill building, fitted up throughout with new and improved machinery, is two stories in height, and covers an area of ground forty by sixty feet. Attached to this is a wing twenty-two by forty feet. The boiler-house and engine-house are each twenty-two by twenty feet. A forty horse-power engine is used, and from forty to eighty workmen are employed in the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, etc., and in the erection of buildings, etc. During the past summer this company erected sixty-one buildings. As both the Southwest Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads pass over the five acres of ground owned by the company, they enjoy excellent shipping facilities, and are constantly shipping lumber, etc., to all sections of the country. In connection with their

mill, Messrs. Laughead, Hadden & Co. conduct a general store in a two-story building twenty by seventy feet.

UNIONTOWN GAS-WORKS.

The Uniontown Gas and Water Company was incorporated by an act passed March 26, 1859. This act was supplemented by one approved April 2, 1868, and in June of the latter year the company was organized, with Dr. Smith Fuller as its president, and T. B. Searight, secretary and treasurer. Dr. Fuller, Col. T. B. Searight, and E. B. Downer were constituted a committee to open books and receive subscriptions. The amount of fifteen thousand dollars was subscribed, and at a meeting of stockholders held on the 10th of July, T. B. Searight, Alfred Howell, J. H. McClellan, E. B. Woods, and Ewing Brownfield were chosen managers, and a constitution and by-laws adopted.

After organization, the subscriptions to the stock not being paid in, John H. Miller, Jr., of Grafton, W. Va., proposed to build gas-works at his own expense, provided the company would transfer its powers and franchises to him. This offer was accepted, and legislation was procured (March 26, 1869) authorizing the transfer to Mr. Miller, with the proviso that he should not charge for gas a price exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per thousand feet, unless he was compelled to purchase coal at a price above twelve dollars per one hundred bushels. He soon after built the works (located on the creek near the Broadway bridge) as proposed, and operated them for the manufacture of gas until May 8, 1872, when Eleazer Robinson, of Uniontown, purchased the works. He carried on the business till 1875, when his son, William L. Robinson, assumed charge and still continues to supply gas to the people of Uniontown.

POPULATION.

The population of Uniontown borough by the United States census of 1880 was:

East Ward.....	1582
West "	1683
Total.....	3265

Since the taking of that census, however, the remarkable business activity and prosperity of the town and surrounding country has brought a corresponding increase in the population of the borough, which at the present time (January, 1882) is estimated to be fully four thousand.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. DANIEL STURGEON.

Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, "the Silent Senator," who was born in Adams County, Pa., Oct. 27, 1779, and died at Uniontown, Fayette Co., July 2, 1878, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, was of Scotch-Irish

Presbyterian stock, his grandfather having come from the north of Ireland and settled in Adams County some time early in the eighteenth century. He graduated at Jefferson College, Washington County, and moved to Uniontown in 1810 to study medicine with Dr. Benjamin Stevens, a man of note in his day. After finishing his studies in medicine he commenced practicing his profession in Greensboro', Greene Co., and remained there a year, after which, Dr. Stevens meanwhile dying, Dr. Sturgeon returned to Uniontown to take his place, and went into practice there. He was chosen by his fellow-citizens to represent them in the Legislature of the State in its session of 1819, and was continued in his capacity of representative for three terms. In 1825 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and served in the important position of Speaker during the years 1827-29. His manly bearing and strict integrity of character secured him the post of auditor-general of the State under Governor Wolf in 1830, at which he served for six years. He was State treasurer in the years 1838-39, and was in 1840 elected United States senator for the term commencing March 4, 1839 (the Legislature having failed the session before to elect in consequence of "the Buckshot war"). He was re-elected in 1845, and served till 1851. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce treasurer of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, and held that responsible trust until 1858, when he retired from public life. Among Dr. Sturgeon's contemporaries in the United States Senate were Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Wright, Buchanan, William Allen, and Simon Cameron.

Dr. Sturgeon was a man of commanding stature, of majestic presence,—

"The combination and the form indeed
Where every god did seem to set his seal
To give the world a-surance of a man."

He was a sturdy actor rather than talker, and though a fluent and graceful colloquist, made no pretense even, as a public speaker. In the Senate, where he did good work on the committees, and commanded high regard for sterling good sense and integrity, he made no speeches, and received the sobriquet "the Silent Senator." He was a man of great decision of character, and in 1838, while State treasurer, broke up "the Buckshot war" by stubbornly refusing to honor Governor Ritner's order on the treasury for \$20,000 to pay the troops, setting guards about the Treasury and personally overseeing them.

In 1814, Dr. Sturgeon married Miss Nancy Gregg, a daughter of James Gregg, of Uniontown, a merchant, and Nancy Gregg, who survived her husband about fifty years, reaching the age of eighty-seven years. Mrs. Dr. Sturgeon died in 1836, at the age of forty-two, the senator never remarrying, leaving five children, four sons and a daughter, of whom three sons are dead. Of these, one took part in the Mexican

war under Gen. Scott, being Lieut. John Sturgeon, of Company H, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, who died in Pueblo, Mexico, in the campaign, on the 18th day of July, 1848.

COL. EWING BROWNFIELD.

Among the venerable men of Fayette County, identified particularly with Uniontown for a period extending from 1805, when, as a child of two years of age, he was brought by his parents to Fayette County, to the year of this writing (1882), a period no less than seven years more than what is commonly counted "the allotted age of man," stands Col. Ewing Brownfield, in the vigor of well-preserved old age, and, if his old-time neighbors are to be credited, without a stain upon his character for general probity and uprightness in his business dealings through life. He was born near Winchester, Va., Sept. 7, 1803, of Quaker parentage. Thomas Brownfield, his father, brought his family to Uniontown in the year 1805, and at first rented and afterwards bought the White Swan Tavern, which he conducted till he died in 1829. Ewing grew up in the old tavern, enjoyed the advantages of the common schools of that day, and when become of fitting years assisted his father as clerk and overseer of the hotel until the father's death, when, in 1830, he and his brother John, now a prominent citizen of South Bend, Ind., formed a partnership in the dry-goods business, of which more further on.

In early manhood Col. Brownfield conceived a great love for military discipline and display,—“the pomp and glory of the very name of war,”—and in a time of profound peace, when he was about twenty years of age, was one of the first to join a Union volunteer company at that time organized. It is one of Col. Brownfield's proud memories that upon the occasion of Gen. Lafayette's visit to Albert Gallatin, at New Geneva, in 1825, he, with several of his companions in arms, went on horseback, as military escort, to the residence of Mr. Gallatin, and were delightedly received by the latter gentleman and his renowned guest. About that time there came into Uniontown a certain Capt. Bolles, a graduate of West Point, who formed a military drill squad, of which Brownfield was a member. Under the tutelage of Capt. Bolles, Brownfield became proficient in company drill, also in battalion and field drill, etc. After the formation of the First Regiment of Fayette County volunteers, about 1828, Col. Brownfield, then a private, became an independent candidate for major of the regiment, and was elected over three strongly supported candidates. Holding the position for two years, he was thereafter, on the resignation of Col. Evans, elected colonel himself without opposition, and continued in the colonelcy for five years, receiving from Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Beeson, at that time a military authority of high repute, the distinguished compli-



Ewing Brownfield



Smith Fuller

ment implied in the following voluntary plaudit bestowed upon his regiment, namely, "The First Fayette County Regiment of volunteers is among the very best field-drilled regiments in the State."

In 1832 he and his brother dissolved the partnership before referred to, Ewing continuing the business till 1836, when he "went West," and settled in Mishawaka, Ind., again entering into the dry-goods business. But owing to the malarial character of the locality in that day, he decided to leave the place after a few months, and returned to Uniontown, where, in 1837, he resumed the dry-goods business. In the same year he bought a house and lot on the corner of Main and Arch Streets, tore away the old building, erected a new one, and there conducted his favorite business, continuing in the same from that date to 1862. In the latter year he disposed of his dry-goods interests, and from that time to 1872 was engaged, for the most part, in the wool business. In 1873 he was elected president of the People's Bank, which position he now holds.

Col. Brownfield was married in 1842 to Miss Julia A. Long, daughter of Capt. Robert Long, of Springfield township, Fayette Co. They have had three children,—Robert L., Anna E., and Virginia E. Robert, a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, New Haven, Conn., is now a prosperous merchant of Philadelphia; Anna E. graduated at the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., and is the wife of William Huston, a wholesale merchant of Pittsburgh; Virginia died on the 14th of May, 1872.

SMITH FULLER, M.D.

Dr. Fuller, a gentleman of high repute in his profession, on all hands conceded to be the leading physician and surgeon of Uniontown and a wide district thereabouts, as well as a manly man among the manliest in the various walks of life, is the son of the late John Fuller, of Connellsville, a tanner by trade, and a leading politician of his locality. He was three times a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State in 1838, and died in 1865, at the age of seventy-nine.

Dr. Fuller's mother was Harriet R. Smith, a daughter of the distinguished physician, Dr. Bela B. Smith, a native of Hartford, Conn., and who practiced medicine at West Newton, Westmoreland Co., for fifty years, and died about 1835, having accumulated a large estate, principally landed property, through the practice of his profession.

Dr. Fuller was born in Connellsville in 1818, and in early childhood attended the common schools of Connellsville (then a town of about 1000 inhabitants), till about the age of fifteen, when he was sent to Washington College, an institution then embracing about one hundred students, and the chief seat of learning

in Western Pennsylvania. He remained at college three years, and leaving it went to West Newton to study medicine with Dr. John Hasson, a leading physician of Westmoreland County. He read medicine with Dr. Hasson for two years, and then took a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, concluding which he located in Uniontown in the spring of 1840, and entered upon the practice of medicine, which he pursued, developing great skill and laying the foundation of his exceptionally enviable reputation as a physician until 1846, when he returned to Jefferson Medical College, took further courses of lectures, and graduated in 1847. The eminent Robley Dunglison and Prof. Pancoast were prominent professors of the college at that time.

Dr. Fuller returned to his Uniontown home, where he has ever since been located, enjoying an extensive practice. In his early practice physicians were few in Fayette and adjoining counties, and he was often called on to visit patients twenty-five miles distant from Uniontown.

In early life a Democrat, Dr. Fuller co-operated actively with the National American party in 1856, and on the organization of the Republican party united with it. In 1860 he was a member of the National Convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. In the same year he was elected to the State Senate from Fayette and Westmoreland Counties; and after the expiration of his term as senator was nominated by the Republicans as representative in Congress; ran against Hon. John L. Dawson, then running for a second term, Dawson being declared elected by a majority of sixteen (in a strongly Democratic district). Dr. Fuller contested the seat, but unsuccessfully.

Aside from his profession, he has been largely engaged in business, notably in tanning for the wholesale trade in Georges township, Fayette Co. He has never united with any sectarian religious organization, though looking with favor upon all practical means of promoting good morals.

Dr. Fuller was twice married. His first wife was Miss Elvina Markle, of West Newton, whom he married in 1839, and who died in the early part of 1848.

He next married, in 1849, Miss Jane Beggs, of Uniontown, with whom he is now living. By his former wife he had three children,—a son and two daughters,—all of whom are now living. By his second wife he has had five sons, three of whom are now living. Three of his sons are practitioners of medicine and one of law.

ROBERT HOGSETT.

Robert Hogsett is the most remarkable man in Fayette County in this, that he has wrought out by his own unaided efforts a larger fortune than any other citizen of the county. Others may possess more wealth, but cannot say as Hogsett can, "I made it all myself."

Robert Hogsett was born in Menallen township, March 2, 1820. His father, James Hogsett, was a north of Ireland man, and emigrated to America some time during the early part of the present century. There was nothing about him to distinguish him from his fellow-men, and he died in North Union township, near Uniontown, about the year 1850, going out of the world as he had lived in it, a poor but honest man. He did not live to see his son take as much as the initial step towards that distinguished rank in business and financial affairs which he now admittedly holds, but he left the world peacefully for all that, confidently believing that all his children would be able to hold their own in life's great battle. Robert Hogsett's mother was a daughter of Robert Jackson, of the old Jackson family of Menallen township, who organized Grace Church, near Searight's, the oldest Episcopal Church in the county. At the early age of twelve years Robert was hired out to work for such persons as would employ him, and for such wages as could be obtained for him. His first engagement was with Job Wheatley, a farmer, living about one and a half miles northwardly from Searight's. He remained with Wheatley but a short time, doing such work as is within the scope and power of a twelve years old boy. Upon quitting Wheatley's service he went to breaking stones on the old National road, a common thing with boys, and men as well, at that day. There are many old men in Fayette County who when boys and young men broke stones on the old pike. Young Hogsett remained on the road wielding the well-remembered little round napping-hammer every day for five years, and until he reached the age of seventeen, breaking from two to five perches of stones a day, at twelve and a half cents (called a "levy") per perch. Becoming tired of the monotony of the napping-hammer, he entered into an engagement with Joseph Strickler, who was running "the old Evans mill" on the farm, or rather large plantation of Col. Samuel Evans, in North Union township. Besides running the mill Strickler farmed a portion of the Evans land. Strickler was quite a prominent and active business man in his day, and was among the first men of Fayette County who gave attention to the feeding of cattle for the Eastern markets. The Evans mill was destroyed by fire while Robert Hogsett was serving for Strickler, but at the time of the burning Hogsett was not working in the mill, but on the Evans farm at farm-work. While in the mill, Hogsett for the most part had charge of the engine, but his duties were multifarious, and he did many things in and about the mill, such as carrying bags of grain from wagons, placing grists on the backs of horses and tossing boys upon them, and starting them home to gladden their parents' hearts with fresh No. 1 flour and the usual allowance of bran and shorts to make slop for the cows. After the Evans mill burnt down Strickler bought Vance's mill, on Redstone Creek, three miles

below Uniontown, which he refitted and operated. This mill is still standing and doing work. Robert Hogsett went with Strickler to Vance's mill. He drove the team that hauled the machinery from the burnt mill to Vance's, a work that occupied him many days. Joseph Strickler had the misfortune to lose his eyesight. After he became blind he removed to the State of Missouri and died there. Mr. Hogsett always speaks in kind terms of Joseph Strickler, and says he was a good man.

While engaged in the milling business, Mr. Hogsett, by reason of exposure to all kinds of weather, contracted quinsy, a complaint that pains him with periodically recurring attacks to this day. He remained with Strickler eight years, and until he reached the age of twenty-five. During this period his wages never exceeded one hundred and twenty dollars per year, a rate, however, which at that day was considered high for labor. After quitting the service of Strickler he went to work for Mrs. Sampey, the widow of James Sampey, of Mount Washington. His duties under this engagement were to manage the large mountain farm upon which old Fort Necessity is located; to make all he could out of it for his employer, and likewise to superintend the hotel at that place, over which Mrs. Sampey presided as landlady and hostess. This hotel was a stage-stand at which the "Good Intent" line of stage-coaches, running on the National road, kept relays of teams, and passengers frequently stopped there for meals. There were nine stage-teams standing at the Mount Washington stables all the time. Mr. Hogsett engaged but for a single year with Mrs. Sampey, and in the year cleared for her and paid over to her the handsome sum of four thousand dollars. Now Hogsett had reached an age at which he was ambitious to own something himself. His first thought after resolving to make a home for himself that he could call his own was to obtain a good wife. And here the genius of good luck first perched upon his banner, and led him to woo and wed a daughter of John F. Foster, of North Union township. Mr. Foster owned a small but productive farm near Uniontown, and Robert Hogsett, soon after his marriage, rented this farm and set up for himself and his wife. He operated this farm as tenant of his father-in-law for about two years, and then bought it. It contained one hundred acres, and was the first real estate that Robert Hogsett ever owned, and he owns it to this day, and lives within a few steps of its boundaries. This purchase was made about the year 1848.

It will be seen that at this date, while Mr. Hogsett had displayed indomitable energy and industry, as well as close economy, his earnings were inadequate to the purchase of a farm even of small proportions and at a small price, the best average farm in Fayette County at that time rating only at about fifty dollars per acre; and that was the price he paid for the farm of his father-in-law. But owing to the relationship



Robert Hogsett

between the grantor and grantee, the latter, of course, obtained favorable terms. His industrious and economical habits, however, soon enabled him to acquire a sufficient sum of money to pay for this farm in full, when he got his deed, and stood forth for the first time a freeholder. When he commenced farming for himself as lessee on his father-in-law's land, his whole outfit consisted of two poor horses and one old sled. As he pushed along he added to his stock, and soon became the owner of an ordinary farm team. It was his practice at this period to haul the grain he raised into the mountains and sell it to the tavern-keepers on the old National road, which was then a crowded thoroughfare; and such indeed was the practice of nearly all the farmers in the neighborhood of Uniontown and many portions of Fayette County.

The National road furnished a ready market for all kinds of farm produce, and the mountains being remote from the rich agricultural lands better prices were obtained there than "in the settlement," as the region west of Laurel Hill was called. After disposing of a load of grain the farmer proceeded with his team to Cumberland, and returned with a load of merchandise to Brownsville or Wheeling, for the transportation of which he obtained remunerative prices, and thus was enabled to make profitable trips. It was always considered an indispensable matter to secure what was called a "back load." Farmers thus employed were called "sharpshooters," a term used to distinguish them from the "regulars," as those were called who made transportation a regular business. Robert Hogsett was therefore called a "sharpshooter," but he little heeded "nicknames" so long as he pursued an honest calling and obtained an honest living. He was utterly oblivious to everything but the accomplishment of his aims and purposes, always pursuing them, however, with the strictest regard for honesty and propriety.

It may be said that the turning-point of Mr. Hogsett's wonderfully successful career was his marriage with Miss Foster and the purchase of her father's farm. After that he moved forward slowly and cautiously at first, but always making his points with certainty. Honesty, industry, and frugality were his dominant characteristics, and these when combined, rarely fail to bring success to any man who has the good fortune to possess them.

For many years after he became settled on his own homestead Robert Hogsett devoted himself exclusively to legitimate farming and stock-raising pursuits, which brought him large profits, owing mainly to his judicious management. In 1858-59, when the first railroad was built to Uniontown, called the Fayette County road, he took a contract for construction, and completed it with characteristic energy and promptitude; and upon the completion of the road, at the urgent solicitation of the directors, he consented to serve as superintendent, a position he held but a short time, not fancying the railroad business, and possessing too much

business talent to be wasted on a twelve-mile branch. He is now, however, a director in the Southwest Railroad Company, a position he has held from the first organization of that company. Soon after the construction of the Fayette County road, above mentioned, he purchased the Isaac Wood tract of land, near Mount Braddock, a large farm underlaid with the nine-foot vein of coking coal. He moved on to this farm and lived on it a number of years, leaving the old Foster farm in charge of one of his now grown-up sons. He subsequently purchased the Jacob Murphy farm, adjoining the Wood farm, and also underlaid with the big vein of coking coal. Here he erected coke ovens, and operated them a number of years with his customary success. He recently sold these works and the coal adjacent for a large sum of money, sufficient of itself to constitute an ordinary fortune. He next bought the Judge Nathaniel Ewing farm, one mile north of Uniontown, on which he at present resides. Altogether, he is at this time the owner of four thousand eight hundred acres of land, twelve hundred of which lie in the county of Logan, Ohio, of excellent quality for farming and grazing. He has three thousand six hundred acres in Fayette County, all of the best quality of farming land, and underlaid with the celebrated Connellsville vein of coking coal, except eight or nine hundred acres of mountain range.

He is also the owner of a one-half interest in the Lemont Furnace, which has a daily capacity of forty tons, and he personally manages the affairs of this furnace, in addition to bestowing careful attention upon his extensive farming and stock-raising interests. And this colossal fortune was made in a few years by a man who started out in the world with nothing to assist him but willing hands, a clear head, and an honest heart. Robert Hogsett is small in stature, and wears a full beard. While he is not a member of any church, he is temperate and exemplary in his habits. He never indulges in profanity, nor does he use tobacco in any form. All his life he has followed the precept of the maxim, "Early to bed and early to rise;" and if the practice of this precept has not made him healthy, it has at least made him wealthy and wise. Without opportunity of going to school in early life, as has been seen, his education is limited to the rudiments of book learning, and he has probably never seen the following lines, although his career is a perfect illustration of the truthfulness of the sentiment they contain, viz.:

"The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were towering upwards in the night."

Robert Hogsett is utterly indifferent to the gilded signs of fashion and fancy. A brass band on the street makes no more impression upon him than the murmurings of the rivulet that threads its course through one of his rich meadows. He pays no attention to "side-shows," but never misses the "main

chance." It must not be inferred from this, however, that he is lacking in hospitality or generosity. On the contrary, he lives well, and no man greets or entertains his friends with warmer cordiality. When at home, released from the anxious cares of business engagements almost constantly pressing upon him, he delights in receiving the calls of his neighbors and friends, and derives pleasure in talking with them on the common topics of the hour. With all his good fortune he has suffered one sad misfortune, the death a few years ago of his wife, Jane Foster. But Providence, as if unwilling that the even current of his successful life should seem to be broken or perturbed, sent him another wife in the person of Susan Allen, one of the most excellent ladies of Fayette County.

JASPER MARKLE THOMPSON.

The character and remarkable career of Jasper Markle Thompson, now and since 1870 president of the First National Bank of Uniontown, may, perhaps, be best illustrated by a brief recital of the history of his immediate progenitors, from whom he evidently inherited the elements of the vigorous but modest character which he has manifested throughout his career in life. He comes of an ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides—the one Scotch-Irish, the other Pennsylvania Dutch—who were driven from the lands of their birth because of their religious convictions, and found a refuge in the colonies of America, in the province of Penn., early in the eighteenth century. His paternal grandfather, like many other of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians of the Cumberland Valley, desiring to stand upon the frontiers of civilization, drifted westward to Westmoreland County prior to the Revolutionary war, and took up a tract of land in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant. His wife was Mary Jack, a daughter of John Jack, a gentleman who was prominent, with others of his family, in drafting and uttering the Hannastown Declaration of Independence in 1775. A new field of operations was about that time opened to men of strong arms and unflinching courage, and he determined to meet the red man on his own battlefield. Inclination, if not duty, pointed to the choice soil of Kentucky, and Mr. Thompson's grandfather, together with his wife, and about a half-dozen families, nearly all immediate relatives, pushed their way through the wilderness, and joined Boone in his aggressive conflict, and continued companions in the struggle till possession was established. There the grandfather of Mr. Thompson passed the remainder of his life, dying in Mason County, where his youngest son, Andrew Finly Thompson, father of Jasper Markle, was born in 1791. Andrew and his three older brothers served through the war of 1812, Andrew being taken prisoner on the occasion of Hull's surrender. Being released, near the present site of

Detroit, Mich., he traveled on foot to his relatives in Westmoreland County, Pa. Here he married Leah Markle, the youngest of the twenty-two children of Gasper Markle, who settled in Westmoreland prior to 1760, coming from Berks County, Pa., where his father had settled in 1703, having upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes fled from Alsace in 1686 to Amsterdam, where he engaged in business until he took ship for America.

After his marriage A. F. Thompson returned with his wife to his Kentucky home, where his youngest son, Jasper Markle Thompson, was born, near Washington, Mason Co., Aug. 30, 1822. Mr. Thompson's father and mother both dying before he was three years old, he was taken to Mill Grove, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and lived several years with his grandmother, Mary Markle (whose maiden name was Rothermel, of which family is P. F. Rothermel, who has achieved a national reputation as an artist through his great painting, the "Battle of Gettysburg"). After her death, in 1832, he lived with his cousin, Gen. Cyrus P. Markle, for eighteen years. While with Gen. Markle he worked on the farm, at the papermill, in the store, sold goods, kept books, etc., till April, 1850, when he moved to Redstone township, Fayette Co., and purchased part of "the Walters farm," two miles from New Salem, and lived there until September of the same year. He then removed to the farm on which he now lives, two miles and a half from Uniontown, in Menallen township, and farmed and dealt in live-stock until 1862, when he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania, the largest district in the State except those of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. He was afterwards appointed receiver of commutation money for the same district, and in this capacity collected and paid over to the government over \$450,000, in addition to some \$2,000,000 collected as internal revenue, having collected over \$100,000 tax on whisky in one day. He held two commissions as collector from President Lincoln, and resigned his post under the latter one after holding it for over four years.

He was one of the original stockholders (1863) of the First National Bank of Uniontown, of which he is now president, and has been a director since the organization of that institution. He was nominated as the Republican candidate for representative to the Legislature in 1873, but hesitated to accept the nomination, as it was generally thought there was no chance of electing a Republican candidate in a county which usually gives one thousand Democratic majority, but finally consenting, was elected by one thousand and thirty-one majority, his opponent on the Democratic ticket being Col. Alexander J. Hill. He was one of the first directors of the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad Company, and after the resignation of G. A. Thomson was elected president. He has also been president of the Uniontown Building and Loan



W. Simpson



A. Patterson

Association from its organization to the present time, it having a capital of two hundred thousand dollars; also was one of the originators of the Fayette County Agricultural Association, and has been president thereof from its organization. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church of Uniontown for over thirty years, a ruling elder for about twenty years; was commissioner from Redstone Presbytery to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church which met in Albany, N. Y., in 1868, and again at Madison, Wis., in 1880, and is a director in the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Allegheny City, Pa.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1846 to Eliza Caruthers, youngest daughter of Samuel Caruthers, of Sewickly township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church of Sewickly, and whose mother, Catharine Potter, was the daughter of Lieut. John Potter, and sister of Gen. James Potter, the intimate and trusted friend of Gen. Washington in Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary war. Mr. Thompson has two daughters, who received their education at the Female Seminary in Washington, Pa. The oldest, Ruth A., was married in 1875 to Dr. J. T. Shepler, now of Dunbar. The second, Lenora M., was married to John A. Niccolls, a merchant, in 1873, and resides at Irwin Station, Westmoreland Co. He has also two sons,—William M. and Josiah V.,—who graduated together from Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa., in 1871. William lives with his father, and manages his farm of over six hundred and fifty acres. The younger, Josiah V., was chosen teller in the First National Bank of Uniontown in April, 1872, and elected cashier in 1877, when twenty-two years of age, and now holds this position, this bank doing the largest banking business done in the county, and being one of the most successful.

Mr. Thompson was one of the successful presidential electors (on the Republican ticket) in the campaign of 1872, resulting in Gen. Grant's second election.

Mr. Thompson in his youth attended only the common schools, but with a sagacity and foresight commendable, as his success in life has demonstrated to the consideration of the youth of the present day, improved his spare hours of daylight, and occupied most of his nights not devoted to sleep to acquiring what knowledge he could through books.

ALFRED PATTERSON.

Among the now departed sons of Fayette County the lives of whom shed upon her a special lustre, was the eminent lawyer and cultivated gentleman, Alfred Patterson, who died in Natchitoches, La., when on a visit to his daughter there, Dec. 16, 1878, he having reached her residence only three or four days before his death.

Mr. Patterson was born in Menallen township, Dec.

24, 1807, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. His remote immigrant ancestor settled in Lancaster County, Pa. His grandfather was John Patterson, who came into Fayette County from Dauphin County at an early day and took up his abode in Menallen township. He had a large number of children, most of whom eventually became scattered in the then far-off, growing West. But John, the father of Alfred, remained upon the old homestead until Alfred was several years old, when he sold the farm and purchased a plantation near Wellsburg, West Virginia, whereon he lived until his death.

John Patterson, who married Rebecca Oliphant, had four sons and four daughters. Of the sons, Andrew O. Patterson became the once-noted Rev. Dr. Patterson of the Presbyterian order; and Thomas M. a physician, who settled in Louisiana and acquired great wealth; John E. died young; and of Alfred we are to speak more specially farther on. The daughters all married and died in middle life.

Alfred was brought up in boyhood on the farm in Menallen and on the plantation near Wellsburg, and was carefully instructed and finally sent to Jefferson College, Washington County, and graduated from that institution about 1828. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Westmoreland County, and soon after moved to Uniontown, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he pursued with such zeal and marked ability that he rapidly rose to the leadership of the bar of the county, which he continued to hold during his residence in Fayette County. Having while residing in Uniontown acquired large business interests in Pittsburgh, he removed to that city about 1865 and organized the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, and was elected its first president, and was chosen president at all its successive elections of officers while he lived.

Mr. Patterson was as distinguished as a business man as he had been as a lawyer. No eulogy here could add to the brightness of the fame he enjoyed when living, or monody fitly sound the regret with which all who knew him received the announcement of his sudden death.

In 1834, Mr. Patterson married Miss Caroline Whiteley, daughter of Col. Henry Whiteley, of Delaware, and who died May 7, 1869. They were the parents of seven children,—Henry W., who in 1866 married Miss Louisa C. Dawson, daughter of Hon. John L. Dawson, of Fayette County, and who died in 1875, leaving a son, Henry W., and in January, 1880, married Miss Anna T., daughter of George P. Hamilton, Esq., of Pittsburgh; Mary C., wife of George Dawson, a native of Fayette County, now residing in Louisiana; Catharine W., who died in infancy; John Russell, who was drowned in the Monongahela River while skating about 1858, aged twenty-two years; Virginia, wife of William H. Baily, residing in Minneapolis, Minn.; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel H. Jacobus, of Allegheny City; and Ella R., of the same city.

ALFRED HOWELL, Esq.

Prominent among the lawyers of Fayette County stands Alfred Howell, for a period of thirty-five years identified with the interests and progress of Uniontown, where he resides. Mr. Howell is a native of Philadelphia, and was born in the year 1825, of Quaker stock, both his paternal and maternal ancestry tracing their lines through the time of William Penn back for an indefinite period among the Quakers of Wales. Benjamin B. Howell, his father, then a merchant, removed with his family to New York City in the year 1830-31, where young Howell was sent to preparatory school, and eventually, at the age of fourteen, entered Columbia College, and there continued until well advanced in the sophomore class. Meanwhile his father had quitted merchandise and entered upon the development of iron and coal industries near Cumberland, Md., having enlisted with himself several English capitalists. Having occasion to visit England on business, he took passage, in March, 1841, on board the ill-fated ocean steamer "President," which foundered at sea, no tidings of her or any of her human cargo having ever been had. The sudden and great calamity of the loss of his father necessitated young Howell's withdrawal from college, after which he soon entered as a student at law in the office of Graham & Sandfords, counselors-at-law and solicitors in chancery, a distinguished firm, the Sandfords afterwards having been both elevated to the bench. With these gentlemen, and their successors in partnership with Mr. Graham, Messrs. Murray Hoffman and Joseph S. Bosworth (both subsequently becoming judges), Mr. Howell remained till 1845, enjoying the good fortune of the eminent tutelage of this remarkable combination of legal talent, when he migrated to Uniontown, and finished his legal studies in the office of his uncle, Joshua B. Howell, then a leading lawyer, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. In 1851 he entered into partnership with Mr. Howell, and continued with him until the fall of 1861, when Mr. Howell, having raised the Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and being commissioned its colonel, entered into the war of the Rebellion, wherein he became exceptionally distinguished, and was killed near Petersburg, in September, 1864, by being thrown from his horse in the night-time.

After Col. Howell's entry into the army, Mr. Howell succeeded to the business of the partnership, and has ever since continued the practice of the law, conducting a large and laborious business with conscientious fidelity to his clients, earning honorable distinction and a goodly fortune.

He has been more or less engaged in important business enterprises, among which may be mentioned the projection, in 1866, about what was then known as Dawson's Station, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, of a village, now incorporated as the borough of Dawson, on a tract of land there lying, and of which he about that time

came into possession. He caused the tract to be duly surveyed and laid out into building lots, and so conducted his enterprise as in the course of a few years to erect a prosperous and desirable village, with churches, public schools, etc., upon what was before, and but for his business foresight and energy would have remained, merely an uninhabitable portion of an old farm. He has occasionally engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate, particularly dealing in coal lands, with profitable results, and taken active part with others in supplying the county with local railways, which have been the means of developing the treasures of rich coal-mines and of otherwise enhancing the wealth of the county.

Mr. Howell became a communicant, in his early manhood, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has ever since continued active connection therewith, and occupies the position of senior warden.

Mr. Howell was, in the year 1853, united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Jennings Dawson, daughter of Mr. George Dawson, of Brownsville, Fayette Co. Mrs. Howell died in 1869, leaving six children, one of whom, a daughter, died in 1878. Of the five now living, the elder son, George D., is at this time (1882) a member of the senior class of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., intending, after his graduation there, to study law with his father.

HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE.

Charles E. Boyle, one of the most prominent members of the Fayette County bar, was born in Uniontown, Feb. 4, 1836, and is the son of Bernard Boyle, whose father, also Bernard Boyle, emigrated from Ireland. Mr. Boyle, the father of Charles E., died near New Market, in Virginia, when Charles was only three years old, leaving a family of four children, of whom Charles E. was the youngest. In his boyhood he attended the common schools, and also for a time Madison College, and thereafter took a course of studies in Waynesburg College, Greene County.

While attending school Mr. Boyle spent somewhat of his time in and about the printing-office of the *Cumberland Presbyterian*, and picked up the art of setting type at nine years of age, and thereafter followed the business of printing at times previous to attending Waynesburg College, on his return from which he engaged in the same business in the office of the *Genius of Liberty*. At twenty years of age he became owner of a half-interest in that paper, and three years later the sole owner, and alone conducted it for a year, and sold it to E. G. Roddy in February, 1861. While proprietor of the paper Mr. Boyle was entered as a student at law in the office of Hon. Daniel Kaime, and was finally admitted to the bar in December, 1861, and immediately entered into partnership with Mr. Kaime, continuing with him till the spring of 1865. The firm enjoyed a practice second in importance to none in the county.



G. E. Pryor



Alfred Howell



W. H. Ruggles

In 1862, Mr. Boyle was elected district attorney for Fayette County for the term of three years, before the expiration of which he was elected by the Democratic party a representative to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and re-elected the following year, serving in the sessions of 1866-67. In the latter session he was placed upon the Committees of Ways and Means, the General Judiciary, and Federal Relations, the leading committees, the House being then two-thirds Republican. The session was a stormy one. Legislation in Pennsylvania at that time, just after the war, ran wild. Laws were enacted *en masse*. Mr. Boyle strenuously opposed that kind of legislation, and at the close of the session his Democratic fellow-members presented him with a complimentary service of silver, a testimonial of his acknowledged political leadership. For several years after the close of his legislative services in 1867, Mr. Boyle suffered constant ill health, but nevertheless paid diligent attention to the practice of his profession, and was active in politics. He had been a member of several State Conventions of his party prior to that of 1867, of which latter he was made president. This convention nominated Judge Sharswood, now chief justice, for judge of the Supreme Court. In 1868, Mr. Boyle was nominated by his party as its candidate for auditor-general of the State, the Republican party at that time having put in nomination Gen. Hartranft. Hartranft was declared elected by a majority of about nine thousand in a vote of six hundred and fifty thousand. Mr. Boyle was temporary chairman of the Democratic State Convention in 1871. In 1872 he was a candidate for nomination to Congress from the Twenty-first District, composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, and Indiana; and also in the years 1874-76, and 1878-80, for the same numerical district, then composed of Fayette, Westmoreland, and Greene Counties, and on each occasion carried against earnest opposition his own county, Fayette, by majorities successively increasing, but failed to secure the nomination of the district, it going to one or other of the other counties. Mr. Boyle was a member of the Democratic National Conventions at St. Louis in 1876, and at Cincinnati in 1880, in both of which he supported the nomination of Gen. Hancock.

In avocations of life other than professional, Mr. Boyle has also had his full share of duties to perform and received his meed of honor. He is one of the State managers of the West Pennsylvania State Hospital, appointed by a Republican Governor; has for a number of years been a vestryman of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, and a director of the First National Bank.

In 1871, Judge A. E. Willson, Hon. W. H. Playford, and Mr. Boyle became the owners of a body of valuable coal land in Tyrone township, where they erected works and engaged in the manufacture of coke until the spring of 1880, when they sold a part of the property to H. C. Frick & Co., realizing by the

sale, as is generally understood, a considerable fortune each. Mr. Boyle is a solicitor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and retained counsel of nearly all the great coke and furnace companies of Fayette County, which companies operate capital of millions of dollars.

Mr. Boyle was married in 1858 to Miss Mary Hendrickson, of Uniontown, by whom he has had seven children, six of whom are living,—four sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM H. PLAYFORD.

William H. Playford, who in addition to the reputation of being an excellent counselor and advocate, enjoys popular distinction as the ablest criminal lawyer at the Fayette County bar, is the son of Dr. Robert W. Playford, who practiced medicine at Brownsville, Fayette Co., for a period of over forty years, being very successful, particularly as a surgeon, his practice extending into adjoining counties. Dr. Playford was a native of London, and a graduate of Eton College, England. He died in 1867, at the age of sixty-eight. About ten years after his arrival in this country he married Margaret A. Shaw, of Fayette County.

William H. Playford, who is one of three children,—one of whom, Dr. R. W. Playford, is now practicing medicine in Venango County,—was born in Brownsville, Aug. 31, 1834, attended the common school of his town, and at about fifteen years of age was sent to Dunlap's Creek Academy for two years, where he made studies preparatory to entering the sophomore class of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, in 1851, and graduated from that institution with honors in 1854. In the fall of the same year he went South, and took charge of Waterproof Academy, Tensas Parish, La., for one year, on conclusion of which he returned home, and entered the office of Judge Nathaniel Ewing, of Uniontown, under whose direction he studied law until September, 1857, when he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of the law. In 1859 he was elected by the Democratic party district attorney of Fayette County for the term of three years, wherein he distinguished himself. Including the war years 1861-62, as it did, the term was an unusually laborious one.

Since 1862 he has been connected with nearly every important criminal case in the county. His first important case after 1862 was the widely noted one of Henry B. Mallaby, charged with murdering Joseph Epply at a political meeting in Smithfield, Fayette Co., in 1863, important on account of the political partisanship evinced in the trial. Mr. Playford aided the Commonwealth.

A remarkable case in which Mr. Playford was engaged for the defense was that of Mary Houseman, charged with the murder of her husband in 1866, Mr. Playford securing her acquittal after a confession in

open court by one of her accomplices, Richard Thairwell, who was convicted and hung.

Mr. Playford has taken an active part in politics, and was elected in 1867 a representative to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania for Fayette County, and re-elected in 1868. In 1872 he was elected to the State Senate for the district composed of Fayette and Greene Counties, and served the period of three years, being placed on the General Judiciary Committee and the Committee on Finance. In 1874 he was commissioned by the Governor of Pennsylvania, in connection with Chief Justice Agnew, Hon. W. A. Wallace, now ex-United States senator, Benjamin Harris Brewster, now Attorney-General of the United States, and others, to consider and propose amendments to the present, then new, constitution of the State. The commission reported to the Legislature a number of amendments which ought, it is generally admitted, to have been, but have not yet been, submitted to the people, it being then considered that the constitution as it stands should be further tested. He was a delegate in the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1872, at which Horace Greeley was nominated for President, and opposed his nomination throughout the session as bad policy for the party. He has frequently been elected delegate to State Conventions, and was chairman of the Democratic State Convention which met at Lancaster in 1876, and was a candidate for Presidential elector-at-large for the State of Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket in 1880.

He was married in October, 1861, to Ellen C. Krepps, daughter of Hon. Solomon G. Krepps, of Brownsville, a leading citizen of that place.

HON. THOMAS BENTON SCHNATTERLY.

One of the most active public men of Fayette County, and at present and for some years past a successful leading politician, and now having perhaps more promise than any other man of his party in his district, State, senatorial, or congressional, of a sure and distinguished career in the future is Senator Thomas B. Schnatterly. Mr. Schnatterly as a politician has the good sense to follow through opposition and over obloquy the dictates of his better manhood, and boldly and bravely place himself upon the platform of the old-time genuine Democratic principles, and wage war for the laboring classes, and consequently for the best interests of all classes at last, against the great corporations, with their unlimited exchequers at ready command for any scheme of remunerative corruption, and with their autocratic aspirations, instead of following the course of too many leading Democrats, as well as Republicans, who either covertly, or openly and shamelessly, sell their talents and consciences to capital in its cause *versus* righteousness among men. His political foes denounce his course as demagogism. That was to

be expected, but the more of that kind of "demagogism" Fayette County and Pennsylvania enjoy the better; the sooner, therefore, will the hideous wages-slavery, as base in many respects as was ever the chattel slavery of the neighboring State of Virginia, and which has made the system practiced by many of the great Pennsylvania corporations objectionable to all right-minded thinkers, be abolished, and true republican customs be substituted therefor.

Thomas B. Schnatterly comes of Dutch lineage on his paternal side. His great-grandfather with a number of brothers came from Holland prior to the Revolutionary war. A part of them settled in Eastern Pennsylvania, in Lebanon County. Two pushed westward, with the purpose of making homes near the head-waters of the Ohio, but were lost sight of and were perhaps slain by the Indians. Another, the great-grandfather of Senator Schnatterly, eventually settled in Fayette County, in what is now Nicholson township, and there married and became the father of a son named John, who was the grandfather of Thomas B. Schnatterly. John had by his first wife some eight children; by a second wife one child, a son. Of the first family of children was John Schnatterly, the father of Thomas B. He was born near New Geneva in the year 1805, and at about the age of twenty-two married Miss Malinda Kendall, daughter of Thomas Kendall, then living near Uniontown. Mr. and Mrs. John Schnatterly, both enjoying the peace of ripe old age, are the parents of nine children, seven of whom—four sons and three daughters—are living, and of whom Senator Schnatterly is the sixth in number, and was born July 13, 1841. He was brought up on the homestead farm, and was educated at the common schools and Georges Creek Academy (teaching school himself somewhat during this period of his life), and at Madison Institute and Waynesburg College.

After leaving college, at about the age of twenty-two, he entered the office of Col. T. B. Searight, at Uniontown, as a student at law, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1864. In October, 1865, he was elected district attorney for Fayette County for the term of three years, and entered upon official duty in December of the same year, and went out of office in December, 1868. The term was an arduous one, occurring just after the war, and comprising a reign of crime. Special sessions of criminal courts were in those days held to try offenses of high degree. After the term was over he continued the practice of law in Uniontown, and at the October election of 1869 was elected by the Democratic party a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania for Fayette County, and served in the session of 1870, and was elected in that year to the General Assembly of 1871, and served therein; and thereafter, while conducting the practice of law, engaged (in October, 1871) as a contractor in the construction of the Greensburg and Connellsville Division of the Southwest Pennsylvania



Wm. B. Allen at copy



S. M. Bailey

Railroad, which division was completed in 1872, the charter for which he had caused to be granted in the session of 1871. In 1872 he was defeated as a candidate for the Senate at the Democratic primary elections by Hon. Wm. H. Playford.

He continued the practice of the law, and in 1876 was again elected to the General Assembly for the session of 1877-78, and at the November election of 1878 was elected State senator for the Fortieth District, composed of the counties of Fayette and Greene, for the period of four years.

In the House he served on general and local judiciary committees; in the Senate, on local, judiciary, railroad, and corporation committees. In both House and Senate, in all legislative controversies between capital and labor, he was always on the side of the oppressed, constantly looking out for the interests of the laboring classes, and was not tenderly loved by the grasping monopolists of Pennsylvania.

He originated the bill abolishing, under severe penalties, the odious female-waiter system then in vogue, with all its iniquities, in the cities of the State. He was also the projector of the Senate bill entitled "An act to secure to operatives and laborers engaged in and about coal-mines, manufactories of iron and steel, and all other manufactories the payment of their wages at regular intervals, and in lawful money of the United States." In the session of 1880 this bill was passed, but was vetoed by Governor Hoyt; but it was introduced by Senator Schnatterly in the succeeding session of 1881, and again passed, and then received the Governor's approval, and became the law.

The struggle over this bill was a test fight between capital and the interests of labor in the State. The senator did brave work in pushing the bill on to recognition in law, and by a powerful array of facts convinced a Senate at first in active opposition to the bill of the justice of his propositions and the necessity for the act.

Another important fact in Senator Schnatterly's career as a legislator should not fail of record here, and it is this, that he has uniformly voted for the largest appropriations for the public schools and the public charities (a species of "demagogism" almost as discreditable as his legislative warfare in favor of the rights and interests of the laboring classes). He can well afford to be criticised for voting decent appropriations for the blind and the maimed. The foes who censure him for so doing are the men who also look upon the working classes of the State as unworthy a better fate than that they suffer under.

The act above referred to, looking to the emancipation of labor, is now generally evaded by those whose injustices it was intended to decrease and prevent, but in time will compel itself to be respected, when the senator, it is to be hoped, will be sustained by popular approval in all parts of the State in his efforts in the cause of humanity.

Senator Schnatterly has of late returned to railroading as a contractor in the construction of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston road, and in that of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, and has just completed (March, 1882) several sections of the Red-stone Division of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Road.

In 1867 he married Miss Mary Morrison, daughter of George and Anna West Morrison, of Uniontown.

GEN. SILAS MILTON BAILY.

The late war of the Rebellion opened a field for the active exercise of talents and virtues that might otherwise have ever remained hidden in great part from the knowledge of the public under the innate modesty of men of the true heroic type. Of this type is Silas Milton Baily, now (1882) treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania, and who was born in Brownsville, Fayette Co., in 1836, and is the son of William Baily, Esq., who migrated in childhood with his parents to Fayette County from Maryland. The father of Gen. Baily, growing up, at first entered upon and for some years pursued the trade of jeweler, but turned his attention to the study of the law, and was admitted to practice in 1845, and follows his profession in Uniontown. Gen. Baily's mother's maiden name was Dorcas Nixon. She was a farmer's daughter of Georges township.

Gen. Baily was mainly reared in Uniontown; attended the common schools till about seventeen years of age, and entered Madison College (now extinct), and pursued his studies there for a while. Leaving the college he entered as apprentice upon the jeweler's trade, which he practiced for about three years in Uniontown, and finally opened business for himself in Waynesburg, Greene Co., in 1858, and conducted the same with success for some three years or more, when, on the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he "took fire," and, though without military experience, raised a company which was the first one organized in the county; but it failed to be mustered in under the first call for three months' troops. But its organization was preserved, and it became the first company which was duly mustered into the three years' service from the county of Greene. Of this company, called "the Greene County Rangers," Baily was made captain. This was Company I of the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and participated in all the battles of the war, from Dranesville to Spottsylvania Court-House, inclusive, the period of three years.

In May, 1862, Baily was elected to the post of major of the Eighth Regiment, though not commissioned till June 4th. He took part in the fight at Mechanicsville, the first of the Seven Days' battles, and was on the second day, in the battle of Gaines' Mill, seriously wounded in the head,—his wound at

first being thought mortal,—and carried off the field. Eventually he returned home to recruit, and recovering after four months' nursing, resought his regiment, which he met in Maryland on the 13th of September, 1862, and took command, the colonel having resigned, and the lieutenant-colonel having lost his hearing during a battle. The next day was fought the celebrated battle of South Mountain, into which the major led his regiment with a gallantry and inspiring courage which the veterans love to "tell o'er" in their days of peace. The Eighth held the extreme left of the division. On Wednesday, the 17th of September, 1862, occurred the battle of Antietam, in which Maj. Baily's horse was killed under him in the famous "corn-field fight." The battle of Fredericksburg followed on the 13th of December. In this battle Maj. Baily displayed his usual gallantry, fighting at the head of his regiment, the division being almost torn to pieces. He was carried wounded from the field. Immediately after Fredericksburg, Maj. Baily was promoted to the colonelcy, his commission dating back to South Mountain, the 16th of September, 1862. The shattered division was relieved from active duty at the front and sent to Alexandria, Va., to recruit and perform provost duty. There it remained for nearly a year, Col. Baily being almost continually employed in court-martial.

With his division, Col. Baily was next called to active duty with Gen. Grant in the Wilderness, and had direct command of his regiment throughout, except for a day or two when called to command the brigade. The term of service expiring at Spottsylvania Court-House, Col. Baily was ordered to take his regiment home to be mustered out at Pittsburgh on the 24th of May, 1864. On the 13th of May, 1865, Col. Baily was breveted by President Johnson to be a brigadier-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war.

After the war Gen. Baily settled in Uniontown, opened a store for the sale of jewelry, and resumed his business as silversmith,—a military hero taking on his duties as private citizen as quietly as if he had never heard the claron of battle or even the name of war, winning universal esteem for the exceptional modesty of his every-day demeanor. Gen. Baily has never solicited political preferment. He arrived at his majority about the time the Republican party was crystallizing into effective organization and entered it upon principle, having always given it his unwavering allegiance. In 1878, without solicitation by himself, of course, or even by his special friends, the Republican Convention of the Twenty-first Congressional District, Pennsylvania, unanimously selected him to lead them against the ever-prevailing foe, the Democratic party of the Twenty-first. Knowing that the contest was hopeless, he bent to his duty, made a vigorous campaign, and led the Republican State ticket by a considerable vote. In 1880, Gen. Baily was elected to represent Fayette County in the Har-

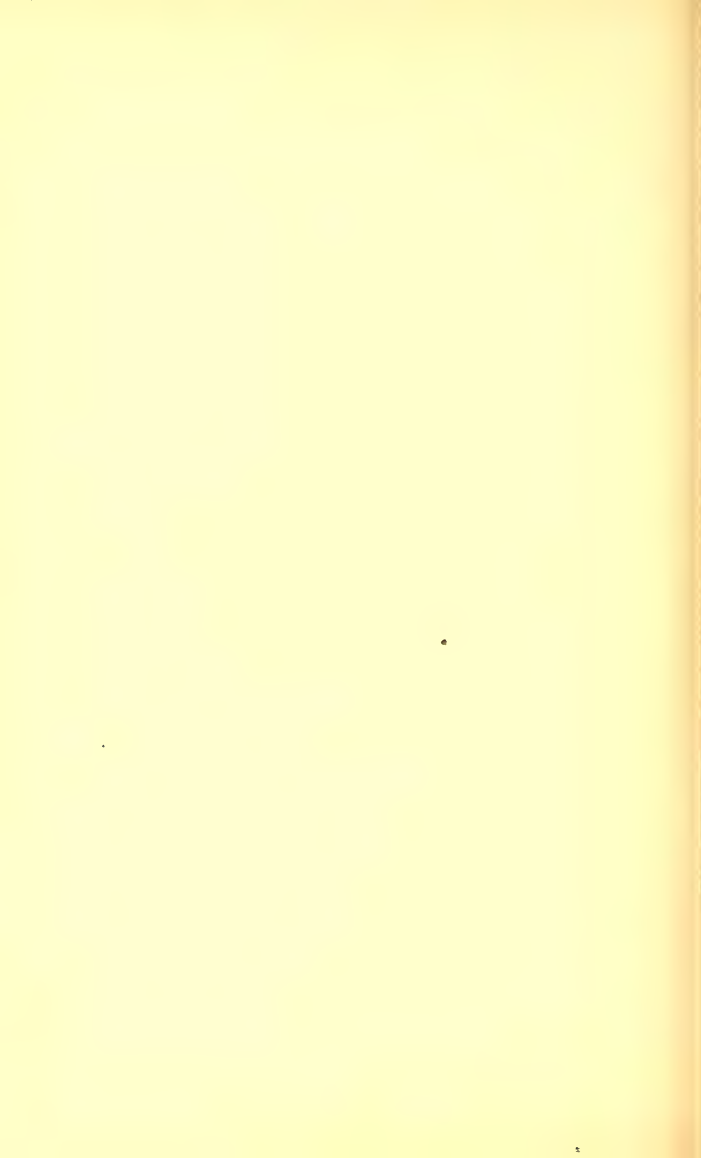
risburg Convention which chose delegates to represent Pennsylvania at Chicago. At Harrisburg he was elected one of the delegates to Chicago, representing the Grant wing of the party. But Garfield, instead of Grant, was nominated at Chicago; and in the canvass which followed Gen. Baily gave the best of his time, talents, and means to the support of the nominee. Sept. 8, 1881, he was nominated by the Republican Convention at Harrisburg for State treasurer for the term of two years, and after a spirited campaign, in which Charles S. Wolfe, an "Independent" Republican candidate, was run by the Blaine wing of the party, diverting a portion of the Republican votes, Gen. Baily was elected treasurer in November of that year by a "plurality" vote, but a majority vote over his chief competitor, the Democratic candidate, of six thousand nine hundred and six.

GEN. JOSHUA BLACKWOOD HOWELL.

Gen. Joshua B. Howell, who was from the year 1828 to the time of his death on the field, during the war of the Rebellion, identified as a lawyer and a citizen, adorning the bar and distinguishedly exemplifying the amenities of social life, with the history of Fayette County, and whose final consecration as an adopted citizen of hers to service in the cause of his country, sacrificing his life therefor, reflects honor upon the county, was born at "Fancy Hill," the site of the family mansion of the Howells, near Woodbury, N. J., Sept. 11, 1806. He was educated in the academy of that place and in Philadelphia, where he studied law under the direction of Richard C. Wood, Esq., an able lawyer of that day, and after admission to the bar, removed in the fall of 1828 to Uniontown, where he commenced the practice of his profession, and where he easily won eminence. But due reference having been made to his career as a lawyer in the chapter of this work devoted to the history of the bar, this brief biographical sketch will be mainly confined to Gen. Howell's career as a soldier. Trained in the Northern school, and having studied the national constitution with a lawyer's understanding, patriotic in instinct and education, and having some years prior occupied the rank of brigadier-general in the State militia, and withal having a more than ordinary love of martial exercises and skill therein, and knowledge of military tactics, as well as the history and plans of many of the great battles of the world, Gen. Howell, though nearly fifty-five years of age at the breaking out of the war of Rebellion, and therefore unlikely to be called upon by his fellow-citizens to lead them, as a duty devolving upon him, to the field of battle in the cause of the country, nevertheless promptly offered his services to the national government, and was authorized to raise a regiment, and soon presented himself at Washington at the head of the Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel.



Joshua B. Howell



From November, 1861, until the spring of 1862 he was stationed at Washington, and meanwhile diligently trained his men for the field. As a part of Gen. Casey's division, his command was transferred to the Peninsula of Virginia, and participated in the marches, hardships, and battles of the first campaign against Richmond. His first battle was fought at Williamsburg, during the early part of which, in consequence of Gen. Keim's illness, Col. Howell commanded the brigade. On this occasion his services merited and received the distinction of special notice in the report of Gen. Peck, who commanded the division. At Fair Oaks the gallant Eighty-fifth, under his command, sustained the conflict with an overwhelming force of the enemy. In the subsequent retreat from the White Oak Swamp to Harrison's Landing its post was for a considerable part of the time in the rear of the retiring army and facing the exultant and advancing foe.

Upon the close of the Peninsular campaign, Col. Howell's health being seriously impaired, he was urged by his medical advisers to obtain leave of absence, which was granted for twenty days, which time he spent among the friends of his youth in New Jersey. Improved, but still unfit for duty, he hastened back to his command, then in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, forming part of Gen. Peck's division. His regiment occupied Suffolk, occasionally engaging the enemy in that region, until the beginning of 1863, when, under command of Gen. Foster, he was placed, January 5th of that year, at the head of a brigade, a position which he retained until the end of his career. He was attached to the expedition organized under Gen. Hunter against Charleston, S. C. Here Howell with his brigade was the first to seize upon Folly Island, a foothold by means of which Gen. Gillmore, when placed in command, was enabled to capture Morris Island, the gateway to the harbor of Charleston. Shortly before the fall of Fort Wagner he suffered a concussion of the brain from the explosion of a ten-inch shell in a signal-station whence he was watching the effect of the firing therefrom, and which created an impediment in his speech with other symptoms of illness, constraining him to seek rest and recovery, which he did under a short furlough in New Jersey and at Uniontown.

He returned to his post greatly improved in health, although there is cause for suspecting that the concussion referred to bore a potential relation to the final catastrophe of his life. He was ordered with his brigade to Hilton Head to relieve Gen. Seymour, in command of that district, including Fort Pulaski and Tybee and St. Helena Islands, the approaches to Savannah. This command constituted in fact that of a major-general. Gen. Seymour had been ordered to Florida in command of that unfortunate expedition which resulted in the disaster of Olustee, upon the occasion of which he publicly remarked, "This would not have occurred if I had had Howell and his

gallant boys with me." Gen. Howell remained in command at Hilton Head until ordered to Fortress Monroe to join the forces of Gen. Butler in the campaign against Richmond. There his name soon became a synonym for gallantry in our own army; and his noble form and whitening head were familiarly known and distinguished above all others by the foe, by whom he was alike admired and feared. Some time in August, 1864, he spent a short furlough in New Jersey, during which he caused to be repaired and adorned the graves of his kindred there. Anticipating that the war would soon end he returned to the field, and found a part of the Tenth Corps, including his brigade, with Hancock on the north side of the James River, accomplishing that diversion which enabled Grant to seize the Weldon Road. The very day after Gen. Howell's return the rebels assailed his position with terrific fury, but were driven back upon their own works in utter disorder. Upon the return of the expedition to the south side of the James, Gen. Wm. Birney, the division commander, having obtained a temporary leave of absence, Gen. Howell was assigned to the command of the division,—the Third Division of the Tenth Corps, a major-general's command,—which he held at the time of his death.

Having occasion to visit the headquarters of the corps during the night of Monday, the 12th of September, 1864, he mounted his horse between the hours of twelve at midnight and one in the morning to return to his own quarters. At starting the horse turned into a divergent path, and being suddenly checked reared and fell back upon his rider. The general was immediately borne to the tent of the medical director, by whom he was carefully examined in search of external injuries, but none appeared. At that time he was perfectly sensible, answering the questions of the surgeon, declaring that he felt no sense of pain, and freely moving his limbs as requested. But in about fifteen minutes after his accident vomiting supervened, the blood thrown from his stomach bearing testimony to internal injury. A state of stupor immediately ensued, from which the general was never aroused, and at seven o'clock in the evening of the 14th of September he breathed his last.

In closing this brief recital of Gen. Howell's military life, it is but fitting to append the following literal extract from a late letter of Maj.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry, in reply to one which had been written him inquiring his estimate of the late Gen. Howell as a military man. Gen. Terry's letter is dated at Fort Snelling, Minn., March 3, 1882:

"At this distance of time I cannot speak of particular incidents of Gen. Howell's military career; but my recollections of him as a man and an officer are as clear and distinct as they were eighteen years ago. I have never known a more courteous gentleman; I never saw a more gallant and devoted officer. The record of his service was without spot or blemish,

"In the army corps in which he served he was widely known and universally respected and admired.

"His untimely death was lamented by all his comrades as a loss wellnigh irreparable, not only to themselves, but to the country also."

Of Gen. Howell's personal attractions, his commanding carriage and graceful manners, and of the excellencies of his character as a private citizen, they of Uniontown and Fayette County who knew him will preserve lively memory while they live, for he was greatly admired and beloved by his friends, and it is believed that he had no foes.

JAMES THOMAS REDBURN.

James T. Redburn was born in Masontown, Fayette Co., Pa., May 19, 1822, and was the son of James Tully and Rebecca Harrison Redburn. He in early life displayed an unusual aptitude for business, and during several years of his minority was connected with Zalmon Ludington in the leather trade at Addison, Pa. In 1848 he married Harriet Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Ludington, and shortly after removed to Washington, Pa., where he embarked in the boot and shoe trade. In 1850 he came to Uniontown and reassociated himself with Zalmon Ludington in the boot, shoe, and tanning business, which he carried on successfully for a number of years. In 1858 he was chosen cashier and manager of the Uniontown banking-house of John T. Hogg. This soon after became the banking-house of Isaac Skiles, Jr., Mr. Redburn continuing its cashier. In 1863 he became one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Uniontown, Pa. (which succeeded I. Skiles, Jr.), which opened for business May 2, 1864. He was elected a director and cashier, to the positions of which he was unanimously re-elected year after year until his death, which occurred at his residence in Uniontown, Wednesday evening, May 23, 1877. He was also one of the originators of the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad Company, and was its treasurer. He was also instrumental in starting the Uniontown Woolen Manufacturing Company, one of the few manufacturing establishments Uniontown could boast of and now unluckily destroyed by fire, and was treasurer of the company.

It was, however, as a bank officer that James T. Redburn was most widely known. To the position of cashier and director he brought tact and wisdom second to none in the county. He possessed in an eminent degree those sterling qualities of truth and justice, honor and temperance which drew to him by the most endearing ties of affection a large circle of friends wherever he went and wherever he was known throughout his entire life. Reserved, quiet, unostentatious, he was dearly loved and thoroughly relied upon by the numerous friends and customers that

sought his advice. A statement from his lips needed no investigation to test its accuracy. Statements or rumors that found credence through current gossip he met with thorough but not effusive detestation, and those most intimately associated with him bear testimony to the silence with which he treated subjects regarding which he had only the information of rumor. He preferred to leave the impression that he had no knowledge of a subject rather than give credence to a statement he did not know to be absolutely true. In this as well as in many other particulars Mr. Redburn exerted an influence that was manly, noble, generous, and self-sacrificing, and that bore most bountiful fruit through his many warm friendships throughout Fayette and adjoining counties. In his private and home life he was ever kind and watchful of the wants of others. He let not the cares or the worriment of the day follow him home to disturb the peace and quiet of his family. Never of a very rugged constitution, he was from boyhood subject to occasional periods of physical depression from that dread disease, consumption, which had carried away his four sisters and two brothers; yet he had that tenacity and will power which often held him to his desk when his strength would scarcely keep him on his feet. He was an earnest and consistent member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Uniontown, and in life followed the Master with reverence and godly fear. Possessed of a naturally kind and sympathetic heart, he was ever ready to assist the poor and destitute or impart consolation to a sorrowing soul. His funeral took place Friday evening, May 25, 1877, Rev. Dr. J. J. Moffitt and Rev. S. W. Davis, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, conducting the services. The pall-bearers were Eleazer Robinson, Sebastian Rush, Uriah Higinbotham, Jasper M. Thompson, Charles S. Seaton, William McCleary, John Wilson, and Alfred Howell. Mr. Redburn having lost his wife in December, 1860, did not marry again. Of his two children but one, Minnie L. Redburn, survives him.

CAPT. ADAM CLARKE NUTT.

Adam C. Nutt, present cashier of the National Bank of Fayette County, is the son of Joseph Nutt, a farmer, and Anna Randolph, his wife, and was born on the 8th of January, 1839. Although the 8th was "New Orleans day" and the elder Nutt a strong Democrat, he was also an ardent Methodist, and his Methodism then getting the better of him, the boy was named for the great commentator instead of Andrew Jackson. Both the families Nutt and Randolph migrated into Western Pennsylvania from New Jersey, and were of Quaker stock. Joseph Nutt, the father, died in California in 1851, when Adam C. was twelve years old. The boy was sent to the common schools, and for one term attended the graded school taught by L.



L. H. Keckburn



J Huston

F. Parker, in Bridgeport, in the fall of 1855, walking to and from school daily, a distance of three miles each way. There he studied geometry and Latin. After private studies conducted at home, he entered the preparatory department of Allegheny College, in Meadville, in 1856, and, supporting himself by teaching during the winter months, graduated from the college in 1861 with the highest honors of his class as valedictorian. While connected with the college he paid much attention to general literature, and received the Woodruff prize for the best essay in the Philo-Franklin Literary Society on the subject propounded for competition, "The Western Continent as a field of laudable ambition."

In the war of the Rebellion he was connected with a three months' company in 1861. From October, 1862, to July 29, 1863, he served as a private soldier in the One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and from the last-mentioned date to Oct. 31, 1865, he was captain of the Third United States Colored Troops under Col. B. C. Tilghman. He participated in the siege of Fort Wagner and in operations on Morris Island until Feb. 8, 1864. He went into Florida under Gen. Truman Seymour in the Olustee campaign, being for a time in the brigade commanded by Gen. Joseph R. Hawley. After the disaster at Olustee he was engaged in the fortifications around Jacksonville, Fla., until April, 1865, and subsequently commanded the post at Lake City, Fla., until October of that year. And here may be mentioned a matter of national history with which he was connected while at Lake City, and which may otherwise escape record in connection with the history of Payne, who attempted to kill Secretary Seward at the time of the assassination of Present Lincoln. The government wishing to fix the identity of Payne, Gen. Foster sent Capt. Nutt on the delicate mission of visiting the alleged family of Payne and securing the evidence; the result of his mission being the determining of the fact that Payne's correct name was Lewis Thornton Powell, and that he was the son of a Baptist minister living about twelve miles from Lake City. Capt. Nutt returned home in December, 1865, and in April, 1866, removed to Uniontown, where he has since resided. He read law with Hon. Daniel Kaine, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1868, practiced a while, and became connected in 1871, as teller, with the National Bank of Fayette County, where he has meanwhile served, having been cashier since Aug. 20, 1878. He was Republican candidate for prothonotary of Fayette County in 1881, and was beaten by only one hundred and eighty-seven votes by Col. Thomas B. Searight, the Democratic candidate, in a proverbially Democratic County, many leading Democrats openly voting for Capt. Nutt in honor of his talents and moral worth.

Capt. Nutt holds a high place among his neighbors as a man of integrity; but, above all, he is esteemed as a gentleman of large information and accurate

scholarship. He has contributed considerably to the best literature of the day, and while enjoying enviable repute as an incisive and effective off-hand and political stump-speaker, has occasionally delivered upon history, education, and kindred subjects, public lectures of a character, both as to their embodied thoughts and rhetorical methods, which places him in the front rank of thinkers and writers.

P.S.—Since the above went to press Capt. Nutt has resigned his post as cashier of the Fayette County Bank, and has been appointed cashier of the State treasury under Gen. Baily, the State treasurer. Harrisburg will open to him a wider and more important field than Uniontown, a field which he cannot but ably fill.

JUDGE JOHN HUSTON.

John Huston was the son of John Huston, Sr., formerly of Fayette County, but who removed in the latter part of the eighteenth century to Kentucky, where the younger John was born, Jan. 2, 1793. At the age of nineteen he came from his native State to Fayette County on a visit to his uncle, Joseph Huston, residing in the neighborhood of Uniontown, and concluded to settle down there, his uncle taking him into business with himself as manager of a forge and furnace, the uncle conducting at that time a comparatively large business. Mr. Huston remained with his uncle a few years, until the death of the latter, when he established himself in the like (iron) business, which he carried on till the year 1840, when he turned his attention principally to farming, then owning several tracts of land. His farming was conducted with a careful eye to all the essential requirements, he being an excellent manager, yet so leisurely that he was wont to call himself jocularly "a lazy farmer." He continued this style of farming with profitable results, however, until his death on May 19, 1872.

He was a Democrat in politics, and was elected by his party as representative to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania for the large district, as then constituted, in which he resided in 1835, and about 1844 was appointed by Governor Shunk an associate judge of Fayette County for a term of five years, the duties of which office he fulfilled. He took great interest in the public schools and all general matters of public improvement, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Uniontown, which he joined about 1831. He was director in a bank at Connellsville for a great number of years, and in the National Bank of Fayette County from its organization to the day of his death. He was a large-hearted, generous man, and liberally aided all who sought him and whom he regarded worthy of assistance to the extent of his ability, particularly energetic and honorable young men starting out in life. Judge Huston died possessed of a large estate, which might have been much larger but for his generous disposition of his money from time to time in aid of others.

He married in 1826 Miss Susan Millhouse, who died leaving one child, Mary Ann, who became, in June, 1849, the wife of Rev. Dr. Elliot Swift, of Allegheny, Pa., and died on the 25th of July, 1850. As his second wife, who survives him, he married Mrs. Anna M. McCall, whose maiden name was King, a daughter of Samuel King, a merchant of Uniontown, by whom he had three daughters, all of whom died before him.

GREENBURY CROSSLAND.

Greenbury Crossland, of Uniontown, must be ranked markedly among those worthy men generally known as "self-made," strong and individuate in their characteristies, and who build their own monuments of fortune and reputation. Mr. Crossland, the son of Elijah and Catharine Smith Crossland, was born at Connellsville, June 16, 1813, and moved with his parents to Uniontown in 1822, where he has ever since resided, having occupied his present domicile thirty-four years. At twelve years of age he went to work at twelve and a half cents per day with George W. Miller on a farm, where he remained a while. His literary education was obtained from three or four short terms of schooling under the tuition of William Thompson and others long before the common schools of Pennsylvania were instituted; but his father being a butcher and horse-dealer, young Crossland got his principal training in the meat-shop and by driving horses to the Eastern cities.

On the 1st day of January, 1833, he married Sarah Stearns, with whom he has lived happily for near half a century. In April, 1833, he commenced business as a butcher on a capital of twenty-three dollars, ten of which were furnished by his wife, and has never received a dollar by bequest, or in any way save through his labor or business transactions. At the time of his early operations as a butcher it was his custom to take a wheelbarrow at one o'clock in the morning, and wheel—his wife helping him by pulling with a rope tied to the barrow—a side of beef from the slaughter-house to the market-house, where all meat was sold in those days. The first year he made three hundred dollars, and bought a log house and the lot on which it stood, the latter being the one on which now stands the house occupied by T. J. King.

He continued butchering, gradually increasing in prosperity, until about 1841, when he commenced buying cattle to sell in the Eastern market, a business he has followed mainly ever since. For about fourteen years he was a partner in business with Charles McLaughlin, late of Dunbar, but did not make the business remunerative until he engaged in it alone, about 1856, since which time his march has been steadily onward in the line of fortune.

In 1847 he bought of Charles Brown a farm of one hundred and four acres, whereon he has since lived, the first purchase of the real estate which now con-

stitutes him an extensive land proprietor, his domains covering over seven hundred acres in the vicinity of Uniontown, all valuable alike for agriculture and containing vast stores of mineral wealth.

Mr. Crossland's excellent judgment of weights and measures is a matter of popular notoriety, and it is said that he can guess at any time within five pounds of the weight of a fat steer, which probably accounts for much of his success in the cattle business. His strength of purpose and moral firmness are remarkable, and he has never been led into the visionary and impracticable. His knowledge of human nature is good, he seldom erring in his judgments of men, and, it is said, never making mistakes in his investments in property.

Mr. Crossland is in religion an ardent Methodist, and it is due to him to add that his neighbors accord to him the virtue of believing the faith he professes. He and his wife joined the Methodist Church in Uniontown Jan. 1, 1845, and have both continued to this time active members thereof. He has been for twenty-five years past a liberal contributor to the support of the ministry and the benevolent enterprises of the church. Not only by his great liberality, but through his high character as a man of probity, is he a very pillar in the church. Desiring reliable information in regard to the chief characteristics of Mr. Crossland, the writer, a stranger to Mr. Crossland, sought one of Mr. Crossland's long-time acquaintances, a man of high repute, and asked him for an analysis of Mr. Crossland's character, as understood by him and the public, and received, after some delay, indicative of deliberation, the following written analysis: "Moral characteristics,—faithfulness, honor, honesty, benevolence, and regard for the rights of others. Business characteristics,—good judgment, caution, energy, perseverance, watchfulness, combined with great shrewdness and knowledge of market values. Religious characteristics,—enthusiasm, sincerity, simplicity in manners and dress, charity, and single-mindedness." This being accepted, particularly since it is the statement of a gentleman above suspicion on account of religious prejudice for, or fraternity with, Mr. Crossland, it is here recorded as an evidence of the high honor which simple straightforwardness, good sense, and energy may win for a man, even though not a "prophet" among his neighbors, in these days of irreverence and carping criticism.

WILLIAM HUNT.

William Hunt is the son of Isaac Lansing Hunt and Hannah Lincoln, both of a direct English line of ancestry, and both natives of Fayette County. Isaac L. was the son of Jacob Hunt, who came from Elizabethtown, N. J., and settled in East Liberty, Dunbar township, where the former was born, June 25, 1791, and died in October, 1836. Isaac is represented to



Greenberry Croftland



Wm. Hunt



E. Robinson

have been a man of marked characteristics, strong common sense, and, though not tall or large in stature, a man of great physical strength and courage, and, though of quiet temperament, admiringly known among his compeers as "plucky Ike Hunt." How he was esteemed by his contemporaries may be understood by the fact that he was twice selected by large majorities, county commissioner at the time when the caucus system was not so much in vogue and so dominant as now and every one stood upon his merits.

William was born in Dunbar township, White School District, Feb. 2, 1836, some eight months before his father's death, and is the youngest of eight children. His mother, with the children, moved to Uniontown, April, 1845, where she still (1882) resides at the age of eighty-seven. William attended the common school, and for a while Madison College, leaving which he entered upon learning the jewelers' and watch-repairer's trade in 1850 as an apprentice of Henry W. S. Rigden, of Uniontown, noted for his great mechanical abilities, and under whom he continued for four and a half years. From 1854 to 1858 he sought and procured engagement in one of the best jewelry establishments in the country, severally distinguished for excellence in the specialties of his trade, completing a course of experimental education, which has served, together with his fine natural ability, to give him a more extensive and profitable repute as a skilled mechanic in his art, and, in fact, in general, than usually enjoyed by his fellow-tradesmen. Mr. Hunt has an inventive cast of mind, and readily masters whatever mechanical subtleties are presented him for solution or difficulties to overcome.

Mr. Hunt returned to Uniontown in 1858, and opened a shop for general repair-work pertaining to his trade. His business has from the start "pushed" him. In 1860 he commenced putting in stock, and has gradually increased the amount of his purchases and sales, year after year, until he now does the chief work of the locality, and enjoys the largest trade in his line in Fayette County.

Mr. Hunt early joined the order of Freemasons, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and has filled nearly all the honorary official positions in the lodges of both orders with which he has been connected. Mr. Hunt has always been identified with the Democratic party, but he exercises independence on occasion, voting for a good man of any party, as his judgment may dictate. He has served several terms in the Town Council, and been efficient in carrying out policies at the time of their projection much objected to, but which after experience the people approved. He is decidedly a man of progress.

As recorded above, the maiden name of Mr. Hunt's mother was Lincoln, and it should be noted here that it was a Lincoln of the same stock who received Lord Cornwallis' sword at Yorktown and delivered it to

Washington. Daniel Boone, the great Kentucky hunter, was also of the same stock.

Though he has led a busy life, Mr. Hunt has found time to secure, through the medium of books, a large amount of practical, general information, and is frequently consulted by his fellow-citizens upon important matters outside of his profession. His character for veracity and business integrity is probably not surpassed by that of any other citizen of his town.

ELEAZER ROBINSON.

Among the immigrants of Fayette County, bringing and infusing into its social and business life a then somewhat novel element, that of the "Yankee" or New England spirit, came about 1837 Eleazer Robinson, an iron-founder. Mr. Robinson was born March 4, 1804, in Bethel, Windsor Co., Vt. His parents, Eleazer Robinson and Experience Downer, were of the old New England Puritan stock. In 1810 they removed to Saratoga County, N. Y., where he enjoyed the advantages of the common schools of the times and made considerable progress in general studies. But in 1824, his parents then removing to Broome County, N. Y., young Robinson there availed himself of the opportunities offered by the academy in his neighborhood. There he devoted himself mainly to mathematics, in which he achieved marked success, leaving the academy well equipped as a civil engineer; and though he did not enter upon the profession of engineering, his studies there made have served him on many an important occasion in the avocations of life, especially in mechanical pursuits. On quitting the academy he took up the study of the law, under the direction of a leading lawyer of Binghamton, a Mr. Robinson,—not a relative, however,—and continued his legal studies until interrupted by the death of his father (who left seven children, of whom Mr. Robinson was the eldest), which threw upon him the responsible care of the family, obliging him to quit the law-office for the practical duties of the farmer, he varying these during a course of years by more or less school-teaching.

Eventually he became largely interested in the lumber business at Owego, N. Y. But there overborne by disaster, caused by a great freshet in the Upper Branch of the Susquehanna, which in a few hours swept away a fortune in lumber, he with the buoyant energy which has distinguished his whole life moved at once to Erie, Pa., and there engaged in the drug business. At this business he continued three years, within which time he made an acquaintanceship which gave direction to the course of his life since then with a Mr. Jonathan Hathaway, the patentee of a superior cooking-stove, well remembered by the older inhabitants of Fayette County, and secured control of the manufacture of the "Hathaway stoves," whereupon he moved to Pittsburgh and procured their casting there. After a while, meeting with

much loss through the destruction by fire of the foundry wherein the stoves were cast, he went to Uniontown in 1837, and there established a foundry, and eventually erected a branch foundry in Washington, Pa., and opened agencies at Carlisle and elsewhere, all of which were conducted very successfully for some years. Finally Mr. Robinson concentrated his business at Uniontown, there prosecuting it actively till 1867, when, having amassed a goodly fortune, he retired from business as a manufacturer, selling the foundry to one of his earliest apprentices and faithful co-workers, Mr. Thomas Jaquett.

Since then Mr. Robinson has been engaged in various business pursuits. In 1872 he came into possession as sole owner under a private charter of the gas-works by which Uniontown is lighted. He also controls as principal owner the gas-works of Middletown, Dauphin County.

Mr. Robinson was one of the original board of directors of the First National Bank of Uniontown, and remained a director till within a few years past. He has ever generously contributed to the upbuilding or support of such institutions in the places of his residence as commanded his respect, taking no extreme partisan cause, however, either in politics or religion, enjoying the esteem of his neighbors and the business public as a man of sterling integrity as well as clear judgment, genial sociability, and humane sentiments.

July 12, 1837, Mr. Robinson united in marriage with Miss Cornelia Wells, of York, N. Y., who died in 1845, having borne him four children, one only of whom, Mrs. Emma R. King, now (1882) survives. On Nov. 6, 1846, Mr. Robinson married again, being then united to Miss Mary Ann McClelland, of Uniontown, who died in September, 1850, leaving no children. Mr. Robinson married as his third wife, Nov. 24, 1852, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Porter, daughter of James Wilson, Esq., of German township, with whom he lived twenty-nine years, she dying in May, 1881, at the age of sixty-eight years, leaving two children,—Mr. W. L. Robinson, who has mainly succeeded to his father's business, managing the gas-works, etc., and Miss Mary E. Robinson.

COL. ALEXANDER MCCLEAN.

Alexander McClean, the most famous land surveyor of Southwestern Pennsylvania, who passed more than fifty-five years of his life as a resident of Uniontown, and who held the offices of register and recorder of Fayette County for more than half a century, was born in York County, Pa., Nov. 20, 1746, being the youngest of seven brothers, the six others of whom were Moses, Archibald, William, Samuel, John, and James. All of them became surveyors, and Archibald (the eldest), Moses, Samuel, and Alexander were employed with the celebrated "London artists," Mason and Dixon, in running the historic line between

Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, in 1766-67, Alexander being then less than twenty-one years of age, and acting as an assistant to his elder brothers, of whom Archibald was the chief in the business.

The opening of the Land Office, April 3, 1769, for the locating of lands in the then "New Purchase," gave employment to a great number of surveyors, and among them was Alexander McClean. It was for the prosecution of this business that he first moved across the mountains, making his location at the Stony Creek Glades, in the present county of Somerset; but being then unmarried he changed his temporary residence from time to time as required by the location of the work on which he was engaged. At first he was but an assistant to his brothers, who were deputy surveyors, but after a time he was himself appointed to that office, the first survey found recorded as executed by him in the capacity of deputy surveyor within the present boundaries of Fayette County being dated in the year 1772. In 1775 he was married at the Stony Creek Glades, near Stoystown, to Sarah Holmes, and in the following spring he moved with his wife to what was then Westmoreland County (afterwards Fayette), and located at or near where his brothers James and Samuel had previously settled, in what is now North Union township, some three miles from where Henry Beeson was then preparing to lay out the town which was the nucleus of the present borough of Uniontown. It was doubtless the knowledge which he obtained of this region while engaged in surveying that induced him to settle west of the Laurel Hill soon after his marriage. He remained at his first location in the present North Union township for about three years, and in 1779 removed to Uniontown, which from that time was his place of residence till his death.

In the first Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, in 1776, Alexander McClean was one of the members from Westmoreland County. In September of the same year he was one of the justices of the peace for Westmoreland, appointed by the Revolutionary State Convention. He was also a member of Assembly for 1782-83, being elected for the purpose of procuring the passage of the act erecting Fayette County, which was accomplished in the latter year. He had early foreseen the probability of the erection of a new county from this part of Westmoreland, and had (it is said) urged Henry Beeson to lay out his town (now Uniontown), in the belief that it would be made the seat of justice of the new county, the erection of which he predicted.

In 1782 he was appointed sub-lieutenant of Westmoreland County, in place of Edward Cook, who had been promoted to lieutenant to succeed Col. Archibald Lochry, who was murdered by the Indians on the Ohio in the previous year. By his appointment as sub-lieutenant of the county Mr. McClean obtained the title of colonel, by which he was ever afterwards known.



A. Stewart

During the Revolution, from 1776 to 1784, there were no entries of land made at the Land Office, and consequently there was no work for deputy surveyors. But in 1781 Col. McClean was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania chief surveyor for this State (to act in conjunction with a similar officer on behalf of Virginia) to run the temporary line between the two States, as agreed on in 1779. After many delays and vexatious dis-appointments in the execution of this work it was finally completed by Col. McClean and Joseph Neville, of Virginia, in the winter of 1782-83. The pay established by the Council at the commencement of the work was twenty shillings (\$2.66) per day and expenses, but afterwards that body resolved that, "taking into consideration the trouble Mr. McClean has had in running said line, and the accuracy with which the same hath been done, he be allowed thirty-five shillings (\$4.67) per day." This resolution of Council established the price which Col. McClean always afterwards charged for his services as surveyor.

Upon the erection of Fayette County in 1783, Col. McClean made application for the appointment of prothonotary and clerk of the courts of the county, but the office was secured by Ephraim Douglass. Col. McClean was, however, appointed (Oct. 31, 1783) by the Council to be presiding justice of the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court. He filled that office until April, 1789, when he was succeeded by Col. Edward Cook. On the 6th of December, 1783, he was appointed to the offices of register and recorder of Fayette County, and held those offices continuously through all the political changes and vicissitudes of a period of more than half a century until his death in 1834.

Col. McClean was a quiet, unobtrusive man, devoted to the duties of his office, and caring for little else than to discharge them with diligence, accuracy, and fidelity. He held office longer—from 1772 to 1834—than any other man who has ever resided in Western Pennsylvania. He was an expert and elegant penman, as will readily be admitted by any person who examines the multitudinous pages of his work, which may be seen in the court-house at Uniontown, beautiful as copper-plate, and as clear and distinct as when they were written, ninety years ago. As register, recorder, and surveyor for more than half a century he had been conversant with all the estates, titles, and lands of the county, with all their vacancies, defects, and modes of settlement; yet with all these opportunities of acquiring wealth he died in comparative poverty, a sad monument to his integrity. He wrote more deeds and wills at seven and sixpence each (one dollar) and dispensed more gratuitous counsel in ordinary legal affairs than at reasonable fees would enrich a modern scrivener or counselor. He died in Uniontown, Jan. 7, 1834. The date has usually been given as *December 7th* of

that year, but that this is a mistake is shown by an entry on the court record as follows:

"Jan'y 8, 1834.—At the meeting of the court this morning Mr. Austin rose and informed the court of the death of Col. Alexander McClean, which took place last night. After a few remarks, in which Mr. Austin alluded in terms of deserved eulogy to the high character which the deceased sustained as an officer and a man, and in general in all the social relations, he moved the following resolution, viz.: That when the court adjourns, it adjourns to meet at four o'clock P.M., in order to give the court and bar, grand and traverse jurors, and others attending on the court an opportunity of attending the funeral, which was adopted and ordered accordingly."

Col. McClean had ten children, viz.: Ann, born Sept. 7, 1776; Joseph, Nov. 17, 1777; Elizabeth, March 27, 1779; William, March 14, 1780; Alexander, Sept. 17, 1782; Ephraim, July 23, 1784; Stephen, Sept. 23, 1786; John, Feb. 23, 1788; Richard, May 17, 1790; Moses, July 25, 1793. All the sons settled on lands owned by their father. The eldest daughter, Ann, married John Ward, and settled in Steubenville, Ohio. Elizabeth married Thomas Hadden, a well-remembered lawyer of Uniontown.

HON. ANDREW STEWART.

Andrew Stewart, one of the most distinguished public men of Fayette County (which was always his home from birth to death), was the son of Abraham Stewart and Mary Oliphant, who were both natives of the eastern part of Pennsylvania (he of York, and she of Chester County), and who both emigrated while young to Fayette County, where they were married in 1789. They raised a family of children, of whom the eldest was Andrew, who was born June 11, 1791, in German township. At an early age he became self-dependent; till eighteen he worked on a farm and taught a country school, afterwards, to pay his way while going to school and reading law, he acted as a scrivener and as clerk at a furnace. In his twenty-fourth year he was admitted to the bar (January, 1815), and in the same year was elected to the Legislature; was re-elected for three years, and when a candidate for the Senate, without opposition, President Monroe tendered him the appointment of district attorney for the United States, which, preferring to a seat in the Senate, he accepted, but resigned it after his election to Congress in 1820, where he served eighteen years out of a period of thirty. He served in the 17th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th Congresses, going in and going out with the Hon. Thomas H. Benton.

In 1848, when Mr. Stewart was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, he declined a nomination for Congress, and in the convention in Philadelphia, after the nomination of President Taylor, it was left to the Pennsylvania delegation to nominate a candidate for Vice-President, who, after having retired to agree upon a nominee, upon the first ballot Mr. Stewart

had fourteen out of twenty-six, the remaining twelve voting for Mr. McKennan and several others, when, without taking a second ballot to make it unanimous, the chairman of the delegation hurried back into the convention and reported that they had failed to agree, whereupon Mr. Fillmore was nominated and confirmed, as was stated and published at the time without contradiction.

On the accession of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress recommended Mr. Stewart for Secretary of the Treasury; but being at the time confined to a sick-bed, he declined the appointment; and it may be stated as a remarkable fact, true of no other man living or dead, that Mr. Stewart served in Congress with every President before Gen. Grant, except the first five, and Taylor, who was never in Congress.

While in Congress Mr. Stewart served on several of the most important committees, among them as chairman of the Committee on the Tariff and the Committee of Internal Improvements, constituting together, what was well called by Mr. Clay, "The American System," in the advocacy of which Mr. Stewart commenced and ended his political life. This system, he always contended, lay at the foundation of the national prosperity, the one protecting the national industry, and the other developing the national resources. He called it the "political thermometer," which always had and always would indicate the rise and fall of the national prosperity.

Mr. Stewart belonged to the Democratic party up to 1828, when the party, at the dictation of the South, under the lead of Van Buren, Buchanan, and others, gave up the tariff and internal improvements for office; here Mr. Stewart took an independent stand. He said he would stand by his measures, going with those who went for and against those who went against them. He came home in the midst of the excited contest between Jackson and Adams for the Presidency in 1828, when his constituents were known to be more than two to one for Jackson, and in a public speech declared his intention "to vote for Adams, whose friends supported his measures, while the Democratic party, as such, opposed them. If for this they chose to turn him out, so be it, he would never surrender his principles for office. If he did he would be a political hypocrite, unworthy the support of any honest man; he would rather go out endeavoring to support what, in his conscience, he believed to be the true interests of his constituents and his country than to go in by meanly betraying them."

The Democrats took up Mr. Hawkins, of Greene County, then Speaker of the Senate, and used every means to exasperate the Jackson men against Mr. Stewart; yet, with all their efforts, although Jackson had a majority of two thousand eight hundred—more than two votes to one—in his district, Mr. Stewart was elected over the Jackson candidate by a majority of two hundred and thirty-five,—a result unprecedented, showing a degree of personal popularity on the one side, and of magnanimity and forbearance on the other, without a parallel in the history of elections. Mr. Stewart was afterwards re-elected for four terms, when he peremptorily declined a renomination.

At the age of thirty-four Mr. Stewart married the daughter of David Shriver, of Cumberland, Md., and raised a family of six children, who are all living except Lieutenant-Commander William F. Stewart, U.S.N., who was lost on the U. S. S. "Oneida," on the 24th of January, 1870, being at the time executive officer of the ship, and one of the most promising officers of his age in the service, so pronounced in letters of condolence after his death by all of the officers under whom he had served. His last heroic words on being urged to take the boat as the ship was going down were, "No! let others take the boat, my duty is on board my ship," and he went down with her.

Mr. Stewart carried into private life the same devotion to these measures that distinguished him while in the public service, and until the time of his death he was found among the foremost in advocating railroad improvements which will in the near future make his native county one of the richest and most prosperous in the State. To show his constant zeal and restless activity in the cause of domestic industry and home manufactures, it may be stated that he erected a blast-furnace, rebuilt a glass-works, built eleven saw-mills, four flouring-mills, planing-mills, etc., besides more than two hundred tenant and other houses; he bought and sold over eighty thousand acres of land, and had between thirty thousand and forty thousand acres still left at his death, much of it in the West; and yet twenty-one years of the prime of his life were devoted to the services of his country in her State and national Legislatures.

Mr. Stewart died in Uniontown, July 16, 1872, in his eighty-second year. His sons, Col. Andrew Stewart and D. Shriver Stewart, reside in Stewart township, which was so named in honor of their illustrious father, and where they have large landed interests which belonged to his estate.

CONNELLSVILLE BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP.

THE borough of Connellsville, the largest town in population in the county of Fayette, is situated opposite the borough of New Haven, on the right or eastern bank of the Youghiogheny; its territory, however, extending across the river to low-water mark on the western side, which low-water mark forms its western boundary. On the north, east, and south it is bounded by Connellsville township. Connellsville borough is not only the centre of the vast coke and coal interests of this region, but is also the most important railway point in Fayette County, having connection with Pittsburgh and Uniontown by two lines, the Southwest Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio, and eastward by the same lines, over the Baltimore and Ohio to Cumberland and Baltimore, and over the Southwest and Pennsylvania roads to Greensburg, Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia. Both the Southwest Pennsylvania and the Uniontown Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio road cross the Youghiogheny at this point. The population of the borough by the census of 1880 was: in the East Ward, 1926; in the West Ward, 1689; total, 3615.

The first settler within the limits of the present borough of Connellsville was William McCormick, who came here from near Winchester, Va., about the year 1770. He had a number of pack-horses, and with them was engaged in the transportation of salt, iron, and other goods from Cumberland, Md., to the Youghiogheny and Monongahela Rivers. His wife was Effie Crawford, a daughter of Col. William Crawford, who had settled on the left bank of the Youghiogheny near the northern boundary of the present borough of New Haven. McCormick settled on the other side of the river,¹ directly opposite the house of his father-in-law. His first residence there was a log house, which he built on the river-bank. It is still standing on land owned by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. In this he lived many years, and then removed to a double cabin which he built on the site below the stone house on the Davidson farm. Afterwards he built a large log house

where is now the stone house built by John Boyd, who purchased the McCormick property in 1831.

William McCormick died in 1816, aged about seventy-four years. He had eleven children, four of whom removed to Adams County, Ohio, and two to Indiana. Provance McCormick, a grandson of William, now the oldest living native of Connellsville, was born in the above-mentioned double cabin of his grandfather, July 29, 1799. He learned two trades, shoemaker and carpenter. He married about 1818, and for two years lived on his grandfather's place. In 1825 he bought an acre of land, and built on it the house now owned by William White. In this he lived till 1853. He was elected justice of the peace, and later associate judge of Fayette County for one term. For the past ten years he has held the office of justice of the peace in Connellsville. Two sons, George and Joseph T., and two daughters are residents of Connellsville.

Zachariah Connell, the founder of the town of Connellsville, came here a few years later than the settlement of William McCormick, whose brother-in-law he was, having married Mrs. McCormick's sister, Ann Crawford. He came to this section of country soon after 1770, and stopped at the house of his future father-in-law, Capt. (afterwards Colonel) William Crawford. After his marriage, which was probably in 1773,² he lived for some time on the west side of the river, but afterwards, at a time which cannot be exactly fixed (between 1773 and 1778), moved to the east side of the stream and located on a tract of land which was designated in his warrant of survey³ as "Mud Island," which included the present site of the borough of Connellsville. He built his log cabin facing the river, on or very near the spot where the Trans-Allegheny House now stands, on Water Street. There he lived for many years, until he removed to the stone house which he had built at the corner of Grave Street and Hill Alley. After the death of his wife, Ann Crawford, he married a Miss Wallace, a sister of "Aunt Jenny" Wallace, who was long and well

¹ Two tracts of land, one called "Stafford," and the other "Rich Plain," located where McCormick settled, were warranted to William Crawford, but soon afterwards became the property of William McCormick, and were patented to him May 28, 1795. A saw-mill was erected by him on these premises. An agreement was made by McCormick (April 10, 1794) to sell a part of these tracts to John Gibson for £252, and on the 7th of December, 1796, the property was deeded by McCormick to Gibson.

² In the assessment list for the year 1772 of Tyrone township, Bedford Co., which county then included all of what is now Fayette County, and Tyrone township comprehended all the present townships of Tyrone, Connellsville, and Dunbar, and a great extent of contiguous territory, the name of Zachariah Connell appears in the list of "Inmates,"—that is, "boarders, not heads of families."

³ Mr. Connell did not receive the patent for this tract until June 2, 1795, two years after he had laid out the town of Connellsville upon it.

known in later years as the keeper of the toll-bridge across the Youghiogheny River. The later years of Mr. Connell's life were devoted to the care of his real estate.¹ He became an ardent Methodist, and donated the lot on which the church of that denomination was built. He died in his stone house on Grave Street, Aug. 26, 1813, aged seventy-two years, and was buried near the residence of John Freeman, where his remains still rest near those of his two wives, and where a broken slab marks the last resting-place of the founder of Connellsville. By his first wife Mr. Connell was the father of four children, of whom two were sons,—Hiram and John. The former lived and died in Connellsville, the latter removed to the West. Of the two daughters, one married William Page, who became a Methodist preacher, and removed with his wife to Adams County, Ohio, about 1810. The other married Greensbury Jones, an exhorter, and emigrated with him to the West. The second wife of Mr. Connell became the mother of two daughters, who respectively became the wives of Joseph and Wesley Phillips, sons of John Phillips, of Uniontown.

Nothing has been found tending to show that any other settlers came to locate near Zachariah Connell and William McCormick, or within the present territory of the borough of Connellsville, during the Revolutionary war or the five or six years that succeeded the return of peace. The supposition that there were no such settlements made during the time referred to is strengthened by the fact that the tracts of Connell and McCormick, which included all that is now Connellsville, remained intact in the hands of their respective owners, McCormick retaining all his land until his sale of a part of it to John Gibson in 1796, and the whole of Connell's tract (with the exception of the Rogers mill site) being still in his possession when he laid out the town in 1793, as will hereafter be noticed.

The "Rogers Mill" referred to (which a few years later became the property of Thomas Page) was built

before 1793, on the river-bank, where the present mill stands, opposite Grave Street. Its owner was Daniel Rogers, who came here from Dunbar township, and became one of the most prominent citizens of Connellsville, and, with his brother Joseph and Zadoc Walker, of Uniontown, was interested in the erection of the paper-mill on the Youghiogheny above Connellsville in 1810. The old grist-mill which he built, as above mentioned, became an establishment of no little importance to Connellsville as the settlement increased, and was largely patronized by people of both Bullskin and Dunbar townships.

Dr. James Francis was one of the earliest settlers in Connellsville. Evidence is found that he was practicing in the vicinity before 1790, but it is not certain that he was at that time a resident in what is now Connellsville, though it is known that he was located there not long afterwards. Dr. Francis will be found mentioned more fully in the account of the early physicians of Connellsville.

Anthony Banning, an itinerant Methodist preacher, came to Connellsville as early as 1789, but did not locate here until about two years later. He is mentioned in the narrative of the Methodist Church, written in 1848 by the Rev. P. McGowan, as follows: "There is reason to believe that there was a society at Connellsville at this time [1789]. Anthony Banning, who resided at Connellsville, was received on trial in the traveling connection this year, but located in 1791, and afterwards resided in the same place." Here the Rev. Mr. McGowan merely infers that there must have been a society at Connellsville at the time mentioned. But it is not at all strange that he should be mistaken in his inference, writing as he did at a time fifty years later. It is in no way probable that there was a Methodist Society at Connellsville at the time named, for there were no inhabitants there at that time except the families of Connell, McCormick, and Gibson (if the latter had a family then), and Anthony Banning (the last named being only temporarily located there); but it is not unlikely that people from Bullskin township and from the west side of the Youghiogheny often met at Connell's, or in its vicinity as a central point, to listen to Banning's exhortations.

Besides preaching, Banning appears to have had other occupations, and to have been rather an enterprising man. Some years after his settlement he started a tannery on the run, to the southward of Mr. Connell's stone house, and later built the stone house on the hill, afterwards known as the Page House, and opened it as a tavern. He remained till 1810, when he sold the tavern stand to David Barnes and removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio.

In 1793 the town of Connellsville was laid out and chartered by Mr. Connell, who perceived that though there were but very few inhabitants in the place, it was destined to become a point of importance, because it was here that emigrants and travelers to the West

¹ From the columns of *The Reporter*, published at Washington, Pa., of date May 18, 1842, is extracted the following notice by Mr. Connell of a public sale of lots in Connellsville in the year preceding that of his death, viz:

"ADVERTISEMENT.

"There will be 50 or 60 lots in the flourishing and thriving borough of Connellsville exposed to public sale on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, in the said borough, and the sale to continue from day to day until they are sold. I need not mention the situation of this growing place, as it is well known for the many its new location and near the town, the many boats that are built there, and which communicate a trade with all the western country. There is a new State road laid out by an act of Assembly through this town to interest the Federal turnpike road near Brownsville. Also about 20 or 30 acres of land will be laid out in lots, situate said town, to be sold at the same time, when due attendance and business hereto will be given by me.

"ZACHARIAH CONNELL.

"CONNELLSVILLE, APRIL, 1842.

"N.B.—All persons claiming lots in said town are desired to come and lay in their claims by the 1st day of May, and pay the purchase money and ground-rent at any time.

"Z. C."

(of whom there were already great numbers in transit, coming over the road from Bedford by way of Turkey Foot) reached a boatable point on the Youghiogheny River. Here, for several years, boats had been built by emigrants and others to take their merchandise and other movables down by water carriage, and here he thought was a place where a thriving village would naturally spring up. Succeeding years bore witness to the soundness of his calculations, though for more than a decade after the laying out of the town its growth was but slow.

The charter, executed by Mr. Connell, March 21, 1793, and recorded with the town plot¹ in Book C, page 329, of the Fayette County records, is as follows:

"Zachariah Connell, proprietor of the tract of land situate on the East side of Youghiogheny River, where the State Road from the north fork of Turkey foot, intersects said river, To all to whom these presents shall come &c. Greeting, Whereas it is necessary that some provision be made at the place aforesaid for the reception and entertainment of Travelers, and as well to accommodate such Tradesmen and others inclining to settle at or near said place, for their encouragement and better regulation, Has laid out a small Town at the aforesaid place by the name of Connelleville, agreeably to the plan hereto annexed. And the said Zachariah Connell, for himself, his heirs, and assigns, doth grant that the streets and alleys of the said town shall forever continue as they are now laid out and regulated by the plan aforesaid, viz.: Spring Street or State Road, sixty feet wide, and all the other streets forty feet wide, and Alleys twenty feet wide, and that the space left opposite the ferry and fronting on said River, as represented in the plan, and distinguished by Public Ground, and Water Street, shall be and continue free for the use of the Inhabitants of said Town, and for Travelers who may erect thereon temporary boat-yards, or may from time to time occupy the same or any part thereof for making any vessels or other Conveniences for the purpose of conveying their property to or from said Town. And the said Zachariah Connell doth further promise and Covenant with the Inhabitants of said Town and others who choose to frequent the same, that all landings, harbours, or other conveniences and advantages of said River opposite said town or adjoining Water Street aforesaid shall be free to them at all times for the purpose of landing Timber, Stone, or other materials for building, or for the use of lading Vessels for removal of their persons or property to any place whatever. But the said Zachariah Connell reserves to himself, his heirs, and Assigns all that piece of Land situate between Water Street and the River, and extending from Roger's Mill down to Spring Street or State Road, Provided always that none of said Town or others shall at any time erect a ferryboat for public use, or keep and maintain a Canoe or other Vessel for the purpose of conveying any person or persons, thing or things, across said River other than their own families or their own property. And providing also as the

privilege is joint, that no person or persons, Company or Companies, shall at any time or times hereafter occupy more of the margin of said River for the purpose aforesaid than is absolutely necessary, according to the various changes and circumstances of the case, to the end that all foreigners as well as Citizens may be equally or proportionately advantaged thereby as their necessity require. And, whereas, there is near said Town, on the verge of said river, an excellent Stone Coal Bank from which Coal may be conveniently conveyed by water along all the front of said Town, and also a Stone-Quarry, where stone may be got for building, and the said Zachariah Connell being desirous of giving all the encouragement and advantages that the nature of the case will admit of, consistent with his own interest and safety, doth hereby grant unto the inhabitants of said Town, their heirs, and assigns for ever, the free and full privilege of digging and removing from said Stone Coal Bank and Stone-Quarry to their habitation or place of abode within said town only any quantity of Coal and Stone necessary for their own particular use. And the said Zachariah Connell doth hereby grant to be surveyed and laid out for the use of the Inhabitants of said Town the timber and stone on one hundred acres of land adjacent thereto for building, &c. . . . And whereas there are sundry springs within the limits aforesaid, and the said Zachariah Connell being desirous that as many of the Inhabitants of said Town as possible may receive mutual advantage therefrom, doth give and grant unto the inhabitants of said town, and others traveling through said town, the common use and benefit of said springs, to be by them conveyed or conducted through all and every part of said town at their pleasure for their mutual convenience and advantage, reserving, nevertheless, to the owner of Lots out of which the fountain issues the full privilege of erecting any house or other convenience at the head of said spring, so as not to prevent the other inhabitants from free access thereto at all times. And provided the said house or other convenience will and shall not have a tendency to disturb or affect the water flowing from said spring so as to render it disagreeable to the other inhabitants. And provided also that by said building or other convenience the Inhabitants shall not be prevented from having access to the fountain for sinking Pipes or conduits for the conveying of the water aforesaid and screening or securing the same from filth or other injury, and Whereas it is the desire of the said Zachariah Connell that the inhabitants of said town should be accommodated with a commodious seat whereon to erect a house or houses for public worship and school or schools, he for that purpose alone appropriates the Lots Nos. 88 and 96 on said plan for said purpose, free and clear of purchase money or ground-rent, for ever to the inhabitants of said town, their heirs, and successors, to be held in common for the purpose aforesaid, or jointly, as the inhabitants may choose, and also a sufficient quantity of suitable ground convenient thereto, and not included in said Town or in the one hundred acres aforesaid, not exceeding an acre, for the purpose of a Grave-Yard. And to prevent a misunderstanding of the grant made of the timber and stone on the hundred acres aforesaid, the said Zachariah Connell hereby declares that the said Timber and Stone shall be removed or prepared for removal before the sale of the land whereon it may be. Provided always that the said Zachariah Connell hereby reserves to himself, his heirs, or assigns, the purchase money for each and every Lot so bid off for sale, and an annual ground-rent of half a dollar for each Lot, The ground-rent to be paid to the said Zachariah Connell, his heirs, and assigns, at the town aforesaid, on the first day of May in each and every year forever, and the said Zachariah doth hereby covenant with the inhabitants of said town that all moneys that shall become due and owing unto him for ground-rents for the

¹ Coughenour's addition to the town of Connelleville was made about 1836, by Valentine Coughenour, embracing about six acres, bounded south by North Alley, east by lots of John Fuller and Alexander Johnston, north by property of Alexander Johnston, and west by Church Street.

In February, 1871, a plot of fifty-one acres was added by the Connelleville Building and Loan Association. In October, 1873, James Johnston platted an addition of twenty-seven acres, lying west of Church Street, and in 1875 he platted forty-five acres lying east of Church Street as an addition to the borough.

space of four years from the date hereof to be applied to raising a meeting-house or meeting-houses, and School or School-Houses on the aforesaid lots appropriated to that use. And whereas in length of time it may be convenient for some of the inhabitants of said town to have outlots for pasture, and the said Zachariah Connell doth hereby grant to be surveyed and laid out for the use of the inhabitants of said town the one hundred acres of Land above mentioned adjacent to said town, in Lots of not less than one acre nor exceeding four acres each, subject to such purchase money as the parties may agree upon.

"In witness whereof the said Zachariah Connell has hereunto set his hand and affixed his Seal, the twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

"ZACHARIAH CONNELL. [SEAL.]

"Sealed and delivered in the presence of

"JONATHAN ROWLAND,

"ALEXANDER McCLEAN."

"Fayette County, ss.

"The 6th day of January, Anno Domini 1800, Before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, personally came Zachariah Connell and acknowledged the foregoing Instrument of writing to be his Act & deed.

"JONATHAN ROWLAND,

"Recorded and Compared in Register Office, Jany. 6th, 1800."

Among the earliest settlers in Connellsville after the town was laid out and chartered by Mr. Connell were Samuel and Caleb Trevor, brothers, who came from the East to this place in 1794 or '95. In 1796 they were chiefly instrumental in forming the Baptist Church of Connellsville. Whether they purchased lots immediately after their arrival or not is not known, but no record of deeds to them has been found of earlier date than 1802,¹ when there is shown a purchase by them of nine lots from Mr. Connell for a consideration of £84. The lots in question contained one-fourth of an acre each, and were numbers 6, 59, 100, 108, 109, 116, 117, 126, and 157. On the north part of lot No. 100 the Baptist Church was built, the Trevors donating the land for that purpose. On lot No. 157 (corner of Hill Alley and Spring Street) they built a log house, that stood on the site of the house now owned by Henry Wilkie. About 1808 they built the brick house on the corner, now owned by James Wilkie. In this building they kept a store² during the

remainder of their lives, which terminated within eight months of each other. Samuel died July 26, 1820, aged seventy-three years, and Caleb (who was a bachelor) died March 22, 1821, at the age of seventy-two years. Sarah, wife of Samuel Trevor, died in 1824.

The children of Samuel Trevor were seven in number, four of whom were sons,—John B., Joseph, Caleb, and Samuel. The daughters were Sarah, Mary, and Susan. John B. Trevor was, in 1816, elected cashier of the Connellsville Navigation Company. He remained in that position till November, 1818, and was succeeded by his brother Caleb. He was postmaster of Connellsville from 1808 to 1820, when he was elected State treasurer. In 1822 he was elected prothonotary of Fayette County, and served one term at the expiration of which he removed to Philadelphia, where he became president of a bank. His son, John B., is of the firm of Trevor & Colgate, of New York. Joseph, the second son of Samuel Trevor, studied medicine with Dr. Robert D. Moore, of Connellsville. He is now living at Lockport, N. Y., well advanced in years. Caleb and Samuel Trevor were both merchants in Connellsville for many years, after which they removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. For nearly a century the Trevor family have been earnest Baptists, and have contributed liberally to the support and objects of that denomination. Large donations have been made by the Trevors of New York to the Rochester (N. Y.) University.

Benjamin Wells came to Connellsville in 1794, and opened the first store in the town. He had held the office of collector of excise for Fayette and Westmoreland Counties during the Whiskey Insurrection, and at that time lived at Stewart's Crossings, in what is now the borough of New Haven; but his house at that place having been burned by a mob of the insurgents in the year named, he abandoned his original location and moved across the river to Connellsville, where he built a log house on Water Street, near the eastern end of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad bridge. Some fourteen or fifteen years later he built the stone building on Water Street, to the southward of his log house. In this he and his son Charles carried on merchandising for some years. Besides Charles, Mr. Wells had also a son, John, who held the office of sub-collector under his father in 1793 and 1794. Both these sons emigrated to the western country. The last appearance of Charles Wells in Connellsville was when he left the town with a large number of teakettles, which he took from the Francis foundry, to be sold in the West. It appears that Benjamin Wells was an unpopular man (at least during a few years following 1794), not only here but throughout the county,—a fact which was probably, in a great degree, the result of his having held, and attempted to execute the duties of, the government office above named. The date of his death is not known, but that it was later than 1827 is shown

¹ The earliest sale of lots by Connell in his new town of which any record is found dates May 8, 1801, of two lots to Joshua L. Sells. There must have been a considerable number of lots sold before that time, but what was the cause of the delay in the execution of the deeds is not known.

² That the Trevor brothers were engaged in merchandising in Connellsville at least as early as 1795 is shown by a record full of goods which was found among the papers of Thomas Parkinson, who was an early resident in "Parkinson's Hollow," Dundas township. Of this full record which is now in possession of Dr. Parkinson, of Independence township, Washington Co., Pa., the following is a copy:

"Mrs. Steven, 100 Gaspar Halling,

"Belt 4 S. A. C. Trevor

"1797	£	s.	d.
"Said July	0	5	7½
"1 P. of	0	2	9½
	0	8	5
"By cash	0	8	5

"1 P. of

"Caps, Platts, Tring, Pins, Trapat, Ribbon, Tape, Stuff
"Am't £115 7½d."

by an entry in the borough records to the effect that in that year "Benjamin Wells presented to the council a fine piece of parchment, and it was ordered that the clerk have a Plan of the Borough made upon it, with the present owners' names."

In the year 1800, Zachariah Connell and Isaac Meason were authorized by an act passed by the Legislature to build a toll-bridge across the Youghiogheny. This was the first bridge across the river at Connellsville, and it is more fully mentioned in succeeding pages of this history.

David Barnes came from Strawbridge, in the spring of 1803, to Bullsken township (which then comprised all that is now Connellsville township), and located in what was known at that time as "Irishtown," near Breakneck Furnace. In 1802 he purchased land from Zachariah Connell in the town of Connellsville, and in 1803 moved there and opened a tavern. Afterwards he became prominent as a contractor in building mills, furnaces, forges, bridges, and buildings. He built for Mr. Connell the first "go-back" saw-mill in all this region, and received in payment for the work several acres of land in the borough of Connellsville, upon which he carried on brick-making for a number of years. He was also engaged in the iron business, and was in many ways an active man in promoting the interests of the town. He had six sons. David, the eldest, still living in Connellsville, has been, like his father, prominent in the advancement of the place. He spent a number of years at Harrisburg in the various governmental departments, has been engaged in the employ of several railroads, and is now the agent of the Southwest Pennsylvania line at Connellsville. William, the second son, became a preacher of the Baptist denomination. He visited Jerusalem, and after several years' residence in Palestine returned to his native country. Hamilton Barnes became prominent in politics, and represented Somerset, Bedford, and Fulton Counties in the Senate of Pennsylvania in 1852-54. Afterwards he became a teacher in the Disciples' or Campbellite Church. Joseph Barnes removed to the West, and was employed in a responsible position on the Union Pacific Railroad during the time of its construction. Z. E. Barnes, another son of David Barnes, Sr., served in the Mexican war, and as quartermaster in the war of the Rebellion. He now resides at the homestead in Connellsville.

George Mathiot, William Page, and Timothy Hankins were purchasers of lots from Mr. Connell in 1802, and settled in the town about that time, probably in that year. Mr. Mathiot bought lot No. 150, adjoining the Yough House property. He was a scrivener, and a justice of the peace for many years. He was a prominent man in the Methodist Church. His family was large. His son Jacob became a prominent business man in Westmoreland County and a member of the Legislature. His son Joshua emigrated to one of the Western States, and was there

elected a member of Congress. Of his other sons, John was largely engaged in the iron interests of this section; George was a druggist in Connellsville; and Henry is now a physician in Smithfield, Georges township, Fayette County.

Abraham Baldwin was a native of New England, and came to Connellsville about 1806. He was prominent in politics, church matters, and business. He manufactured the first carding-machines ever made in this section of country. His shop was on Baldwin's Run, immediately south of the old burial-ground. The pond raised by his dam was the fishing and skating place of the boys of Connellsville in those days. On the same stream, farther up, he, with his son-in-law, Daniel S. Norton, built a four-story stone building, which they used as a cotton-factory. It was put in operation about 1812,¹ and discontinued about four years later, when Norton removed to Ohio. John Stewart, Isaac Mears, and William Baisley were employes of Baldwin & Norton. The cotton-factory building passed into other hands, fell into disuse, and is now a ruin.

Connellsville was made a borough in the year 1806. The following account (in the original manuscript) of a preliminary meeting of the inhabitants of the proposed borough, in reference to the establishment of its boundaries, was found among a number of old papers and documents that were brought to light in the demolition of the old house, the property of Joseph Herbert, that stood where Henry Goldsmith's brick block has been erected the past (1881) season. This paper, the original of which is in possession of George W. Herbert, is as follows:

"At a meeting of the Inhabitants of Connellsville pursuant to notice, held at the House of John Barnhart on the 1st day of January, 1806, It was agreed that the Lines to include the contemplated corporation shall begin at the mouth of the Run, where it empties into Joseph Page's Sen^rs Mill Race and the further Bounds of the Corporation, to be run under the direction of the Seven following Persons: Anthony Banning, Samuel Trevor, John Barnhart, George Mathiot, David Barnes, James Blackstone, & Daniel Rogers.

"It is further agreed that the five following Persons shall be a Committee to draft a petition to the Assembly, and the Bill for the Incorporation of the Borough to be submitted to the Inhabitants at a meeting to be held at this House on Tuesday evening next, viz., Samuel Trevor, Daniel Rogers, Doct. James Francis, Isaac Menon, Jun^r, Esqr., and Isaac Meares.

"Witness our Hands.

"JESSE TAYLOR,	JOSEPH PAGE, SEN ^r ,
"MICHAEL BRYAN,	DAVID BARNES,
"CHARLES WILLIAMS,	CHARLES WELLS,
"BENJAMIN WELLS,	WILLIAM TIPTON."

By the act of incorporation (passed March 1, 1806) it was provided and declared "that the town of Connellsville and its vicinity, in the county of Fayette, shall be, and the same is hereby, erected into a bor-

¹April 14, 1812, Abraham Baldwin and Daniel S. Norton made an agreement with John Feick, of Allegheny County, Md., "to build a good carding-machine factory near this place" in Connellsville.

ough, which shall be called 'The borough of Connellsville,' bounded and limited as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a place known by the appellation of 'Gregg's Butment,' on the west side of the Youghiogheny River; thence in a direct line across said river to a sycamore near the mouth of Connell's saw-mill run; thence, by a number of described courses and distances, to the river; thence, following the last said course, across the river to low-water mark; thence up said river, following its different meanders, to the place of beginning."

The second section of the act provided for the election of borough officers, as follows: "One reputable citizen residing therein, who shall be styled the burgess of the said borough, and seven reputable citizens residing therein, who shall be a town Council, and shall also elect as aforesaid one reputable citizen as high constable. . . ."

There exists no record of the first election held in the borough of Connellsville, but a document which was evidently the poll-list of the borough for 1806 was found among other papers in the old Herbert House. It was originally a sheet of foolscap, and having been folded lengthwise, it had been torn apart in the fold, and only one-half of it was found. On this half remains the original heading, as follows:

"Names of the voters of the borough of Connellsville, 7th day of April, 1806."

followed by thirty-two names, viz.:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.—William Tipton. | 17.—George Mathiot. |
| 2.—Daniel Mathias. | 18.—Jonas Colstock. |
| 3.—David Barnes. | 19.—John Barnhart. |
| 4.—Joseph Page. | 20.—Andrew Ellison. |
| 5.—James Lofarty. | 21.—Cornelius Woodruff. |
| 6.—Thymothy Hankins. | 22.—Daniel Rogers. |
| 7.—Anthony Banning. | 23.—William Morrow. |
| 8.—Charles Williams. | 24.—John Mahaffy. |
| 9.—Samuel Trevor. | 25.—John Keepers. |
| 10.—Isaac Meas. | 26.—Jonathan Moody. |
| 11.—James Francis. | 27.—Cornelius Woodruff, Jr. |
| 12.—Hiram Connell. | 28.—David Stuard. |
| 13.—William Davis. | 29.—James Blackistone. |
| 14.—Abraham Snider. | 30.—Benjamin Evans. |
| 15.—Joshua Hunt. | 31.—John Page. |
| 16.—William Mildred. | 32.—Caleb Trevor. |

On the back of this mutilated paper the following words are legible:

"Wee, Isaac Meare, do swear a . . .
that wee will true and g . . .
Names of each voter that . . .
. . . by the Inspector."

This shows the names of the voters of the borough at that time, and renders it probable that the first election was held on the 7th of April, 1806.

Provance McCormick, Esq., now one of the oldest citizens of Connellsville, who was born within its present limits, and has a personal knowledge of its history farther back than any other person now living, gives the following among his recollections of the

place at about the time of its incorporation as a borough.

On Water Street, fronting the river, was the dwelling of Zachariah Connell. It was a log house that stood on the lot (171) adjoining the Public Ground on the north. In this house Mr. Connell lived many years, until he built the stone house at Hill Alley and Grave Street, where he resided during the remainder of his life. The property is now owned by James Gray.

North of Mr. Connell's dwelling, on lot No. 170, was a log house (which appeared to be an old building even at that early time) owned by John Gibson, who was the first of that name in this vicinity. The Gibsons were Quakers, and Friends' meetings were frequently held in this old log house. Next below Gibson's was a log house that stood on the corner of Water and Apple Streets. The name of its occupant at that time is forgotten, but it was afterwards owned by Joseph Rodgers. Next to the northward of the house last named was the log dwelling of Benjamin Wells, the ex-collector of excise, and the first store-keeper of Connellsville. The stone house (south of his log dwelling) in which he and his son Charles opened a store was built some time later. It is now the property of Mrs. Kelly, and kept as a hotel.

North of Wells', on lot No. 166, was the one and a half story log residence of Jonathan Moody, who was engaged in boat-building on the open space between his house and the river. On the next lot (165) lived David Stewart, on the site now occupied by the Central Hotel. Next north was a swamp lot, the same on which the Baltimore House now stands. To the northward of this was the log house of Peter Stillwagon, on the lot now to be described as the corner of Water and Peach Streets.

On Water Street next south of the Public Ground, at the time referred to, were two vacant lots, 172 and 173 (the Dean house not being built until about three years later). Next south, on lot 174, was the house of Thomas Page, a miller, whose mill (the old Rogers mill, built some fifteen years earlier, and mentioned by Mr. Connell in his charter of the town) was on the river-bank where the present grist-mill stands. Page's residence was the last one (going southward) on Water Street at that time. It was purchased in 1812 by Dr. Robert D. Moore, who occupied it during the remainder of his life.

On Meadow Alley, at or near McCoy's Run (outside the then borough limits), was the tannery of Anthony Banning. Farther up South Alley, on a part of the present public-school grounds, stood the old log school-house, built by subscription. On Meadow Alley (lot 135) was a small stone house, occupied by Jonathan Page, a shoemaker. He afterwards had a shop near where Joshua Gibson now lives.

There were then no other inhabitants on the blocks between Grave Street and Church Alley, except a

family living in a log house on lot 95 (Church Street, south of market-house), later occupied by Hiram Herbert. Between Church Alley and Spring (Main) Street, on lot 150 (adjoining the Yough House property), was the log house and justice's office of Squire George Mathiot, and adjoining it, on No. 142, lived William Davis, who carried on the tailoring business. Above, on the same block (lot 134), was a stone house, occupied by Otho L. Williams, a hatter.

On the present site of Goldsmith's brick block (lot 126) was an old log house, occupied by Elijah Cross-land, a butcher, and maker of wooden plows. It was afterwards owned by Joseph Herbert. Farther up, where Huston's drug-store stands, was a small frame house. On the same lot, at a later time, Samuel McCormick had a potter's kiln. In another small frame house, that stood just above the site of the old market-house, lived Adam Snider, who worked at boat-building. The house here mentioned was his residence until his death.

At the corner of Spring Street and Mountain Alley, where Odd-Fellows' Hall now stands, was the log dwelling and shop of Charles Williams, who was a blacksmith and bell-maker. On lot 46 lived James Nixon, who kept a small store. It is now owned by Joshua Vance. On the lot east of where Dr. Lindley now lives, was a log house and blacksmith-shop, occupied by John Hinebaugh.

The Cornelius Woodruff¹ tavern stood on the lot (No. 6) now known as the Asher Smith lot, it having been sold, Sept. 17, 1817, by the Trevors (whose tenant Woodruff was), to Smith. This lot was on the eastern boundary of the original plat, but still farther east there were three dwellings, one of which (a log building) was occupied by an old lady, Mrs. Densmore, and another (a frame house that stood where the Rev. Mr. Morgan now lives) by Jonas Coalstock. The name of the occupant of the third house is not known.

On the north side of Spring Street, commencing at

¹ WOODRUFF'S PROPHECY.

On the fly-leaf of one of Cornelius Woodruff's books is found the following in his own handwriting:

"For those who will come after us we find vast and undeveloped mines of material for men to work upon, treasures of untold wealth that are now hid from us. All must have observed that the progress of the arts and sciences and the gospel, like the sun, is from the east to the west. As the celestial light of the gospel was directed here by the finger of God, it will doubtless drive the heathenish darkness from our land, and marching through the vast deserts now westward will develop the hidden gems and stores of gold and silver. Huge mountains and mines of these ores will be discovered. It will give employment to millions, not only for war, but peaceful occupations and the wants of life. These vast quarries will give work for the mechanic to build monuments for the renowned of America; those heroes who gave their warm blood to save this land for the coming millions. Some great invention will be made to carry on commerce and communication in this to be great country."

Thus, in that little tavern in Connellsville, three-fourths of a century ago, Cornelius Woodruff foretold, with an accuracy that seems almost marvelous, the development of the rich gold-mines of the Pacific States, the richer coal-mines of Western Pennsylvania, and the railroads that traverse the country from ocean to ocean.

the Public Ground and going east, the first lot (where the Trevors soon afterwards built their brick building) was vacant. On the next lot (No. 149) was a log house, which at that time was occupied by Samuel and Caleb Trevor. Above the Trevors, on lot 141, was John Barnhart's tavern, the stable of which obtained a wide notoriety as being haunted by ghosts. On the corner of Meadow Alley and Spring Street, now occupied by J. D. Frisbie, David Barnes had a log tavern, which he kept for a number of years.

The entire space from Meadow Alley to Church Street (on the north side of Spring) was at that time vacant, as were also several of the lots east of Church Street. On the lot at the corner of Mountain Alley and Spring Street was a log house, occupied by Jesse Taylor. He was a stone-mason, and did the stone-work for the Banning house. On lot No. 53 (between Mountain Alley and Prospect Street) was the residence of Dr. James Francis (where John Newcomer now lives), and also a log house occupied by "Honey" Clayton, a trader. On the next lot (No. 45) was the residence of Cornelius Woodruff, Jr., who was a shoemaker, and had his shop and dwelling under the same roof. On lot 13, between Prospect Street and East Alley, was a weather-boarded log house, the occupant of which at that time, is not remembered. It was later occupied by Philo Hall, and after that by Moses McCormick, who died there. On lot No. 5, on the eastern boundary of the original plat, and directly opposite Cornelius Woodruff's, was a tavern kept by Thomas Keepers; and at the turn in the road above, and outside the plat, was another tavern kept by Nancy White.

In the foregoing mention are included nearly all the dwellings and business-places of Connellsville at about the time of its incorporation. In the northeast quarter of the town, which was then almost entirely vacant, there were, however, the residences of William Mefford, John K. Helm, and a few others (all log houses), scattered through that part of the town at various points. It is not improbable that Mr. McCormick, in the preceding recollections of what he saw in Connellsville three-fourths of a century ago, when he was a boy of but seven years of age, has omitted some of the inhabitants, dwellings, and other features of the town at that time; indeed, it would be strange if such were not the case; but it is believed that such omissions are very few, and that the account which he gives is accurate and very nearly complete.

Jonas Coalstock, who is mentioned above as living outside and east of the town limits at that time, was a blacksmith and gunsmith. He had his shop on the corner of Church Street and Church Alley,—the lot now owned by Christian Balsley. When Abraham Baldwin was engaged in the manufacture of carding-machines the iron-work for them was furnished by Coalstock. His son-in-law, William T. McCormick, was a potter, and had his kiln on what is known as

the "Pinnacle." His brother Samuel afterwards had a pottery, which he carried on for several years, directly opposite where the Smith House now stands.

William Davidson, a native of Carlisle, Pa., and a clerk in the prothonotary's office at that place, left there about 1807, in company with John B. Gibson (afterwards of Beaver), to seek his fortune in what was then known as the West. While on his way, at Bedford, he fell in with Mr. Wurtz, of the firm of Mochabee & Wurtz, proprietors of the Laurel Furnace. Davidson, being then a young man about twenty-five years of age, and of prepossessing appearance, made a favorable impression on Mr. Wurtz, who thereupon at once proposed to him to take charge of the affairs of his furnace, which proposition Mr. Davidson accepted. He, however, did not remain very long in that business, and in 1808 removed to Connellsville, where (having married not long after his arrival) he made his home during the remainder of his long life, following the vocations of merchant, farmer, and iron-master. He was connected with the army in some capacity in the war of 1812, and was made prisoner in Hull's surrender of Detroit. He served several years in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, both in the House of Representatives (of which he was chosen Speaker in 1818) and in the Senate. He died in 1867, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Davidson had three sons,—Thomas R., Daniel R., and John,—the last named dying in early youth. Thomas R. Davidson became one of the leading lawyers of Fayette County, and is more fully mentioned elsewhere, in connection with the members of the Fayette bar. Daniel R. Davidson became a farmer, but also took very great interest in the promotion of railroad enterprises in this section. He used his influence and gave a great portion of his time to the building of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad; and it is doubted by many whether that road would have been completed to Connellsville (certainly not at the time when it *was* completed) but for the energy which he displayed and the influence which he brought to bear in its aid. Afterwards he was very influential in securing the right of way for the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, thus aiding to complete another line of railway communication for Connellsville. He now resides at Beaver, Pa. (where he removed in 1868), and is largely interested in the manufacture of coke, and in other industries, and is president of the Bank of Commerce in Pittsburgh.

John Fuller, the father of Dr. Smith Fuller, of Uniontown, came to Connellsville, and built a house on lot No. 153 of Connell's plat, where he also started a small tannery. Later he purchased lots 75 and 83, on Apple Street (now owned by the Youghiogheny Bank), where he started another tannery. This was on a spot opposite the present freight depot of the Southwest Railroad. From him this tannery passed successively to the ownership of William Goe, Strawn,

Cooper, and others, and was discontinued about 1870.

Alexander Johnston, a native of Ireland, came to America when about nineteen years of age, and not long after his arrival emigrated to Western Pennsylvania. He located for a time on Chartiers Creek, in Washington County, and engaged in the business of peddling goods through the farming districts. In this he continued till 1808, when he came to Connellsville, purchased the property on Spring Street still known as the Johnston homestead (now occupied by J. D. Frisbie and Capt. J. M. Morrow), and commenced the business of merchandising. In 1812 he married Margaret Clark, of Dunbar township. He remained in the mercantile business there till 1846, when he was succeeded by his son Joseph, who was there until 1849, when he built the house now occupied by J. D. Frisbie, and lived there and kept a store until 1858, when he went out of business. The other children of Alexander Johnston were William C. Johnston, John R. Johnston (deceased), and three daughters, who became respectively Mrs. Dr. Joseph Rogers, Mrs. James Blackstone, and Mrs. Col. Daniel R. Davidson, of Beaver, Pa.

James and Campbell Johnston, brothers of Alexander Johnston, came to Western Pennsylvania at his solicitation, about the year 1816, and for a time carried on the Maria Forge. Then they came to Connellsville and started two nail-shops, one at Meadow Alley and Spring Street, and the other on a private alley below the former. They continued business here till 1825, and then removed to Cincinnati, Ohio.

Herman Gebhart and Asa Smith had a nail-factory where the ticket office of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad now stands. It was discontinued when John and Jacob Anderson purchased the property (about 1830) and converted it into a foundry. In 1823, Herman Gebhart erected on Spring Street a brick residence, which has since been transformed into a hotel, and is now known as the Smith House.

Lester L. Norton, who was of New England origin, came to Connellsville with his mother and brother, Daniel S. Norton. At some time prior to the year 1823 he had built and put in operation a small fulling-mill on the south side of Baldwin's Run. He was also a farmer. He became prominent in church and school matters and in the affairs of the borough. Near Norton's fulling-mill, in 1823, was the tan-yard of Isaac Taylor. Five years later he was operating a tannery on the north side of the town, about one square from the present site of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville depot. This old tannery was discontinued many years ago.

John Adams came to Connellsville from New Jersey, and took up his residence where John Shaw now lives. Later he lived in the house of John Hinebaugh, who carried on the business of wheelwrighting. Adams became constable and deputy sheriff while residing

here. Afterwards he returned to New Jersey, and died there.

John Herbert was another Jerseyman who came to Fayette County, but the date of his coming is not known. The name of Alice Herbert is found on the records of the Baptist Church in 1801, but whether she was of the family of John Herbert is not known. He, on the 24th of July, 1818, bought eleven acres of land of John Strickler, in Dunbar township. He had two sons, Joseph and Hiram. Joseph was a shoemaker. On the 5th of April, 1825, he bought of Mary Long, of Tyrone, lot No. 126, in Connellsville,—the same on which Goldsmith's new block has been erected the present summer. This was one of the lots purchased Nov. 6, 1802, of Mr. Connell by the Trevors, who sold it in 1814 to Joseph Barnett, who in turn sold it (July 19, 1817) to Mary Long, by whom it was sold, as above stated, to Joseph Herbert, who lived on it until his death, in November, 1880. He was postmaster of Connellsville under President Jackson, and held until the administration of Gen. Taylor. His brother, Hiram Herbert, lived in the house still standing south of the market-house. His son, George W. Herbert, is now a resident of Connellsville.

George Marietta was (in the years succeeding the close of the last war with England) the leading carpenter of the town, and an excellent mechanic he was. "He could," says Mr. David Barnes, "go to the woods and take from the stump every timber needed for a house, hew it out, mortise and tenon every piece, and when hauled to the ground where it was to be erected put it up without a failure in one piece. He erected most of the buildings here in his time."

Thomas Kilpatrick was one of the prominent men of his day in Connellsville. He was a shoemaker, and also a justice of the peace. He was highly and deservedly respected as a magistrate, causing a majority of the cases brought before him to be settled amicably and without the unnecessary and foolish expense of continued litigation.

John Francis, a native of Ireland, was manager of the Jacob's Creek Furnace about the years 1792-93. Thence he went to Meason's Furnace in the same capacity, and remained there until 1800, when he removed to Virginia, and died there in 1805. His sons were John, James, Robert W., Isaac, and Thomas. He had one daughter, Margaret. In 1829, Robert W. Francis, in partnership with J. J. Anderson, started a foundry in Connellsville, at the place where the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot stands. Anderson's interest was purchased in 1834 by James and Isaac Francis, brothers of Robert W., and the business was continued until the sale of the property to the railroad company, about 1869. Robert W. Francis died June 8, 1878. Walter E. Francis, of Connellsville, is his son.

Through a period of more than half a century, be-

ginning many years before 1800, the building of boats to be floated down the precarious water-way of the Youghiogheny was a very noticeable industry of the little town of Connellsville. It was commenced by westward bound emigrants and traders, who coming across the Alleghenies and over the State road, striking the river at this point, took this means to avail themselves of the cheaper and easier means which it offered for the transportation of their household goods or merchandise, and in the succeeding years it was prosecuted as a regular business by enterprising residents of the town. Of those who prosecuted this industry, and of the way in which they did it, Mr. David Barnes says, "Here were the Millers, the Richeys, and the Whites building flat-bottom boats to carry the pig iron that is stacked on the banks waiting a rise in the Yough. What bustle and hurry there is from the time the axe-men go to the woods to cut the large poplar-tree, split it, hew it, and with six oxen, or Billy Russell's six-horse team, haul one of them to the boat-yard. The other was brought, placed upon the block, the saw, axe, chisel, and auger were put to work, and a dozen men with shaving-horses and drawing-knives went to shaving pins that another half-dozen men were riving out from blocks sawed the proper length. Soon the frame was made, the bottom put on and caulked, and then came the tug to turn it, which was done with long levers, and three sampsons were generally enough. The sampsons were made of heavy pieces about twenty feet long, bored full of holes about four inches apart alternately from side to side, and placed along the boat at each end and in the middle. At each sampson a man was placed, and as the levers raised the boat each would stick in a pin to sustain the weight until the men would take another hold with the levers. Thus, inch by inch, it went up, till coming nearly perpendicular all would stop, and several men would take pike-poles, distribute them equally along the boat (for now came the critical time in turning), and at a signal given by one man, all listening,—'He, ho, he!'"—away she would go, and as she struck, a cloud of dust would rush out in front; then she was boarded by all hands to see if there were any cracks or breaks. None being discovered, augers and chisels were soon at work again, the studding and siding put on, and she was launched and ready with long oars, one at each end, to start on her voyage 'away down to Pittsburgh.'

EXTRACTS FROM THE EARLY BOROUGH RECORDS.¹

"At a meeting of the Council of the Borough of Connellsville, convened by mutual agreement on the

¹ The first volume of borough records, with minutes of the Council (covering the period from 1800 to 1865), was found among the effects of Nathaniel Gibson, deceased, after having been lost for many years. It fell into the hands of David Barnes by purchase at a public sale, and it is from this book that much of the early history of the borough, its schools, and the list of civil officers have been obtained.

16th day of April, 1806," John B. Trevor was chosen town clerk. The Council then proceeded to business, and passed eighteen ordinances, one of which imposed "a fine of one dollar on any person who gallops a horse within the limits of the Borough." The only instance of violating this ordinance on record is May 22, 1821, Samuel Johnston, a black boy, who was fined, but the fine was remitted. Repealed Oct. 10, 1821.

The following appointments were made at this meeting: John Page, assessor; Caleb Trevor and Benjamin Evans, assistant assessors; George Mathiot and James Blackstone, street commissioners; Joseph Rogers, treasurer; and David Barnes, inspector of lumber.

The next meeting of the Council was held on the 3d of June, when a time (June 12th) was appointed for a Court of Appeal respecting the valuation of taxable property.

At a meeting of the same body on the 24th of June, 1806,

"The Council proceeded to fix upon a site proper for a market-house for the use and convenience of this Borough, when, after some discussion as to the spot, Mr. Zachariah Connell, who was present, generously offered to make a present for the aforesaid purpose of a part of lot No. [24], of the following dimensions, viz.: 40 ft. in length on Church St. and fourteen in breadth on Spring Street, which was thankfully accepted."

A resolution passed the Council on the 27th of August, 1806, instructing the clerk to "draw a deed for the piece of ground intended as a spot for the erection of a market-house, which was presented by Mr. Connell to the Council, vesting the property in the Burgess and Town Council and their successors in office forever." On the 5th of September in the same year the Council authorized the purchase of "a seal and screw."

In the month of October next following the Council took the first action in reference to schools. This will be found noticed on a subsequent page of this history.

An ordinance, passed April 16, 1806,¹ provided "That a good foot-path of sand, gravel, brick, or stone, not less than six feet wide, nor more than eight feet, shall be built on Spring Street, as high up as the east corner of the Michael Bryan lot;" also a similar foot-path on Water Street.

April 11, 1807, the Council instructed A. Banning to draw a plan for a market-house and present it at the next meeting for consideration. The plan so prepared was presented by Banning on the 20th of April, and, after debate, rejected.

At a meeting held Feb. 2, 1808, the Council examined and approved the following "List of Taxes for the Borough of Connellsville for the Year ending in office first Monday in April, 1808," viz.:

Samuel & C. Trevor.....	\$12.50	William Kirk.....	\$0.50
Anthony Banning.....	8.62½	Hessen & Barrett.....	30
Deniel & Jos. Rogers.....	7.50	Leahed Thong.....	37½
Jas. Blackstone.....	7.50	Connell & Banning.....	37½
Joseph Page.....	7.50	Michael Bryan.....	37½
Zachariah Connell.....	6.25	John Lindy.....	30
David Barnes.....	6.25	Martin Jamison.....	30
Benjamin Wells.....	4.00	Peter Sullwagon.....	30
William Melhord.....	3.25	Daniel Rex.....	25
George Mathiot.....	3.00	David Thompson.....	25
John Bannhart.....	3.00	Daniel Mathews.....	25
James Francis.....	2.75	Benjamin Evans.....	25
William Page.....	2.50	Thomas Hartley.....	25
Charles Williams.....	2.00	Thomas Gibbs.....	25
Isaac Messon, Sr.....	2.00	Caleb Squibb.....	25
Thos. Gibson, Sr.....	1.75	Joshua Gilson, Sr.....	25
Alex. Campbell.....	1.50	Jacob Jones.....	25
John Gibson, Sr.....	1.25	Adam Wilson.....	12½
John Keppes.....	1.25	John Page.....	12½
Jas. Cold-duck.....	1.25	Ephraim Robbins.....	18½
Samuel Page.....	1.12½	Abraham Baldwin.....	12½
July Swann.....	1.00	David Stewart.....	12½
Isaac Myers.....	1.00	Baltow Snider.....	12½
Cornelius Woodruff.....	1.00	P. Cunningham.....	12½
Adm. Sulzer.....	1.00	Solomon King.....	12½
Jesse Taylor.....	1.00	Frederick Biddle.....	12½
James Lafferty.....	1.00	Alex. Mc-Master.....	6
William Davies.....	1.00	Gideon Parker.....	6
Charles Wells.....	1.00	Christian Batsley.....	6
Wm. McCormick, Jr.....	1.00	John Rex.....	6
Jonathan Morley.....	75	James Robbins.....	6
Estate of C. Wortz.....	75	Aaron Robbins.....	6
Hiram Connell.....	75	John King.....	6
Joshua Hunt.....	75	Philip Baker.....	6
Nehaniel Gibson.....	75	Henry Bashart.....	6
Richard McHuan.....	75	Richard Harden.....	6
John Fell.....	62½	Gasper Erling.....	6
Henry Fox.....	60	Joseph Kitchart.....	6
Samuel Sweden.....	75	David Smith.....	6
John Fuller.....	62½	Nathan Rogers.....	6
Eliza Clayton.....	50	George Matthews.....	6
C. Woodruff, Jr.....	50	Ezekiel Clayton.....	6
Thomas Stokely.....	50	Hugh Coother.....	6
Rachel Barley.....	50	John H. Hess.....	6
James Leonard.....	6	Cornelius Clayton.....	6
Henry Kerrick.....	6	John Robbins.....	6
Samuel Herbert.....	6		

This was the second tax levy made by the borough, and the list contains the names of many whose descendants are still citizens of Connellsville.

At a meeting of the Borough Council held April 4, 1808, it was resolved by that body "that Andrew Banning, Daniel Rogers, and James Blackstone be a committee to draft a plan for a market-house and lay it before the next meeting." On the 24th of April, 1809, the Council passed "an ordinance respecting a scite for a market-house;" but no further action in that matter is found recorded until October 24, in the same year, when "A paper was presented to the Council, signed by a number of the inhabitants of the borough, requesting them to lay a tax for the current year sufficient to defray the expenses of the borough, and if money enough cannot be raised by the common rate of taxation to build a market-house, then they, the said freeholders, authorize the Council to raise as much by an extra rate as will complate it. . . . After some debate as to the tax to be laid on the valuation of taxable property within the borough, it was carried that it should be three-fourths of a cent in the dollar. David Barnes, who was present, was requested to draw a plan for a market-house, to be presented to the Council at their next meeting." At

¹ Repealed April 24, 1881.

the next meeting, on the 5th of October, 1809, "David Barnes presented his plan for a market-house, which was duly considered and agreed to, and ordered that the town clerk give public notice by advertisements that he will receive proposals for building the market-house until Wednesday morning, the 11th of October inst., when the Council will again convene for the purpose of considering any proposals that may be laid in."

At a meeting of the Council Oct. 11, 1809, "David Barnes laid in a proposal for erecting the market-house, agreeably to the plan and conditions laid down, for ninety dollars, which proposal was considered and accepted, and a bond taken from him for the faithful performance." Greensbury Jones appeared before the Council on the 12th day of February, 1810, and "agreed to sell to the Council for the use of the borough an additional part of lot No. 94 for the purpose of erecting the market-house, and it was agreed that he should receive eight dollars and fifty-one and a half cents for the same. An order was then drawn on the treasurer for the amount, and a deed drawn by the town clerk for the premises."

On the 5th of March, 1810, two orders (one for eighty dollars, one for twenty dollars) were drawn on the treasurer in favor of David Barnes for part payment of erecting the market-house. "David Barnes then agreed to make two sufficient double gates for the market-house and hang the same, inclose the house with lath in such a manner as to prevent sheep from entering the same,¹ and erect sufficient steps on the front end of the same, for which he is to receive the sum of eight dollars when the same is completed. He is also to put a curb of timber along the whole front of the ground appropriated, which is twenty-four feet, and also put in three sufficient posts along said curb, for which he is to receive a further sum of one dollar." An ordinance was passed March 12, 1810, providing and fixing rules for the market.

On the 2d of April, 1810, an order was drawn on the treasurer in favor of David Barnes for two dollars and twenty-five cents, part pay for erecting the market-house, "after which the Council took into consideration the manner in which the work of the market-house was executed, and were of the opinion that the floor of the same was not executed in the manner prescribed, and resolved that the undertaker should amend the same so as to make it complete, or that he should be docked five dollars out of the specified price of erecting the house."

May 10, 1810, an order was given David Barnes for the balance due him on the market-house. Otho G. Williams was placed in charge of the house, but resigned the 26th of May, and Elijah Crossland was appointed clerk of the house. They also rented to him a stall in the northwest corner for the sum of four dollars and thirty-three cents per year, and pro-

vided that no stall should be rented for less time than a year. At this meeting an ordinance was passed that "Any person or persons selling beef, porke, veal, or mutton in the market-house by less pieces than the quarter shall pay a fine of two dollars for each and every offense in less they rent a stall."

Stated market-days were established by resolution of the Council, viz.: Wednesdays and Saturdays. The hours established were "from dawn of day until nine o'clock" for the season beginning on the 1st of April and ending on the 31st of August, and for the season from September 1st to March 31st, inclusive, the hours were extended from nine until eleven o'clock. By the same ordinance it was provided that any person exposing any commodity for sale out of the market during the market hours should be liable to a fine equal to the value of the commodity and cost of suit. The list of commodities to be sold in the market embraced "Fresh meat of all kinds, bacon, dried beef, hog's lard, sausages, poultry, butter, eggs, cheese, candles, tallow, beeswax, country sugar, vegetables of every sort, fresh fish, fruit, grain, flour and meal of every sort and kind." Any person buying a commodity and selling it again on the same day at an advanced price was made liable to a fine of one dollar. But this ordinance was not to affect "store-keepers."

In March, 1817, the price fixed for front stalls in the market-house was ten dollars; for middle and back stalls, seven dollars per year. On the 5th of May, 1818, the Council "Resolved, That the market-house be locked for the purpose of keeping out sheep, etc.; that the renters of the market-stalls provide locks for that purpose immediately, and charge the expense of the locks to the borough, and at the expiration of their lease deliver said locks in good order to the treasurer." After this time, except the appointment of clerks and the renting of stalls, very little in reference to the old market-house is found in the minutes of the Council.

At the same meeting (May 5th) the Council took the following action, viz.:

"WHEREAS, There has of late been several riots and sanguinary affrays committed within this borough, to the great annoyance of the citizens and the encouragement of vice and immorality, it is therefore become absolutely necessary for the preservation of good order that a society be formed for the better guarding against disorderly behaviour and preventing such riots within the borough in the future. Therefore resolved that such society be called 'THE MORALIZING SOCIETY.'

"The citizens of the borough and its vicinity are invited to assemble themselves for the purpose of establishing such society by such rules as shall be determined on at the next meeting of the Town Council, to be held at the dwelling-house of James Francis, Esq., on Tuesday, the 12th day of this instant, May, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon."

The Council met on the day appointed, and Isaac Meares and John B. Trevor were chosen "to draft an address to the citizens of Conneltsville and the vicini-

¹ At that time every family kept two or three sheep

ity at large respecting the necessity of forming a society for the more prompt and vigorous guarding the public peace." Nothing further has been found in reference to the formation of the "Moralizing Society" of Connellsville in 1818.

June 27, 1817, John B. Trevor petitioned the Council for permission to erect a warehouse on the Public Ground, but withdrew it on the 30th. On the 22d of September in the same year, "The Council agree that it shall be incumbent on the street commissioner, under the direction of the burgess, to notify John B. Trevor immediately to desist in the prosecution of building a warehouse on the public ground, and all others who may build or attempt to erect any building on said public grounds other than the Council shall allow."

On the 30th of June, 1817, permission was granted by the Council to Joseph Keepers and George Sloan "to build a small building for a ferry-house on the public ground at or near the ferry."

In April, 1818, Elisha Clayton, borough treasurer, presented his account for the preceding year to the Council as follows:

"Amount of cash and notes rec'd from the 9th day of	
May, 1817, up to the 3d day of April, 1818.....	\$204.94½
Cash paid Sundry persons for orders.....	41.35½
Bal. in the Treasury 3d of April, 1818	\$163.59"

Nov. 11, 1818, the Council "Resolved that the Water Course on the south side of Main St. be conveyed by the dwelling-house of Mr. David Rogers, in a Strait Line, across Water St. into the River by a Sewer to be dug for that purpose, and lined throughout with Flag Stone, and of a sufficient depth across Water St. to allow of its being cleaned out from time to time."

The following from the minutes is found under date of the 22d of May, 1821: "Mr. Benj. Wells laid before the Council a subscription-paper signed by a number of the inhabitants who resided here in the year 1796, obligating themselves to pay Mr. C. Trevor and the said B. Wells for taking measures to get the charter of the town recorded. Mr. Wells wished the Council to take measures to enforce the fulfillment of the said obligation by the subscribers, he having fulfilled the trust reposed in him. The Council concluded to take time for holding said request."

"June 1, 1821, Council considered application of Mr. Wells and concluded they had nothing to do with it."

Oct. 7, 1822.—The Council resolved "that the burgess be authorized to give license to Mr. Todd to exhibit his traveling museum, etc., as published in his advertisement, until Thursday next, inclusive, in this borough on paying five dollars for the use of the borough and the usual fee."

April 1, 1823.—Council "agreed to take a Bark-Mill at \$44.⁰⁰, and transfer of Judgment vs. George Marietta for \$14.⁰⁰, and an order on William L. Miller for two hundred pounds castings, in lieu of judgment

Council held against E. Crossland." Nearly two years later the bark-mill was sold to H. Gebhart for \$12.25.

April 14, 1824.—The Council granted a license for the sum of five dollars "for the exhibition of a Lion, Leopard, Cougar, and five other Animals" in the borough.

Feb. 18, 1826.—Council received a petition to build a public hall as a second story to the market-house. This, however, was never accomplished.

April, 1827.—"Benjamin Wells presented to the Council a fine piece of parchment, and it was ordered that the Clerk have a plan of the Borough made upon it with the present owners' names upon the margin." This old plat has not been found, nor has any knowledge of it been obtained.

Dec. 27, 1832.—The Council resolved that Valentine Coughenour be appointed to superintend the business of the Stone Coal Bank, and "that the price of coal at the Bank should be 1½ cents per bushel until the expense of opening shall be defrayed." The coal-bank referred to was the one granted by the original charter of the town to the citizens. From it every original property-owner was entitled to dig his own fuel at his own expense. The privilege, however, never proved to be of much real value, for coal could be purchased at all times at but a trifle more than the cost of mining it. The location of the public coal-bank was on Mounts' Creek, on the upper end of the Buttermore farm. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas-Coal and Coke Company having purchased the coal-lands around it, it was absorbed by that company, no one interested making any objection.

BOROUGH CURRENCY.

On the 11th of June, 1816, "a motion was presented [to the Council] in order to have bills of Currency struck for the Borough of Connellsville. The Council appointed Isaac Meares to inquire into the plan and easiest mode of having them struck, and report." On June 21st he reported "that the easiest way of having Bills of Currency struck will be to have them printed." The "matter was brought to a vote, which resulted in five yeas and two nays," and the following is entered on the record immediately after: "So it appears that became an Ordinance by the majority of three votes."

The fact that the proposed borough currency was struck off and put in circulation is made apparent by the following from the record:

"Resolved [April 4, 1817], by the Town Council of the Borough of Connellsville, that it is thought proper, and they do Resolve, to sell unto John Lamball their interests into and of all the Borough Tickets issued and to be issued of such as are now printed to his own proper use; and the said John Lamb hath agreed with said Council to give to the Borough aforesaid one hundred dollars free and clear of all Expenses, Drawback, or Damages that may hereafter accrue in consequences of the issuing, distributing, or redeeming the same, and also to keep the borough aforesaid indemnified for or in consequence thereof."

On the 29th of May, 1817, the Council, "after having taken into consideration the propriety of taking a bond of indemnity and a bond for the payment of a sum of money of John Lamb, to complete a contract respecting the issuing and payment of the borough tickets, agreeable to a resolution passed the 4th day of April last, Resolved, that Isaac Meres, George Mathiot, Esqr., and Caleb Trevor be and are appointed a Committee for the purpose above mentioned." In July of that year A. Baldwin was added to the committee. This is the last reference to the matter found in the records.

VOCATIONS FOLLOWED IN CONNELLVILLE IN 1823.

The following list, from the assessment roll of Connellsville for the year 1823, shows the vocations then pursued by the persons named. The list includes not only the borough but the entire township, but the names given are principally those of residents of the borough at that time, viz.:

John Fuller, tan-yard.
 Gebhard & Smith, nail-factory.
 David Barnes, brick-yard.
 Abraham Baldwin, carding-machine manufacturer and cotton-factory.
 William Clements, schoolmaster.
 John Eichler, tanner.
 T. & J. Gibson (heirs), furnace.
 John Gibson, ironmaster, forge, slitting-mill, grist-mill.
 Samuel Gibson, miller.
 William Lytle, postmaster.
 William McCormick, potter.
 Charles McClane, doctor.
 Robert D. Moore, doctor.
 Samuel Mitchell, miller.
 John Simon, founder.
 George Mathiot, doctor.
 Robert McGuire, silversmith.
 Lester L. Norton, fulling-mill and carding-machine.
 John Reist, oil-mill.
 D. & J. Rogers & Walker, paper-mill.
 John & Martin Stouffer, grist-mill.
 John Stonaker, pottery.
 James Shaw, lawyer.
 William J. Turner, schoolmaster.
 Isaac Taylor, tan-yard.
 John Trump, saw-mill.
 Jacob & John Willard, distillery.
 Steward H. Whitehill, schoolmaster.
 Samuel G. Wurts, ironmaster.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY," 1824.

The Fourth of July, 1824, was celebrated with great enthusiasm by the people of Connellsville, and the Mount Pleasant Volunteers and Youghiogheny Blues (the latter under command of Capt. Samuel Trevor) were present to add brilliancy to the occasion.

The day was ushered in by the usual artillery salute, and the forenoon was passed in displaying the evolutions of the military. "About one o'clock P.M. the Blues, the Volunteers, and the citizens repaired to the bower which had been provided and partook

of a dinner, at which William Davidson presided, assisted by Capt. J. B. Trevor, Capt. David Cummings, and Mr. Daniel Rogers, acting vice-presidents. The Declaration of Independence was read by Capt. Samuel Trevor. Volunteer toasts were given by Capt. J. B. Trevor, Col. William L. Miller, Maj. Joseph Torrence, Stewart H. Whitehill, Capt. Samuel Trevor, Lieut. Hubbs, of the Mount Pleasant Volunteers, Capt. David Cummings, Eli M. Gregg, Abraham Baldwin, Samuel Marshall, Daniel P. Lynch, and Sergt. Smith." The day was in every respect a brilliant one for Connellsville, and there are many of her citizens who still remember its festivities.

BRIDGES ACROSS THE YOUGHIOGHENY.¹

The first bridge across the Youghiogheny River from Connellsville to the western side of the stream, in what is now the borough of New Haven, was built under authority conferred by an act of the Legislature, passed March 15, 1800, by which it was provided and declared—

"That it shall and may be lawful for Isaac Meason and Zachariah Connell, their heirs and assigns, to erect, build, support, and maintain a good and substantial bridge over and across the Youghiogheny river at Connellsville, near where the great road leading from Philadelphia to Uniontown crosses said river, and that the property of said bridge, when built, shall be and the same is hereby vested in the aforesaid Isaac Meason and Zachariah Connell, their heirs and assigns forever, and that the said Isaac Meason and Zachariah Connell, their heirs and assigns, may demand and receive toll from travelers and others [here follows a specification of the rates of toll]; Provided always and nevertheless that nothing in this act contained shall extend to authorize the said Isaac Meason and Zachariah Connell, their heirs and assigns, to erect a bridge in the manner in this act before mentioned on any private property without consent of the owner or owners thereof, or to erect the same in such manner as in any way to interrupt or injure the navigation of said river or the passage over the ford across the same near where the said bridge may be erected." And it was further provided by the act "That all poor persons, or those who may be exempted from payment of county rates and levies, shall have liberty to pass and repass over and across said bridge toll free."

The precise time of the opening of the bridge is not known, but it was commenced soon after the passage of the act authorizing its erection, and completed within the required time, three years. Its location was nearly one hundred feet up stream from the present bridge. It was a wooden-bent structure, resting at the two ends on abutments, each formed of a strong crib-work of logs filled in with stones. The bridge remained for nearly or quite fifteen years, and was carried away by flood some time in the year 1816 or early in 1817, as a memorandum is found showing that in the spring of that year a ferry was in operation, run by Joseph Keepers and George Sloan. The abutment at the Connellsville end remained standing

¹ The facts concerning the first three bridges over the Youghiogheny were largely obtained from R. A. M. Ryane, of New Haven.

for a number of years after the bridge was gone. The old toll-house which stood in front of the property of Edward Dean, on Water Street, is still well remembered, having been demolished at a comparatively recent time by the railroad company.

The second bridge across the river was built in the year 1818. It was, like its predecessor, a wooden-bent structure, supported above by four heavy arches formed of two-inch oak planks bolted together, and it rested between the abutments on three strong bents of heavy timber, having breakers extending from their bases up stream between thirty and forty feet, and sloping at an angle of about forty-five degrees from the bed of the river to the chords of the bridge. The model of this bridge was furnished by Adam Wilson,¹ an ingenious Scotchman.

This bridge stood intact until 1827, when the westernmost span (next to the New Haven shore) fell, while a heavily laden wagon, drawn by a team of six horses, was upon it; but, strangely enough, though it went down with a crash, yet it fell so squarely that neither the horses, driver, wagon, nor load sustained any serious damage. The fallen span was rebuilt the same year, and the wooden arches of the bridge replaced by a kind of truss-work. During the time of the repairs a ferry was run across the river by Samuel Downey. In February, 1831, by the breaking up of the ice in the river, all of the bridge was carried away except the new span on the New Haven side.

The third bridge was built in 1832, by the Meason and Connell heirs. This was a great improvement on the structures which had preceded it. It was built with two spans, resting on stone abutments and a stone pier in the river. The spans were supported by solid wooden arches, and the superstructure was covered to protect it from the weather. This bridge did duty for about twenty-eight years, until April, 1860, when a great and sudden rise in the river carried it away, the pier in the river being undermined. The water rose at that time to within less than three feet of the bridge, and within eighteen inches of the roadway of Front Street, New Haven. During the summer and fall succeeding the destruction of this bridge James H. White made two or three unsuccessful attempts to build a bent bridge of short spans some forty or fifty feet up the stream from where the present bridge stands, but each attempt was frustrated by a rise in the river, which carried away his bents, and finally the plan was abandoned.

Inseparable from the history of the old bridges is the memory of "Aunt Jenny" Wallace (sister of Zachariah Connell's second wife), who held the posi-

tion of toll-taker at the bridge for many years. Mr. David Barnes speaks of his recollection of her "with that uninviting face and old black dress; we can see her grab her dress on the right side with her left hand, whilst the right would enter the pocket to make change from the old 'fip.' We remember a little joke that was played upon her. A stranger approached the gate of the bridge and asked the charge for crossing. He was told one cent. 'Does it make any difference what you carry?' 'No, it does not.' Giving her the cent, he skipped back and shouldered his comrade and started for the bridge. She tried to stop him, but he went on, and the old lady stood with both hands hanging straight down her sides, body bent forward, face raised, and eyes strained, to see if he would drop his load; but she saw him pass over with it, then, straightening up, with a long sigh, exclaimed, 'He will never do that again.'"

After the destruction of the third bridge, other parties made an arrangement with the owners of the Meason-Connell franchise,² under which a new bridge company was formed, and was created a corporate body under the name of "The Youghiogheny Bridge Company" by an act—supplemental to that of March 15, 1800—passed April 17, 1861. The capital stock was placed at \$20,000, in eight hundred shares at \$25 each.

A meeting of the stockholders was held at the office of George J. Ashman, July 20, 1861, when George Nickel was elected president, George J. Ashman, secretary and treasurer, and James Wilkie, Samuel Russell, Provance McCormick, James H. White, and John K. Brown, managers. The managers appointed James H. White, George Nickel, and Jonathan Hewitt a building committee, and a contract was made with Christian Snider, Aug. 24, 1861.

The present suspension bridge was commenced in that year (1861), and completed in the summer of 1862, at a cost of \$19,600. From an entry in the books of the company, dated July 30th in that year, is extracted as follows: . . . "Wherefore the president and managers of the Youghiogheny Bridge Company congratulate themselves and the stockholders upon the completion of their bridge, which for some time past has been open for public use." The first toll-keeper under the company was Adam Byerly, who continued in the position until June 30, 1871, when he was succeeded by the present toll-keeper, Adam Eckles. The present officers of the company are Daniel Kaine, president; A. C. Knox, secretary and treasurer; J. T. McCormick, James McKearns, J. K. Brown, H. L. Shepard, Ewing Brownfield, directors.

POST-OFFICE AND POSTMASTERS.

Concerning the date of the establishment of the Connellsville post-office, the most that can be said is

¹ This Adam Wilson was a tinsmith and a general mechanical genius. He built the Mount Draddock mansion for Mr. Meason, doing both the carpenter-work and the stone-cutting, and that at a time when every part of the work had to be done by hand, without the aid of mechanical contrivances. He also built the Meason residence in New Haven, now owned by Mrs. Giles. The model of the Connellsville bridge was sold in 1825 by Wilson's executor.

² Shares of stock in the new company were issued to Mrs. Mary Meason, George E. Hogg, and James H. White, for their property and interest in the old charter.

that it was in existence in 1805, when John B. Trevor was postmaster. He continued in the office for several years, and his successors, so far as ascertained, have been as follows: William Lytle (in office under President J. Q. Adams), Joseph Herbert (from President Jackson to President Taylor), David Whalley, John Collins, Provance McCormick (appointed 1852), J. D. Stillwagon, Provance McCormick, Benjamin F. Frankenberger, Joseph Keepers, A. S. Barnes, Mrs. Moses Collins, Hampton Collins, Henry Porter, present postmaster.

EXTINGUISHMENT OF FIRES.

The earliest mention found in the borough records of any proposition to procure apparatus to aid in the extinguishment of fires in Connellsville is the following:

"At a meeting of the Council, Feb. 16, 1811, A Resolution was past that there should be procured for the use of the Borough two ladders of 28 feet long, 20 inches wide in the clear, with good, sufficient, Iron Sockets at the bottom 9 inches long, and two other Ladders 18 feet long, 12 inches wide in the clear, with good sufficient hooks at the end of each to hold on the cornice of any house, the rounds as above-mentioned, the whole to be made of good locust and the sides of good poplar, all of which must be painted with two good coats of brown. And that John Lamb be appointed to procure the same on as reasonable terms as he can."

The next reference to the subject is as follows: May 29, 1817, "Resolved, that it is necessary to appoint some fit person to take charge of the ladders belonging to the borough, and it is enjoined on him to keep them locked and not let any person have them or any of them except in case of fire or some other extraordinary emergency. Elijah Crossland is appointed to take charge as aforesaid for the present year." In the next year (May 5th) James Francis, Esq., was appointed to take care of the town ladders, and charge six and a quarter cents for each time they were unlocked and locked. He was "authorized to loan all or any of them to the citizens within the borough, who shall make a return of such loan every evening and pay six and a quarter cents for each ladder so borrowed, and in case of neglect to return them as aforesaid shall pay twenty-five cents for each ladder for every evening they shall neglect to return them, and when so returned shall be placed in the same position in which they were so taken away or loaned, and pay damages if any done to such ladders."

April 26, 1820, Adam Snider was appointed to take charge of ladders. May 5, 1820, the Council resolved "that a fire-engine be procured," and a committee was appointed to hold consultation with Adam Wilson on the matter and report, but it appears that nothing was done at that time, for the subject was again brought before the Council May 2, 1822, when certain inhabitants petitioned that body to hold consultation and take action as to the propriety of obtaining a fire-engine." Thereupon the Council ap-

pointed a committee "to confer with A. Wilson on the price and power of said engine."

Neither from the records of the Council (which are extremely obscure and imperfect) nor from the recollections of old citizens can it be now ascertained whether a fire-engine was purchased for the borough at that time or not. A few years ago there was a renewed agitation on the question of increasing the facilities for preventing and extinguishing fires in the borough, and the appropriation of certain money for that purpose. The money was duly appropriated, but "after due consideration" it was applied, not to the procuring of fire apparatus, but to the purchasing and erection of hay-scales for the borough. At a celebration of some kind held soon after, there appeared in the procession a set of platform scales, mounted on a wagon and bearing the inscription "Fire Department of Connellsville."

The borough fire apparatus of fifty years ago is still in existence, but it is a lamentable fact that to-day Connellsville can hardly be said to be better defended against conflagration than it was then.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The first banking business in Connellsville was done by the "Connellsville Navigation Company," which was formed under articles of association dated Oct. 8, 1816, as follows:

"We, the subscribers, believing that an association for the purpose of raising a fund to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Youghiogheny River, and in erecting a Bridge across said river, is a measure of public utility, and will especially advance the interests of this section of the commonwealth, have formed a company or limited partnership, and do hereby associate and agree with each other to conduct business in the manner hereinafter specified and described by and under the name and title of the President and Directors of the Connellsville Navigation Company, and we do hereby mutually covenant, declare, and agree that the following are and shall be the fundamental articles of this our association and agreement with each other, by which we and all persons who at any time may transact business with the said company shall be bound and concluded."

Article 1 declares that "The capital stock of said company shall consist of one hundred thousand dollars in money of the United States, but may be increased hereafter at the discretion of the directors to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. . . ."

Article 2 constituted the following-named persons a board of directors, to hold as such until the first Monday in April, 1817, viz.: Isaac Meason, Jr., Samuel Trevor, Daniel Rogers, Joseph Torrence, James Blackiston, John Strickler, Abraham Baldwin, Daniel S. Norton, Jacob Stewart, Andrew Dempsey, John Lamb, Jacob Weaver, Stewart H. Whitehill, James Rogers, and James Paull, Jr. Article 14 declares that "the association shall continue until the first day of April, 1825." The names of subscribers and number of shares set to each was as follows:

Shares.	Shares.
Abraham Baldwin..... 30	Thomas Atkinson..... 5
Samuel Trevor..... 30	Samuel Neel..... 15
James Rogers..... 20	Philo Hall..... 5
Isaac Meason, Jr..... 50	Thomas & Joseph Gibson. 10
D. & L. Rogers..... 50	William Moreland..... 5
John Lamb..... 20	John Miner..... 1
Andrew Dempsey..... 10	Robert Boyd..... 5
Jacob Weaver..... 20	Joseph Calhoun..... 2
Stewart H. Whitehill..... 20	Wm. Kepner..... 30
Jacob Stewart..... 5	James C. Seaton..... 34
William Lytle..... 5	Henry Hartzel..... 20
James Blackiston..... 50	Isaac Gilmer..... 5
James Francis..... 4	Peter Newmyer..... 10
John Boyd..... 5	Isaac Newmyer..... 5
Joseph Torrance..... 10	James Sheen..... 5
James McKoun..... 3	Isaac Meurs..... 6
John Stauffer..... 20	Martin Stephenson..... 5
Samuel G. Wirts..... 20	John Shoup..... 1
George Kemp..... 2	Samuel G. Wirts..... 30
Emel Barnes..... 20	Jacob Coslman..... 3
Eljah Crossland..... 5	Christian Stauffer..... 10
Samuel S. Neale..... 2	John Trustman..... 10
George Oldhues..... 2	Thos. Bigham..... 10
Michael Gilmer..... 4	Matthew Gaut..... 5
Phineas Rogers..... 20	Dr. L. Hendrickson..... 5
Isaac Davis..... 5	Robert Platon..... 10
James Paul, Jr..... 50	John Rogers..... 20
J. Nathan Page..... 5	Thomas Perkins..... 20
Jacob Warsing..... 5	Christian Staudet..... 5
E. Sallards..... 10	Mahlon Rogers..... 5
Joseph Struckler..... 5	Mark Stackhouse..... 5
Abraham Stauffer..... 10	George Evans..... 5
Nathaniel Gibson..... 20	Luther Stephens..... 5
S. Stauffer..... 5	John B. Trevor..... 20
Andrew Byers..... 5	Moses Mercer..... 3
James McMillan..... 5	Ben. Kinchick..... 40
William Davis..... 2	George Mathiot..... 2
John M. Burdett..... 5	Wm. B. Foster..... 15
Caspar King..... 4	John Tautlinger..... 20
Henry Etling..... 2	John Jackson..... 50
Robt. Huey..... 1	Robt. Hutchinson..... 2
Geo. Mathiot..... 3	Martin Glasbinner..... 1
Cyrus I. Gibson..... 5	Samuel Canlan..... 3
George Ream..... 5	William Patterson..... 5
John Hinebaugh..... 5	James Hertzell..... 20
Robt. Smith..... 10	Philip Sullivan..... 20
John Struckler..... 10	William Paull..... 20
Moses Vance..... 10	John Miner..... 10

It does not appear to have been any part of the object of the company to improve the navigation of the Youghiogheny River, as indicated by its title and hinted at in the articles of association; but its plan seems to have been copied from the scheme of the Manhattan Company of New York, originated some years earlier by Aaron Burr, ostensibly for the purpose of furnishing that city with water, but having for its real object the obtaining of a charter which could not otherwise be secured at that time) under which it could transact a banking business, an object which was successfully accomplished. The Connells-ville Navigation Company attempted nothing, except in the way of banking, and to that business it proceeded at once after organization.

On the 3d of November, 1816, a meeting of the board of directors was held at the house of Andrew Byers. Some business was transacted, and the board adjourned to the 5th of December. The meeting was held according to adjournment at Andrew Byers', on Thursday, December 5th. Col. Joseph Torrance was in the chair, and Stewart H. Whitehill, secretary of the meeting. The board then proceeded to elect Isaac Meason, Jr., president, and John B. Trevor, cashier

of the company. The store-room of Samuel Trevor (on Spring Street, opposite the present Yough House) was rented for an office, at one hundred and fifty dollars per annum. Afterwards it was removed farther up the street to the building now occupied by Dr. George Johnson.

Business was commenced in the office or banking-room above mentioned, and on the 21st of January, 1817, the company issued its notes to the amount of \$24,400, in bills of \$10, \$5, \$3, and \$1 denomination. Other issues were made soon after, as follows: February 7th, \$800; February 10th, \$800; March 5th, \$8100; April 1st, \$12,500; making a total issue of \$46,600.

Of this issue, it appears from the books of the company¹ that \$36,197 was retired on the 21st of November, 1818, at which time the board of directors voted "that Caleb Trevor, Jr., act as cashier until April 1st next, at the rate of \$400 per year, and he to furnish room for books and desk after January 1st." And under date of April 19, 1819, is found the following entry:

"Received of Caleb Trevor, Jr., late cashier of the Connells-ville Navigation Company, the books and papers of the company, and \$640.50 in bank-notes, as per margin, being the balance of the cash account.

Perryopolis.....	\$117.50
Saline (Va.).....	121.00
Stewart's.....	111.00
New Salem.....	286.00
New Ohio.....	5.00

Total.....\$640.50

"JOHN BOYD, Cashier."

On the 18th of August, 1820, a new board of fifteen directors was elected, of whom Isaac Meason was made president. John Boyd continued to be cashier of the company until it went out of existence in 1831. Of the balance of \$10,403 of the company's notes which remained in circulation after the retirement of \$36,197 in November, 1818, before mentioned, \$8891 was redeemed and cancelled at various times down to

¹ By the following entry:

"OFFICE OF THE CONNELLSVILLE NAVIGATION COMPANY,

"Nov. 21, 1818.

"We, the undersigned, appointed a committee to examine the affairs of the Connellsville Navigation Company, to count the money, and ascertain the balance in the hands of the cashier, do find that the balance of the cash account is thirty-seven thousand three hundred and four dollars and fifty cents, which amount J. B. Trevor has this day paid over to the committee, consisting of thirty-six thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars in our own notes, and eleven hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents in foreign notes. \$37,394.50.

"We have counted our own notes and sealed them up.

Ten.....	\$8,700.00
Fives.....	11,275.00
Threes.....	12,534.00
Ones.....	2,889.00

Foreign.....\$46,394.00

\$37,394.50

"JOHN LAMB,
"ANDREW DEMPSEY,
"DANIEL ROGERS."

Feb. 15, 1831, leaving \$1512 not presented for redemption.

The business of the company practically ceased Oct. 5, 1830, but unimportant entries are found in the books until Aug. 27, 1831, the last date recorded.

The private banking-office of George A. Torrance was opened in Connellsville in 1868, the place of business being in the Johnston house. In January, 1871, Joseph Johnston became a partner. The business of the bank closed on the 11th of October, 1875.

THE YOUGHIOGHENY BANK.

This bank was chartered May 9, 1871, with a capital stock of \$25,000 (increased in July, 1872, to \$50,000). The first officers (elected July 29, 1871) were M. O. Tinstman (president), Daniel Kaine, Josiah Kurtz, James Allen, J. M. Dushane, J. W. Rutter, directors; A. C. Knox, cashier.

The first discount day was Sept. 4, 1871. The banking-office was at first located in the Snyder building (now Central Hotel) on Water Street. From there it was removed to the present banking-rooms, on the south side of Spring Street, in the latter part of November, 1874. Upon the death of M. O. Tinstman, Feb. 15, 1873, J. M. Dushane succeeded as president, and he continued in that office until Jan. 13, 1880, when he declined re-election and was succeeded by John Newcomer, the present president of the bank.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CONNELLVILLE.

This institution was organized under the National Banking law, in March, 1876, with a capital stock of \$50,000, in five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each. The directors were John D. Frisbie, president; P. S. Newmyer, vice-president; William A. Davidson, John K. Brown, James R. Stouffer, J. J. Singer, John M. Cochran, J. T. McCormick, J. R. Laughrey, Nathaniel Ewing, Edward Dean; Cashier, J. S. McCaleb; Teller, Joseph M. Kurtz.

The bank commenced business April 17th, in the year named, in Mr. Frisbie's building. On the 10th of May following it was removed to the present banking-rooms on the south side of Spring Street.

CONNELLVILLE MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

At the December term, in 1869, the following-named persons, viz., P. McCormick, John D. Frisbee, Christian Snyder, H. E. Sadler, Thomas M. Fee, E. Dean, D. Welsh, J. M. Lytle, B. F. Baer, M. Goldsmith, J. Weibel, A. E. Claney, D. Blackburn, W. E. Francis, and Joseph E. Forrey, petitioned the court of Fayette County to grant to them and their associates the powers and immunities of a body corporate and politic in law, under the above title, and with an authorized capital of \$100,000, in one thousand shares of \$100 each, to have for its object "the granting of loans to its members, to assist them in their business

and in the acquiring of homesteads." The incorporation was effected by order of the court, March 11, 1870. On the 18th of October in that year a resolution was passed that the association purchase from Dr. J. C. Cummings a tract of fifty-one acres of land north of Connellsville, and to donate a part of this tract (bounded by the railway track, the Youghiogheny River, and Mounts' Creek) to the railroad company, on the condition that the said company would agree to build their shops upon it. This was agreed to and done; the land was purchased by members of the board of directors, and transferred to the association Nov. 9, 1871. The land had previously been laid out in building lots. It was decided to reserve the three blocks fronting the railroad, and offer for sale alternate lots of the remainder. Sales were made from time to time, and now (June, 1881) all the lots of the association have been sold, and the affairs of the association are drawing to a close. From the commencement of its business, loans have been made for building and other purposes. The present officers are J. M. Dushane, president; P. S. Newmyer, vice-president; John Kurtz, treasurer; H. P. Snyder, secretary. Board of Managers, William Weike, T. M. Fee, J. T. McCormick, B. Welcher, William P. Clark, Stephen Rutherford, John Rutherford. Number of stockholders, 55.

SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

YOUGHIGANIA LODGE, No. 110, F. AND A. M.

Of this old lodge no information has been obtained beyond the fact that it existed in Connellsville under a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, dated June 6, 1808, and surrendered Nov. 1, 1819.

KING SOLOMON LODGE, No. 346, F. AND A. M.

This lodge was chartered June 6, 1864, and has now one hundred members. The officers of the lodge are R. W. Barnes, W. M.; R. J. Fullerton, S. W.; J. J. Thomas, J. W.; R. B. Cox, Sec.; Adam Armstrong, Treas. Meetings are held in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

GENERAL WORTH LODGE, No. 386, I. O. O. F.

The charter of this lodge dates Jan. 22, 1850. It had previously worked for a short time under a dispensation to Christopher Walter, N. G.; David T. Walker, V. G.; John Collins, Sec.; Joseph P. Blakney, A. S.; John N. Brown, Treas. The lodge now contains 159 members, and the following named are its officers: Jacob Stentz, N. G.; G. B. Brown, V. G.; R. W. Barnes, Sec.; A. S. Cameron, Fin. Sec.; B. Welker, Treas.

The early meetings of the lodge were held in private houses until the opening of the old Odd-Fellows' Hall, on Mountain Alley, after which meetings were held in it until the erection of the new Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner of Mountain Alley and Spring Street, in 1872.

GENERAL WORTH GRAND ENCAMPMENT, No. 188, I. O. O. F.

Chartered Oct. 23, 1869. First officers: Joseph Kurtz, C. P.; G. D. Stillwagon, H. P.; H. W. Dull, S. W.; W. L. Robbins, J. W.; Lloyd Johnston, Sec.; John Wilhelm, Treas. Present officers: S. S. Lane, H. P.; Clark Collins, C. P.; J. W. Beatty, S. W.; C. Van Arsdale, J. W.; Jacob Stentz, S.; B. Walker, Treas. The lodge has thirty members.

LODGE No. 101, EDNA REBEKAH DEGREE, I. O. O. F.

Chartered March 30, 1875. Instituted by D. D. G. M. Samuel McKean, assisted by P. G. John Weaver, of Belle Vernon, the following named being the first officers: Stephen F. McBride, N. G.; Marie Louise Page, V. G.; Emma J. Coulter, Sec.; Mary E. Stillwagon, Asst. Sec.; Eliza Newcomer, Treas. Present officers: Mrs. Fanny B. Vance, N. G.; Mrs. Belle Barnes, V. G.; R. M. Vance, Sec.; W. Hunter, Fin. Sec.; Eliza Newcomer, Treas. Membership, 30. Meetings held in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

ROYAL ARCANUM, FAYETTE COUNCIL, No. 346.

Chartered May 3, 1880, with the following-named members: Jesse M. Townsend, James R. Millard, C. N. Stark, Goldsboro' M. Serpell, Byron Porter, Lewis W. Wolfe, G. W. Newcomer, Jesse H. Purdy, Resin W. Barnes, Josiah A. Strickler, James M. Snyder, John B. Miller, Henry R. Dill, William M. Hawkins, John Henry, William B. Cox, Robert C. Greenland, Edgar C. Oliver, Lawrence Donegan, E. Y. White, L. B. White, Edward K. Hyndman, Charles H. Owens. The present officers are Jesse H. Purdy, Regent; John Henry, Vice-Regent; J. M. Townsend, Orator; A. C. Knox, Treas.; Lawrence Donegan, Sec. Meetings are held in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

I. O. OF G. T.

A lodge of this order was chartered in Connellsville, May 14, 1866, with thirty-four members. The membership has now increased to seventy-four. The present officers are: W. C. T., W. A. Eckel; W. V. T., Mamie Bender; W. C., Eva Hertzog; W. S., John H. Holt; W. F. S., Emma J. Holt; W. T., Martha Eckel; W. M., Frank T. Shaw; W. G., Lizzie Clingem; Sentinel, Flora Francis; R. S., Nannie Lohr; L. S., Laura Rogers; Dep. M., Lizzie Chain; Part. C. T., J. L. Wilkey; Lodge Deputy, John H. Holt.

FAYETTE LODGE, No. 239, K. P.

Chartered March 2, 1870, with the following charter members: J. W. Stauffer, L. West, William L. Robbins, R. M. Vance, Worth Kilpatrick, Lloyd Johnston, E. A. Schoeller, E. B. Weller, John Morrison, J. E. Stillwagon, A. S. Barnes, A. C. Keepers, Thomas Balsley, John N. Johnston. The present officers are: Past Ch. Com., R. Welsh; Ch. Com., R. C. Greenland; V. C., J. D. Smullen; Prelate, S. A. Bearl; M. at A., A. Buchanan; M. of Ex., W. T. Morton; M. of F., H. Page; K. of R. and S., R. M. Vance. The present membership is one hundred and eleven. The lodge meets in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

CONNELLSVILLE POST, No. 104, G. A. R.

Chartered May 23, 1879, with the following-named charter members: E. Durin, R. B. Cox, E. V. Goodchild, John A. Danks, J. M. Morrow, Thomas M. Fee, Henry Kurtz, Edward Y. White, J. S. Sanders, W. R. Tintman, M. Donnelly, George W. Newcomer, H. McCormick, R. P. Douglas, R. D. Duncan, Lloyd Johnston, Irwin McCutcheon, J. M. Dushane, Thomas Porter, James Cunningham. The present officers are: Commander, Lloyd Johnston; Senior Vice-Commander, Thomas M. Fee; Junior Vice-Commander, John Neeb; Chaplain, Levi Stoner; Quartermaster, Harry Kurtz; Adjutant, M. Donnelly; Surgeon, Dr. G. W. Newcomer; Officer of the Day, E. Y. White; Officer of the Guard, Edmund Dunn. The post has now eighty-one members, and holds its meetings in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

WICHACOMA TRIBE, No. 242, IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Instituted Jan. 17, 1881, with more than one hundred charter members. The following chiefs were elected: Prophet, D. W. Walker; Sachem, George Kelly; Senior Sagamore, Isaac W. Newton; Junior Sagamore, Nathan McPherson; Chief of Records, D. Barnes; Assistant Chief of Records, William Rhodes; Keeper of Wampum, Samuel Dinsmore. Meetings held in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

BROTHERHOOD OF THE UNION.

Date of charter not ascertained. The present number of members is one hundred and twenty-five, and the following are officers of the Brotherhood: Chief Washington, John Chambers; Chief Jefferson, Andrew Buttermore; Chief Prophet, Daniel Mitz.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, CONNELLSVILLE DIVISION, No. 30.

Charter granted to Harvey B. Hunt, Feb. 27, 1881. Meetings are held in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

NEWMYER'S OPERA-HOUSE.

This is a fine brick structure, standing at the corner of Pittsburgh and Peach Streets. It is two stories high, and forty by one hundred and forty feet in dimensions on the ground. The lower part is used for business purposes, and the entire second story is occupied by the audience-hall and stage. The building has been erected during the present season (1881) by P. S. Newmyer, Esq. (a leading attorney of Connellsville), at a cost of about \$25,000, and is the best and most imposing structure in the borough.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. James Francis was the first physician, not only of Connellsville, but in all the northern section of Fayette County. The earliest mention found of him is in the county commissioners' records of 1787, when he presented a bill for professional attendance on prisoners in the jail at Uniontown. In April, 1806, his name is found in the list of voters in the borough



NEWMYER'S OPERA HOUSE,
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

of Connellsville, and on the 4th of July, in the same year, he was commissioned justice of the peace for District No. 10 of Fayette County. In 1813 his residence was where John Newcomer now lives in Connellsville. Later he moved to a house that stood on the site of Mrs. William Baldwin's present residence. In that house he passed the remainder of his life, and died there in 1840. He was uniformly successful as a physician, widely and favorably known, and deservedly popular.

Dr. Robert D. Moore, a native of the State of New Jersey, studied medicine in Philadelphia, and came to settle in Connellsville as early as 1808. His residence was on Water Street, where Miss Susan Byerly now lives. He was one of the physicians who formed the old Union Medical Society in 1810. He lived to a very advanced age, and always took high rank as a physician, as he was also universally respected as a citizen.

Drs. James Trevor, James Cummings, Joseph Rogers, and Aaron Torrance were pupils of Dr. Robert D. Moore, and all became practicing physicians in Connellsville, though Trevor, Rogers, and Torrance removed from the place after a time. The last named settled in Mount Pleasant, and practiced there until his death. Dr. Rogers located in what is now the township of Springfield, and became interested in the business of Fayette Furnace, but continued his practice there until his death, in February, 1876.

Dr. Cummings remained in Connellsville, and became widely known as a leading and very skillful physician, and as an honest and in every way most estimable man. During the years of his greatest activity the practice in the town was divided between him and Dr. Lindley, and the most cordial and friendly relations always existed between these two physicians. Dr. Cummings amassed a large fortune. It was he who built the hotel known as the Yough House, which he owned, as also the property adjoining it on the east, on which latter was his residence.

Dr. Charles McClane was located as a physician in Connellsville at least as early as 1816, as his advertisement is found in the *Genius of Liberty* of August 4th of that year, notifying the public that William McClane was then his partner in business in Connellsville. He lived in the old Dr. Francis house, and remained in practice in the town for about fifteen years. He was the inventor and proprietor of his "Liver Pills" and "Worm Specific," patent medicines that are still in use. In 1833 (after the removal of Dr. McClane), Dr. S. Knox, then a druggist in Connellsville, entered into a contract with the doctor, by which he secured the right to manufacture and sell these medicines. Dr. McClane left Connellsville about 1830, and went to Morgantown, Va., where he died recently at an advanced age.

Dr. Samuel S. Neal, from Philadelphia, opened an office in Connellsville in 1816, as is shown by his advertisement in the *Genius of Liberty* in that year.

No further information has been gained concerning him.

Dr. Lutellus Lindley, a native of the State of Ohio, studied medicine for three years with Dr. H. W. Blatchley, in Washington County, Pa., and in 1834 located in Connellsville, where he has remained in practice until the present time. He is the leading physician in Connellsville, and the senior medical practitioner in the county of Fayette.¹

Dr. Gibson Rogers studied medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. Aaron Torrance, at Mount Pleasant. He came to Connellsville in 1839, and practiced for about ten years, then removed to California. After several years' absence he returned to Connellsville and resumed practice; afterwards he removed to Dunbar, and finally to Florida, where he died.

Dr. James Rogers, son of Dr. Joseph Rogers, studied medicine with his father, and commenced practice in this borough in 1855. He was a skillful surgeon, and served in the army in that capacity in the war of the Rebellion. He died March 26, 1870.

Dr. James Johnston, son of Alexander Johnston, studied medicine with Dr. James Cummings, and graduated in Jefferson Medical College. He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he practiced a year or two, and in 1858 came to Connellsville (his native place), where he practiced till his death, June 14, 1871.

Dr. John R. Nickel, a native of Connellsville township, was an eclectic physician, and highly thought of by the adherents of that school of medicine.

The present physicians of Connellsville are:

Dr. Lutellus Lindley.	Dr. J. C. McClenathan.
" Smith Buttermore.	" A. C. Connelly.
" J. J. Singer.	" Rogers Torrance.
" G. W. Newcomer.	" T. R. Graham.
" S. Bosley.	" P. J. Stauffer.

NEWSPAPERS.

The pioneer newspaper of Connellsville was the *Connellsville Herald*, published in the borough between 1815 and 1820. Neither the date of its first publication, the period of its continuance, nor the name of its publisher has been ascertained, nor has any information of any kind been found concerning this old paper, excepting what is contained in the columns of *The Reporter*, of Washington, Pa., in its issue of Feb. 9, 1818, viz., an extract from the *Connellsville Herald*, noticing "the death of Isaac Meason, Esq., of Mount Braddock," on the 23d of January, in that year.

The Connellsville Enterprise was first issued about August 1st, in the year 1855, by Lafayette Markle, from whom it afterwards passed into the hands of S. S. White. In its issue of May 6, 1859, is an advertisement, offering the paper, press, and material for sale. On Friday, June 17th, in the same year, the

¹ Dr. Lindley died in Connellsville in the fall of 1881, since the above was written.

Fayette Patriot was first issued by R. Lyle White. The time of its suspension has not been ascertained.

The *Fayette Monitor* and *Youghioghenian* was first issued April 12, 1870, with D. P. Stentz as editor and proprietor. It was a seven-column paper, nineteen by twenty-five inches, Democratic in politics. In 1873 it was enlarged to eight columns. During the first year of the paper's existence the office was in the lower story of the building in which it is at present. It was then removed to Odd-Fellows' Hall, and remained there about one year. From there it was removed to the present office on Spring Street. The circulation of the paper is now eight hundred. Mr. Stentz has been sole editor from the time of starting until the present, except that C. L. Miller was associated with him for a short time in the fall of 1874.

The *Baptist Messenger*, a three-column quarto, ten by fourteen inches, issued its first number at Connellsville in April, 1879. The editors were Rev. W. H. Cooper and Rev. R. C. Morgan. Mr. Cooper retired after about a year. The paper is now edited by Rev. Mr. Morgan, and published at the office of the *Monitor*.

The *Connellsville Tribune* was commenced in the early part of December, 1874, by R. M. Sibbett, under whose editorship the paper was Republican. Its changes have been numerous. In 1878, S. J. Hayes was editor, and the paper became "Greenback" in politics. It was soon after sold to Tilghman Hawes, who had edited a paper at Meyersdale, called the *Meyersdale Independent*, which he sold, and then published a paper there, called the *Connellsville Chronicle*, which he moved to Connellsville and merged with the *Tribune*, retaining the latter name. About the 1st of May, 1879, the office was closed, and the press and part of the material was purchased by the Keystone Publishing Company. The paper was made Republican again under Mr. Hawes. When first published the office of the paper was on Water Street, in the building now the "Baltimore House." Later it was removed to Greenland's building on Apple Street.

The *Keystone Courier* was first issued July 19, 1879, by the Keystone Publishing Company, H. P. Snyder, editor; E. V. Goodchild, manager. Democratic in politics. The office was at first in the Reasinger building, on Main Street. On the 1st of April, 1880, it was moved to its present location on Water Street. The circulation of the paper is fifteen hundred.

SCHOOLS.

In the charter of the town of Connellsville, granted by Mr. Connell in 1793, it was provided that "Whereas it is the desire of the said Zachariah Connell that the inhabitants of said town should be accommodated with a commodious seat whereon to erect a house or houses for public worship, and school or schools, he for that purpose alone appropriates the lots Nos. 88 and 96 on said plan for that purpose, free and clear of purchase money or ground-rent forever to the inhabitants of said town, their heirs and successors, to

be held in common for the purpose aforesaid, or jointly, as the inhabitants may choose." On the ground so set apart for that purpose the first school-house of Connellsville was erected by subscriptions of the citizens. It was a log building, and stood on the site of the present Union school-house. The date of its erection is not known, but is probably 1806. That it was built prior to October of that year is evident from the tenor of the following extract from the minutes of the Town Council, viz.:

"At a meeting of the Council of the Borough of Connellsville, convened on the [illegible] day of October, 1806, agreeably to notice given by the Town Clerk, a paper was presented to the Council, signed by a majority of the freeholders in the Borough, requesting them to vest the School-house in the Burgess and Town Council and their successors in office forever. The Council agreed accordingly. On motion, it was then resolved that the school-house should be rented to a Teacher for the sum of eighteen dollars per year, and that the money so obtained should be applied to the discharge of the debt which is owing to Messrs. S. & C. Trevor, and to repairs when they must necessarily be made.

"On motion, Resolved that James Francis and Charles Williams be appointed as a Committee to repair the house and to make an offer of the same to George Roules, provided he will engage to pay the annual rent, but in case of his refusal they are to make the same proposal to William Powell, and then make report to the Council.

"On motion, Resolved that George Mathiot, Caleb Trevor, and James Blackstone be a Committee to collect the subscriptions made to the School-House which have not been already paid, and that the Clerk notify them accordingly."

On the 2d of April, 1807, the Council passed an ordinance "vesting the right, jurisdiction, etc., of the school-house and lots thereto belonging in the Burgess and Town Council, and also for regulating the school." This ordinance purported to empower the Council to employ such teachers as they thought fit, and they were required to attend at the school on the first Wednesday of the last month in each quarter, to examine the school and note the improvement made by the scholars. At the same meeting the Council passed the following:

"Resolved, That the hours of tuition to be observed by the present teacher, Mr. Donogh, shall be from eight o'clock till twelve, and from one o'clock till half after five in summer, and in winter from nine o'clock till twelve, and from one o'clock till four.

"Resolved, That each scholar shall pay twelve cents and a half per quarter, or fifty cents per year, for the rent of the school-house, and that Mr. Andrew Donogh, the present teacher, shall collect the same when he receives his payment for his tuition."

In April, 1809, "The Council ordered the clerk to notify Andrew Donogh that unless he proceeds immediately to collect the arrearages of rent due for the school-house and pay the same over to the Council, to be applied to repairs, they will hold him responsible for the same and act accordingly."

April 17, 1809, it was by the Council resolved "that every Preceptor who shall be employed by the Council shall be enjoined and required, as soon as he

shall have his subscription compleated, to lodge an accurate copy of the same with the Town Clerk." After which Benjamin Evans offered himself as a preceptor, and after some debate was accepted of on condition that he should commence a school on or before the first day of the next June, and continue the same for three months without an intermission, "at the end of which term he is to be allowed twenty days, after which he is to continue six months longer if agreeable to the Council."

At the next meeting of the Council (April 24, 1809) Caleb Trevor was appointed "to superintend and cause to be done what repairs are necessary to the school-house for the reception of the teacher and his scholars, and that he be paid for the same out of the borough treasury." On the 15th day of May, 1809, it was resolved "that it shall be the duty of the Town Clerk to inform Benjamin Evans that he must give his Bond for the payment of twelve and one-half cents per quarter for every scholar which may be sent to school, and that unless he agrees to comply therewith and make out a new article binding the subscriber to make such payment they will discontinue him at the end of the First Quarter." Two days later (May 17th) a long discussion was held upon this subject, and "it was concluded that B. Evans should go on to teach school as was first contemplated, without endeavoring to obtain a new subscription."

In September, 1809, the school-house again needed repairs, and Caleb Trevor and Joshua Gibson were appointed to see that necessary repairs were made.

The following extracts from the borough records have reference to teachers and other school matters.

"Oliver Sproul, schoolmaster, ended his first quarter July 1, 1811; had 37½ scholars."

"April 8, 1812, Settled with Oliver Sproul at a meeting of the Council this day, and took his note to Treasurer for \$22 in full of Arrearages until this day." Settlement was again made August 10th.

On the 17th of April, 1812, Council "resolved to accept the two lots on the east of the former school lots, it being the present from Alexander Addison for the use of an English school or schools." The deed for these lots was executed by Zachariah Connell (a present from Alexander Addison), May 30, 1812.

March 12, 1814, a meeting was held by the Council "for the purpose of considering whether they will continue to employ the present teacher of the school; they agree to employ him for another half-year at the same rates as heretofore."

July 13, 1814, "Council directed the clerk to call on William Beaty, schoolmaster, for a copy of his School Articles, and to give a Bond for Rent of 12½ cents each scholar per quarter." Clerk reported at next meeting that Mr. Beaty refused to give copy or bond, and on the next meeting, July 30th of the same year, the Council "took the matter into consideration, and agreed to continue Mr. Beaty in the School for three Months longer, without conditions."

In November, 1814, "the Council considered whether they will employ Seth Elias as schoolmaster. After consideration, they agree to confer with him on Wednesday, the 9th inst." No further action in reference to this man is found recorded.

Oct. 7, 1815, the Council ordered two writing-tables made in the school-house, fifteen feet long and seven-teen inches wide on each side; "also to have the chinking made tight with sufficient mortar, and the windows glazed and puttied."

Aug. 15, 1816, Council resolved that Oliver Sproul be "continued as School-Master at the Borough School-House another quarter." There is nothing found to show whether or not Sproul had been teaching in the borough school continuously from the date of the previous reference to him.

Sept. 22, 1817, "Mr. A. Baldwin, Chairman of the Council, suggested that the Sunday-school was an infringement on the ordinance and supplements thereto for the regulation of the Borough School. A motion was made by Esq. George Mathiot, and seconded, to take the sense of the Council on the above subject, which was done, and determined in the negative. Mr. Abraham Baldwin only in the affirmative."

In 1818 the name of Oliver Sproul again appears as teacher of the borough school.

March 6, 1819, George Bell, schoolmaster, made application to the Council "for the privilege of the Borough School-House, to teach a school therein, which was granted." Oliver Sproul's account was approved, which was apparently the closing up of his service as teacher in the Conneltsville school. March 16th, repairs on the school-house were ordered, with new benches, etc.

July 12, 1819, it was by the Council resolved "that Mr. G. Bell be, and he is hereby, requested to continue his school three months longer, under and subject to the same rules which he has heretofore established." And at the same time an ordinance was unanimously passed "That the 3d sect. of the 23d ordinance, inflicting a fine of \$20 on the Burgess or any member of the Council who may directly or indirectly encourage any other teacher except the one who is employed by a majority of the Council, be, and it is hereby, repealed."

On the 1st of October, 1819, "The Council being informed that Mr. Bell, the present teacher in the borough school-house, declines teaching after the expiration of the present quarter, and having an opportunity of supplying his place immediately by Mr. James Killin, a young man of seventeen years of age, have agreed to receive him on trial, they to be at liberty to discharge him at the end of one month if they do not approve of him as a teacher." It appears, however, that James Killin did not then enter upon duty as teacher, neither did Bell retire, for on the 19th of April, 1820, "George Bell's time as teacher being expired, proposals were laid before the Council by William Jessup. The question whether he be em-

played being put, was decided in the negative." On the 29th of April in the same year Dennis O'Keefe proposed to the Council to engage as teacher of the borough school, and the Council accepted his proposition.

Among the papers brought to light in the demolition of the old Herbert house was an article of agreement between the borough of Connellsville and Dennis O'Keefe, teacher, dated Nov. 11, 1820, which sets forth that the said O'Keefe "doth agree to teach an English School in the Borough School-House; that he shall teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar; that when his School shall consist of over forty scholars he shall employ one of his best scholars as an Assistant Teacher."

The school return of the teacher O'Keefe for the quarter ending in February, 1821, embodies the subscription paper, by which certain subscribers agreed to pay him "The sum of \$2.50 each, together with 12½ cents each, which is for the rent of the school-house, and an equal portion of coal towards each scholar we respectively subscribe or send for each quarter." To this was appended the following names and certification, viz.:

Scholars.		Scholars.	
"Jonathan Page.....	2½	James Inglis.....	1
H. Gebhart.....	1	S. G. Wurtz.....	2
Adam Snider.....	1	Samuel Sharples.....	1
Sarah Keepers.....	1	James Carr.....	2
Nancy White.....	1	James Noble.....	1
Clement Smith.....	1	Michael Gilmore.....	1
John Tallant.....	1	Daniel Conghenour.....	1
James Johnston.....	1	Ensal Clayton.....	1
Alexander Johnston.....	1½	William Little.....	1
George Marietta.....	1½	Esther Campbell.....	1
John Salysards.....	1	James McBride.....	1
Daniel Harshman.....	1	Alfred McFormick.....	1
Hiram Herbert.....	2		

"Scholars, 30.

"LESTER L. NORTON,

Treasurer of the Borough of Connellsville.

"The above is correct Return of the Borough School for the third quarter, ending in February, 1821.

"Yours with respect,

"D. O'KEEFE."

In the minutes of Sept. 18, 1822, "Schoolmaster Clemens" is mentioned. Under date of March 28, 1823, appears as follows: "William Clemens Dr. to the Borough for School-House rents for the first quarter, \$15.18½." It appears that Mr. Clemens neglected the business of his school so much that the Council ordered him to account to that body at its next meeting. This order brought from Mr. Clemens a statement, and action of the Council upon it as follows:

"William Clemens, Borough teacher, exhibited his account, which was reduced. The account rendered by Mr. Clemens is as follows, viz.:

	Scholars.	Days.
The number of scholars in his 3th quarter.	29	29
" " " " 6th " "	33	...
" " " " 7th " "	26	46
Ending the 28th May inst., 8th " "	26	34
Total.....	117	49

1 The one-half indicates that one scholar was to attend school half the time in the quarter.

"117 scholars and 45 days, at 12½ per scholar per quarter.

Amounts to.....	\$14.69½
Released one % of J. Cushman.....	37½
	\$14.32

"Amount due for rent up to 28th inst., \$14.32, due for school-house rent. Mr. Clemens presented his account against the borough, which was examined and adjusted and approved to amount of \$2.57½. Bal. due to the Borough, \$11.74½."2

Clemens was succeeded, by a Mr. Fleming, who taught the borough school in 1826. A school was opened by D. S. Knox, on Peach Street,—the lot now owned by Isaac Taylor, where Mrs. Russell lives. After a time an arrangement was made to combine the two schools, and some of the citizens of Connellsville still recollect the day when the pupils of the Knox school were marched in a body from Peach Street to the borough school-house.

July 16, 1827.—It was by the Council "Resolved that Mr. Lewis be permitted to teach in the Borough School-House for one year from date, without rent, he to make all repairs, and the Borough to have the use of the house for elections and other meetings."

July 31, 1828.—Mr. McLaughlin was "permitted to teach in the Borough School-House for one quarter, free of rent, except repairs."

On the 27th of October, 1829, the Council resolved "That the wreck of the school-house be exposed to public Sale on Thursday, the 8th instant." On the 8th of February following the Council

"Resolved, That Whereas a subscription has been got up by the Citizens of the Borough for building a School-house on one of the Lots owned by the Borough for such use. Resolved, That the building committee who may be appointed by the citizens be and they are hereby authorized to cause said school-house to be erected on such part of said lot or lots as they may think proper or the Citizens direct. Resolved, That the proceeds of the sale of the wreck of the old school-house be and are hereby appropriated towards erecting said school-house, and that the Burgess draw his order in favor of the Building Committee for the amount of said proceeds. Resolved, That the said Building Committee, or any person they may contract with, have liberty to make brick for said school-house on said lot or lots, or the street adjoining the same, and to use the clay thereon for the purpose, provided they fill up any holes they may dig in the street in a reasonable time."

June 30, 1830, a special meeting of the Council was held to receive a memorial of the citizens of the borough and acting on it. It was presented, and after deliberation the Council "Resolved that if a Majority of the Taxable inhabitants sign a paper and present the same to the Council in the following words, to wit: 'We, the undersigned, Taxable inhabitants of the Borough of Connellsville, do object to the building of a borough School-House, or any other improvements within the Borough, by the collection of a tax or otherwise the present year,' then the pres-

2 The settlements of teachers with the borough authorities during the continuance of that system almost invariably showed the teacher to be in debt to the borough at the close of his term.

ent Council do hereby Resolve to repeal the ordinance regulating the Borough tax, passed June 3d instant."

With occasional resolutions by the Council to build a new school-house, and remonstrances against the same by the inhabitants of the borough, nothing was accomplished, and Connellsville remained without a borough school-house from the sale of the "wreck" of the old building until several years after the passage of the free public school law in 1834. By the provisions of that law, authority over the schools was transferred from the borough to the board of school directors. Such a board was constituted for Connellsville by the appointment of William Davidson and Henry W. Lewis by the court at its January term in 1835. They were succeeded by Valentine Coughenour and James G. Turner, who were elected in March of the same year.

In 1838, John Fuller and Dr. L. Lindley were elected school directors. At that time Connellsville was still without a school-house, all schools having been taught in rented rooms after the abandonment of the old school-house in 1829. Prominent among the schools so taught during the period referred to was the school taught by Robert Torrance, at his house on Church (Pittsburgh) Street, where he had an attendance of about eighty scholars. But when Messrs. Fuller and Lindley became the school directors they determined to erect school-houses, even if on that account it should become necessary to close the schools for the year for lack of money. It may be questionable whether they kept entirely within the requirements of the law in this regard; but however this may have been, they succeeded in erecting three buildings. One of these, located on Mount Puff (present school-house grounds), was the brick building which is still standing there; another was the Quaker graveyard school-house, built on a lot purchased of Henry Blackstone, and the third was the school-house on the "Pinnacle." The first teacher (or certainly one of the earliest) in the brick house on Mount Puff was James McIlvaine, who had charge of that school in the year 1840.

The school-houses erected by the efforts of Messrs. Fuller and Lindley were continued in use for the schools until the completion of the present fine and commodious school-building. The "Pinnacle" lot and school-house was then sold to John K. Brown. The "Mount Puff" school-house is now the janitor's house on the public school ground. The Quaker graveyard school lot, which was purchased of Henry Blackstone, is still owned by the borough school district.

The borough of Connellsville was erected into a separate and independent school district by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette County at the March term in 1852. Six directors were to be elected, and on the 5th of April of the same year the following-named persons were so elected to form the first school board of the district under the new organization, viz.:

Stephen Robbins, for one year.

Josiah Kurtz, for one year.

Abram Shellenberger, for two years.

John Taylor, for two years.

John Collins, for three years.

George White, for three years.

On the 14th of October following, the borough was divided into five sub-districts.

The project to build a new and commodious school-house of sufficient capacity to accommodate the schools of the borough began to be agitated in 1865, and on the 11th of March, 1866, it was resolved "to build a three-story School-House, sixty by sixty-six feet," and to borrow money on borough school bonds for that purpose. No further action of importance was taken in the premises during that year.

On the 6th of May, 1867, a plan for a school-house was submitted by Barr & Mosier, architects, of Pittsburgh. The plan was adopted, and on the 14th of the same month a contract for the building was awarded to Christian Snider at \$14,000.

May 21, 1867, a petition was presented signed by thirty-eight citizens of the borough protesting against the erection of the school-house, also a petition from others praying that the contract be carried out.

On the 5th of August following the board of school directors received a communication from the Town Council of Connellsville as follows: "To the Board of School Directors of Connellsville Borough: Gentlemen,—At a meeting of the Town Council of said borough, held on Saturday, Aug. 3, 1867, the following proceedings were had: 'Resolved that the School Directors of Connellsville Borough be notified to stop proceedings in regard to building a school-house until said Directors shall have conference with said Council in reference to the construction of said house.'"

In reply to this communication the school board "Resolved that as the Charter of the Borough of Connellsville, as well as the Deed from Connell, donates or conveys the public ground for school-houses and churches, and as since the organization of the public system the said ground has already been granted by the Borough to the School Board, and one School-House already erected thereon, therefore the said Board have a right to continue to occupy said ground for the purpose of erecting additional school-houses thereon without further permission from the Town Council. We therefore respectfully ask said Council to show cause, if any there be, why said ground shall not now be used for the purpose of erecting a school-house thereon." No further collision occurred between the board and the Council in reference to the matter.

In February, 1868, Christian Snider's contract for building the school-house was cancelled, the board paying him for expenses already incurred. The plans of the building were then slightly changed, and on the 4th of May following a new contract was made

with John Kilpatrick for a brick building, fifty-five by seventy feet in dimensions and three stories high, for eleven thousand two hundred dollars.

Work upon the new school-house was commenced and continued through the summer and fall of 1868 and spring of 1869, and on the 11th of June in the latter year the board accepted the building from the contractor, who was paid in the settlement as follows:

Contract.....	\$11,200.00
Extra work.....	2,229.59
Total.....	\$13,429.59

On Monday, June 14, 1869, the new house was first occupied by the schools of Connellsville under S. P. Espy as principal. He was succeeded by M. L. Baer, the present principal.

There are now (June, 1881) seven hundred and sixty-two scholars, under twelve teachers, in all the departments. The total receipts from all sources for the year ending June 1, 1881, were \$8504.72; expenditures, \$7097.28. The directors for 1881 are Stephen McBride, President; H. P. Snyder, Treasurer; L. P. Norton, Secretary; Dr. Smith Buttermore, Dr. P. J. Stauffer, William B. Miner.

CHURCHES.

CONNELLSVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Church in Connellsville was constituted June 26, 1796, with the following-named constituent members: David Lobdell, Samuel Trevor, Caleb Trevor, Joshua Lobdell, Michael Bryant, Sarah Muirs, Sarah Trevor, Nancy Bryant, and Mary Lobdell,—all being members of regular Baptist Churches in Europe and America.

In the early days of the church the deacons were Samuel Trevor and David Lobdell. Its records even at this early period show that the church was purely apostolic in doctrine, practice, and discipline. During the first thirty years of its existence its members were ministered to by evangelists and chosen ones of their own number having ability to teach. The first regularly installed pastor was Elder James Frey, who served from 1804 to 1809, inclusive. In 1810 the Rev. George Watkin became pastor, and served in that office till 1815. From that time to 1830 the church was served by James Estep, afterwards D.D., who labored with this congregation in word and doctrine. He was succeeded by the Rev. Lester Norton, who served in the pastorate for two years.

In 1832 the pastoral charge of the church was assumed by the Rev. Benoni Allen, a popular preacher, mighty in the Scriptures, and a giant in debate. During this period the minutes of the church show that there was rarely a meeting held in which there were no converts seeking admission into the church. It numbered at that time one hundred and fifty members. In 1835 the Rev. J. P. Rockefeller became pastor and continued until 1837, when the Rev. Mil-

ton Sutton was placed in charge, and served the church in a very acceptable manner for four years.

Between the years 1835 and 1840 the teachings of the Rev. Alexander Campbell (founder of the sect known as Disciples) greatly afflicted this church, almost rending it asunder by disunion and strife, leaving it a shattered wreck and but a shadow of what it had formerly been. From 1840 for ten years the pastors of the church were the Revs. J. W. Tisdale, E. D. Brown, and John Parker. In 1851 the Rev. W. W. Hickman was installed pastor, and continued in that capacity for two years. From 1854 to 1864 the church was served by supplies, except a part of the time, when the Rev. John Scott was pastor. From 1864 to 1875 the pastors were the Revs. W. W. Hickman, N. B. Crutchfield, David Williams, and W. H. Cooper. In 1875 the church was in a low and depressed condition, from various causes which contributed to this sad result. It had been retrograding for many years, and some had almost abandoned the hope of seeing better days; others continued firm in the faith that the God of their fathers would yet visit them in mercy. But the year 1876 was to their sore hearts the dawn of a better time. God heard their cries, and guided them to call to the pastorate a young man then in charge of the Baptist Church in Irwin, Westmoreland Co., the Rev. R. C. Morgan. He took charge of the church in April, 1876, and has continued with it to the present time, and the six years of his pastorate have been wonderfully blessed. The present number of members of this church is four hundred and eighty.

In 1877 the old church building of this congregation was demolished, and a larger, more commodious, and elegant structure reared in its place. The church's property is free from debt, and its finances in a flourishing condition. There is a fine Sunday-school controlled by the church, with several mission schools in fair condition located in the outlying suburbs of the town.

The board of deacons is composed of P. McCormick, W. F. Holsing, Henry Shaffer, W. B. Minor, J. L. Stentz, R. L. Boyd, J. W. Minor, D. Workman.

It is worthy of note that Deacon McCormick has served as an efficient officer of the church since the year 1831, a period of more than half a century.

Among the devoted and honorable women who have sustained an important part in the history of the church, and whose names should be handed down to future generations, are Sisters Snyder, Wetherill, Higgins, Dushane, Buttermore, Munson, McCormick, Robinson, Minor, McBeth, Morgan, Risinger, Shaffer, White, Barnes, Percy, and Shaw.

The Newmeyers became connected with the church at a very early date, and are still represented in it by their descendants. There are three clergymen who hold their membership in the church besides the pastor, namely, Rev. W. A. Barnes, Rev. W. H. Cooper, and Rev. A. Hutton.

¹ By Rev. R. C. Morgan.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Much that pertains in general to the early history of the Methodist Episcopal Churches of this section of country, including that at Connellsville, will be found in the history of the church of this denomination at Uniontown, to which reference may be had. When Robert Ayres and John Smith were appointed to this circuit by the Conference in 1786, there is little doubt that Connellsville was one of their preaching-places. In 1789 Ayres became a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Brownsville, where he resided many years. In 1848 the Rev. P. McGowan collected and recorded all the information that could be found in reference to the history of this church. He says of 1789,—

"There is reason to believe that there was a society at Connellsville at this time. Anthony Banning, who resided at Connellsville, was received on trial in the traveling connection this year, but located in 1791, and afterwards resided in the same place." Of 1792 he says, "It is believed that about this time Connellsville was attached to the Pittsburgh Circuit." In 1802 Connellsville was in the Baltimore Conference, Pittsburgh District. McGowan says of 1811, 'This year the circuit is named Connellsville, and the uncertainty under which we have labored, ceases as it respects the circuit with which this appointment has been connected. The writer is not at present able to state with precision the date of the erection of the stone meeting-house on the hill. It was previous, however, to this year."

The preachers on the circuit in that and succeeding years were:

- 1811.—John Meek, Jacob Gorwell.
- 1812.—Simon Lanch, Louis R. Fechtige.
- 1813.—Thornton Fleming.
- 1816.—John Macklefresh.
- 1817.—John West.
- 1818.—James Reily, Henry Baker, Peregrine Buckingham.
- 1819.—Samuel P. V. Gillespie, Bennet Douler.
- 1820.—John West, John Connelly.
- 1821.—John West, Norval Wilson.
- 1822.—Henry Baker, William Barnes.
- 1823.—Henry Baker, William Morgan.
- 1824.—James Paynter, John Strickler.
- 1825.—Robert Boyd, Thomas Jamison.
- 1826.—George Waddle, John Connelly.
- 1827.—David Sharp, John Connelly.
- 1828.—Charles Thorn, Jacob K. Miller.
- 1829.—Charles Thorn, John West.
- 1830.—James G. Sansom, John Philips.
- 1831.—James G. Sansom, Moses Tichinell, William A. Barton. ("Radical Secession at Connellsville" this year.)
- 1832.—John White, Wesley Kenney.
- 1833.—John White, Wesley Kenney, George L. Sisson.
- 1834.—David Sharp, Elias W. Worthington.

- 1835.—David Sharp, Jeremiah Knox.
- 1836.—John Spencer, John Murray.
- 1837.—Samuel Wakefield, George L. Bisson.
- 1838.—Samuel Wakefield, D. L. Dempsey.
- 1839.—William Tipton, Hamilton Cree.

Uniontown District.

- 1840.—William Tipton, Hamilton Cree.
- 1841.—Warner Long, Heaton Hill.
- 1842.—Warner Long, M. A. Ruter.
- 1843.—John L. Irwin, Jeremiah Knox.
- 1844.—John L. Irwin, M. P. Jemison.
- 1845.—John B. West, M. P. Jemison.
- 1846.—John Coil, Joseph Ray.
- 1847.—P. M. McGowan, Joseph Ray.
- 1848.—P. M. McGowan, George B. Hudson.
- 1849.—James G. Sansom, John M. Rankin.
- 1850.—James G. Sansom, J. L. Deans, D. B. Campbell.
- 1851.—Circuit divided, J. J. Covert appointed to Connellsville.
- 1852.—Connellsville made a station and thrown into Uniontown District, J. J. Covert appointed preacher; number of members, about one hundred and forty.
- 1853.—Connellsville and Jacob's Creek thrown into one charge. P. F. Jones, preacher.
- 1854.—In this year Jacob's Creek and Dunbar were taken from the charge.
- 1855.—Wm. Stuart, John Wakefield. Connellsville was connected with the Redstone Circuit.
- 1856.—J. P. Saddler, J. R. Cooper.
- 1857.—E. B. Griffin, J. McIntire.
- 1858.—Same.
- 1859.—James Hollingshead, M. McK. Garrett.
- 1860.—Samuel Wakefield, M. McK. Garrett.
- 1861.—Samuel Wakefield, W. K. Marshall.
- 1862.—Connellsville was stricken off from the circuit, and with Springfield made a separate charge. J. W. Kessler appointed pastor.
- 1863.—Connellsville made a station. J. W. Weaver, pastor.
- 1864.—C. W. Smith, pastor.
- 1865-67.—J. J. Jones.
- 1868-70.—C. W. Scott.
- 1871.—S. W. Horner.
- 1872-74.—T. H. Wilkinson.
- 1875-77.—J. T. Jones.
- 1878-80.—J. A. Danks.
- 1881.—J. Hollingshead. On Mr. Hollingshead's removal to Providence, R. I., in April, 1881, the Rev. M. L. Weekly was placed in charge, and is the present pastor of this church.

The date of the erection of the old stone house of worship on the hill has not been ascertained, beyond the fact that it was prior to the year 1811. It has been said that Zachariah Connell, the founder of the town, and a member of the Methodist Church, donated the lot and building to the society. This state-

ment may be true, but it is not fully authenticated. The old edifice was used for many years, but finally abandoned as a place of worship, and was sold to John Taylor, who sold it to Gebhart, Freeman & Co. It was afterwards used as a foundry for about ten years. In 1871 it was sold to the Roman Catholics, and by them demolished to make room for their new house of worship.

In 1836 the society purchased by contract for one hundred dollars a part of lot No. 132, situated on Apple Street and Meadow Alley, which property was deeded on the 1st of March, 1837, by William Davidson, to the trustees, John Wilson, Philip Snyder, Jacob Conrad, Levi B. Page, and Samuel Marshall. Prior to the execution of the deed, however, the society had erected on the land a church building, which was the house of worship until February, 1882, when it was demolished to make room for the erection of a new edifice commensurate with the growing requirements of the congregation.

The present membership of the church is about three hundred. There is in connection with the church a Sabbath-school of about one hundred and twenty scholars, under charge of twenty-four teachers and the superintendence of Charles Whitely.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CONNELLSVILLE:

"The first notice of Connellsville in the minutes of Presbytery is the record of the presentation of a memorial from the inhabitants of Connellsville, praying for leave from Presbytery to obtain occasional supplies. This was laid on the table." (*Min. Pres.*, vol. iv, p. 52. *Saltsburg, Ind. Co.*, Oct. 5, 1830.)

"At this time there were but few members in Connellsville, among them Alexander Johnston and family, Wm. Little and family, and Isaac Taylor and family. These were members at Tyrone, and Mr. Johnston was an elder. The next mention occurs in the minutes of the meeting of Presbytery at Rehoboth, Oct. 4, 1831. A memorial from the inhabitants of Connellsville was then presented to Presbytery, praying to be organized into a congregation, also to obtain supplies, which was granted. The records of this church, which are preserved from the beginning, state that application was made by the members of the Presbyterian Church residing in Connellsville and vicinity to the Presbytery of Redstone, and the application was granted, and all those persons members of the churches at Tyrone and Laurel Hill residing in Connellsville were set off and authorized to organize a church at the latter place. This seems to have been an organization, as no further reference to it is made, and the church of Connellsville appears in the spring of 1832 in a statistical report of Presbytery."

The names of the original members of this church were as follows: Alexander Johnston (elder), Mar-

garet Johnston, Miss N. C. Johnston, William Little and Mary Little, Isaac Taylor and Rachel Taylor, Sarah Turner, Joseph Rogers and Elizabeth Rogers, Elizabeth Carson, Nancy Norton, Louisa Norton, Margaret Francis, Harriet Fuller, Margaret Little, Caroline Trevor, Mary Barnet, Samuel Finley and Mary Finley, Samuel McCormick and Elizabeth McCormick.

Besides these there were four communicants set off at the same time who resided at Indian Creek, who continued in connection till 1842 or 1843, when the church at Indian Creek was organized.

The services of this church were first held in the Baptist house of worship, and communions in the old Methodist Church on the hill,—the site of the present Catholic Church. In the church record bearing date Jan. 6, 1839, occurs this passage: "On this day the church erected for the use of the Presbyterian Church of Connellsville was opened for the occupancy of the congregation. The occasion was marked with appropriate religious services."

This building continued in use till March 29, 1863, when it was destroyed by fire. The church record of that date says, "Our church was destroyed this morning by fire." The walls of the building remained standing, and the church was soon rebuilt as at present. In the summer of 1871 two lots were donated on Peach Street (one by John Taylor, the other by J. R. Johnston and T. W. Watt). A parsonage was erected at a cost of \$3116.

The first meeting for the election of elders was held in the Baptist Church Aug. 2, 1832, at which time and place William Lytle, Isaac Taylor, Joseph Paull, Joseph Rogers, and Samuel Russell were elected to that office. On the 7th of March, 1844, Robert Trevor, Noble C. McCormick, and Joseph H. Cunningham were elected; in March, 1850, Mr. McCrea and John Taylor; Sept. 27, 1851, Samuel A. Russell was elected an elder, he having then recently been received from the Laurel Hill Church. On the 26th of March, 1866, Robert Beatty was elected elder; James Allen was elected Feb. 24, 1868; John R. Johnston and James L. Paull were elected Jan. 19, 1873; Henry C. McCormick and A. B. Hosack, in February, 1874; William Barnett and Adam Armstrong elected June 6, 1875, and ordained November 28th same year. Charles N. Boyd and Jacob May were elected Feb. 1, 1878; ordained April 28th same year. Mr. Boyd was dismissed to Somerset (where he is now ruling elder) May 18, 1879. James Calhoun and Hugh M. Kerr were elected May 18, 1879, and ordained December 7th same year. The present bench of elders consists of James Allen, H. C. McCormick, William Barnett, A. Armstrong, Jacob May, James Calhoun, and H. M. Kerr.

On the 28th of April, 1874, the Presbyterian Church of Dunbar was set off from this church by the Presbytery, and Joseph Paull, John Taylor, James L. Paull, and Thomas W. Watt were transferred as ruling elders.

1 From a historical sermon by Rev. J. M. Barnett.

The first religious services regularly held by Presbyterians in Conneltsville were conducted by the Rev. T. M. Chestnut,¹ who was sent here by the Board of Missions. This was before the organization of the church had been effected. When the application for organization was granted by the Presbytery, as before mentioned, the Rev. Robert Johnston and the Rev. A. O. Patterson were appointed as supplies to Conneltsville. The church minutes (Dec. 15, 1831) state that the Rev. J. L. Hawkins, of the Presbytery of Washington, having been invited by the members of the church, entered upon this field of labor as a missionary, under direction of the General Assembly's Board of Missions, laboring alternately at Conneltsville and Indian Creek. He remained in this field till 1837. The church of Conneltsville obtained leave to present a call for him before the Presbytery of Washington. On the 20th of June, 1837, he was received into the Presbytery of Redstone on certificate. A call from this church was presented to him and accepted. He was installed as pastor. The Rev. N. H. Gillett preached the sermon, and Rev. Mr. Johnston delivered the charge. This pastorate continued until April, 1843, when it was closed at Mr. Hawkins' request. The church was supplied until April, 1845, by the Revs. James Davis, N. H. Gillett, W. W. McLane, J. B. McKee, A. G. Fairchild, — Findley, — Eaton, — Wilson, — Guthrie. In 1845, Mr. R. Stevenson became a stated supply here. He was a licentiate under the care of an Ohio Presbytery, and in April, 1845, he was called by the congregation of this church to take its pastoral charge. On the 13th of June, 1845, Presbytery met at Conneltsville, on which occasion Mr. Stevenson was ordained to the work of the ministry, and was installed as pastor of this church. This relation continued until October, 1852, when, after a period of seven years, he requested and was granted a dismissal.

In the spring of 1853 the Rev. James Black accepted a call, and was installed as pastor in April of that year. He remained until April, 1860, when he was called to a professorship in Washington College, and resigned his charge in Conneltsville. The church was then variously supplied until March 29, 1863, when a call was extended to Mr. N. H. G. Fife, which he accepted, and on the 29th of April, 1863, was ordained and installed. He requested a dismissal Nov. 29, 1867, which was granted him, after a service of four and a half years. The Rev. Mr. Fields preached as an acceptable supply during the winter of 1867-68, and was called to the pastorate Jan. 22, 1868, and was installed on the second Tuesday of February, the Rev. J. M. Barnett presiding. This relation was dissolved June 1, 1869. In August or September of that year a call was extended to the Rev. J. M. Barnett, which he accepted in April, 1870, and was in-

stalled on the third Monday in May of that year, the Rev. N. H. G. Fife preaching the sermon, the Rev. W. W. Ralston delivering the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. D. W. Townsend the charge to the people. Mr. Barnett still remains as pastor of the church.

The original membership of this church (1831) was twenty-two. A report of membership in 1843 showed one hundred and eleven in communion (including members at Indian Creek); in 1853 the membership was one hundred and nine, in 1863 one hundred and thirty-one, in 1873 two hundred and thirty-seven, and at present it is two hundred and sixty-seven. Connected with this church is a Sabbath-school of two hundred and fifty scholars, of which James Calhoun is superintendent.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

According to the best information that can be obtained, this church was organized in the Baptist house of worship in Conneltsville in November or December, 1830, by the Rev. George Brown; John Wesley Phillips being class-leader.

Moses Scott, who was a weaver in the New Haven factories, and a local preacher, labored long at this place and through the neighboring section of country, and succeeded in organizing several societies. His labors resulted in the formation of the Union Circuit, which was connected with the Ohio Conference. By that Conference Moses Scott was ordained deacon in 1831, and appointed to this circuit, which at that time was extensive, containing twelve appointments. In 1832 he was appointed elder and sent to Georgetown Circuit. William Marshall became an assistant to Scott, and left this circuit in 1832.

The Methodist Protestant church edifice on Apple Street in Conneltsville was erected in 1832, largely through the earnest and indefatigable labors of J. W. Phillips. The preachers here at that time were William College and James Porter. The first sermon preached in the church building was by John B. Lucas, from the text, "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?"

In 1833 the trustees of the church were Asher Smith, John W. Phillips, Isaac W. Francis, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Samuel Freeman, John Stillwagon, and John Semple.

The following-named preachers have labored on this circuit during the past fifty years:

- 1831.—Moses Scott, William H. Marshall.
- 1832.—William College, James Porter.
- 1833.—William College, Thomas Stynchcomb.
- 1834.—Daniel Gibbons, F. McWilliams.
- 1835.—John Huntsman, — Miller.
- 1836.—John Huntsman, Moses N. Warren.
- 1837.—Cornelius Woodruff, Fielding A. Davis.
- 1838.—James M. Piper, Gabriel Lanham.
- 1839.—James Robinson, John B. Shearer.
- 1840.—James Robinson, F. A. Davis.

¹ Rev. Mr. Wylie, of Uniontown, had perhaps preached a few times before Mr. Chestnut came.

- 1841.—James Robinson, Joseph Burns.
 1842.—James Hopwood, Joseph Burns.
 1843.—James Hopwood, John Scott.
 1844.—Peter T. Laishley.
 1845.—James Robinson. Connellsville Circuit set off.
 1846.—Henry Palmer, Thomas G. I. Sherwood.
 1847.—Henry Palmer.
 1848.—George Brown. Connellsville made a station.
 1849.—George Brown. Made again a part of Union Circuit.
 1850.—James Hopwood.
 1851.—William M. Betts.
 1852.—William M. Betts.
 1853-54.—Unsupplied.
 1855.—D. D. Hughes.
 1856.—J. R. Tygard.
 1857.—J. M. Mason.
 1858.—Henry Lucas, I. W. Francis.
 1859.—Henry Lucas.
 1860.—William Wragg, A. Hutton.
 1861.—James B. Lucas, A. Hutton.
 1862.—James B. Lucas.
 1863-64.—Henry Palmer.
 1865-66.—Henry Lucas.
 1867.—Zachariah Ragan.
 1868.—Peter T. Conway.
 1869.—C. P. Jordan. Connellsville again made a station.
 1870.—William Reeves.
 1871-73.—William Collier.
 1874-76.—John Gregory.
 1877-81.—A. D. Brown.

The church has at present a membership of one hundred and eighty

DISCIPLES' CHURCH.

This church was organized in Connellsville about the year 1830, under the leadership of Lester L. Norton, Abram Shellenberger, Joseph Herbert, and others, its nucleus being formed by a few persons previously Baptists, but who had become dissenters from the doctrines of that church and adopted the views and teachings of Alexander Campbell, who often preached in Connellsville. Services were first held in private houses, with preaching by James Dorsey, J. B. Pratt, — Young, and others. A stone church building was erected about 1840, on a lot on South Alley donated by Joseph Herbert. It was sold to the Lutherans in 1874, and the present church edifice of the Disciples was built on Pittsburgh (or Church) Street, at a cost of \$10,000. The dedication sermon was preached by Prof. Charles L. Luce, of Bethany College. The church was for several years under the care of Elders Norton, Shellenberger, and Davidson.

Among the preachers who have ministered for the church have been Alexander Campbell, G. D. Benedict, and others. The present minister is the Rev. Mr. Hyatt. The church now has fifty members,

and connected with it is a Sabbath-school of sixty-five scholars, under the superintendency of M. L. Baer.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The organization of this church was effected in 1874, by John Hertz, John Wilhelm, Jacob Siller, Jacob Wenzler, and Christian Snyder. For a time their services were held in Odd-Fellows' Hall, after which the society purchased the building of the Church of the Disciples, on South Alley, which has since been its place of worship. This church, being under the same charge as the church in West Newton, was first served by the Rev. H. J. H. Lempeke, who remained its minister until the summer of 1876, and was then succeeded by the Rev. P. Doerr, the present pastor. The church is composed of Germans and English. Preaching in the German language is had in the morning services of alternate Sabbaths. The membership is now one hundred and fifty. A Sabbath-school of fifty scholars is under charge of Jacob Wenzler, superintendent.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the 30th of October, 1876, the Rev. T. P. Patterson, of Laurel Hill, Rev. A. E. Linn, of Freeport, and Elders Wymer, of West Newton, and Walter T. Brown, of Scottsdale, organized the United Presbyterian Church in Connellsville, with eight constituent members. Services were first held in Armory Hall, Odd-Fellows' Building. In the fall of 1876 two lots of ground on Pittsburgh Street were purchased of Mrs. Dr. Joseph Rogers and Mrs. Henry Blackstone for one thousand dollars, and on these a church edifice of brick has been erected at a cost of about five thousand dollars.

In the spring of 1877 the Rev. A. R. Rankin became pastor, and remained until April, 1878, since which time the church has been without a pastor. It is now ministered to by the Rev. J. A. Brandon as stated supply. The present number of members is thirty-five.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Catholic Church in Connellsville numbered in 1871 one hundred communicants, under the Rev. Robert Waters, who is still the pastor. In that year the Catholics purchased the old Methodist meeting-house (which had been for some years used as a foundry), demolished it, and built on its foundation a new church, which was consecrated by Bishop Dominick in July, 1873. The church has now about eight hundred communicants.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The first written mention of a cemetery ground in Connellsville (except that embodied in the charter when Zachariah Connell donated one acre of land for a public graveyard) is found in the minutes of the Town Council, where it is recorded that on the 17th of April, 1812, it was by that body "Resolved, That

the Grave-Yard be run out, and sufficiently mark'd out;" and on the 10th of July following, the Council made settlement with James Shaw, and issued an order on the treasurer in his favor for \$72 "for fencing the Grave-Yard," which shows that the work had been done before that time. Interments had been made there, however, several years before; and it is recollected by Provance McCormick, Esq., that as early as 1806 the old ground contained quite a number of graves, some having headstones, and others unmarked save by the mounds.

May 29, 1817, the Council "Resolved to appoint a sexton (there having been none previously appointed) for this borough, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the graveyard, keep it in good order, and keep the gate locked, and in case of deceases to dig graves and inter all dead bodies, except those who have been hanged or have committed suicide; such are not to be buried in the graveyard." . . . And Peter Stillwagon, Sr., was appointed sexton.

The location of the old graveyard is between Church Street and Mountain Alley, and adjoining the south side of the public school grounds. Within it are interred the remains of members of most of the old Connellsville families, but it is now neglected and overgrown with brushwood, and seldom used for burials.

The Old Quaker graveyard, embracing about one-fourth of an acre of ground, substantially inclosed by a stone wall, is located on the high bank of the river, in the northwest corner of the borough. It was donated by the Gibson family, Quakers, for the use of that sect. Burials were commenced in it before the year 1800, and nearly as early as those in the ground donated by Mr. Connell. Members of the Gibson, Rogers, and other early Quaker families have been interred within its inclosure. The last burial in this ground was Joseph Paull, son of Col. James Paull.

The Connellsville Hill Grove Cemetery was chartered Dec. 8, 1868, the charter members being John K. Brown, John Johnston, William Cooley, William C. Johnston, Stephen Robbins, John Taylor, Thomas R. Davidson, James C. Cummings, Joseph Johnston, and Thomas W. Watt. The following were elected officers of the association: John K. Brown, president; John Taylor, treasurer; John Johnston, secretary. The cemetery grounds, comprising seventeen acres, were purchased of John Taylor, at \$150 per acre. The location is outside the borough limits, on the north side of the Springfield road leading from Connellsville. The ground was inclosed and laid out in the summer of 1869. It has since been beautified and embellished, and many handsome monuments have been erected in it.

The present (1881) managers of the cemetery are Stephen Robbins, president; John K. Brown, treasurer; Joseph Johnston, secretary; William C. Johnston, P. S. Newmyer, Thomas W. Watt.

The Chestnut Hill Cemetery Association was formed in 1868. On the 9th of October in that year a number of persons, subscribers to the project, met at Odd-Fellows' Hall, when the sum of \$1225 was reported as having been subscribed, and a committee was appointed to examine lands for the cemetery. Two weeks later this committee reported, recommending a lot of fourteen acres lying beyond Rogers' Run, belonging to Mr. S. Freeman, which could be had at \$100 per acre. This they were directed to purchase.

Organization was effected Oct. 30, 1868, by the election of Alfred Witter, president; J. T. McCormick, secretary; Aaron Bishop, treasurer; and a board of directors consisting of A. Witter, L. Lindley, J. Wilhelm, H. L. Shepherd, Thomas M. Fee, J. D. Stillwagon, and Peter Demult. At the same time the name of "The Connellsville Cemetery Company" was adopted, but a few weeks later it was changed to "The Chestnut Hill Cemetery." The association was chartered by the court March 1, 1869. From the land purchased by the association a lot of two and a half acres has since been sold to the Catholics for a cemetery, and a larger lot to Mr. John T. Hogg. The grounds devoted to the purposes of the cemetery have been handsomely laid out and beautified in the modern style, and contain many beautiful and costly memorial stones. The present officers (1881) of the Chestnut Hill Cemetery are J. D. Stillwagon, president; Aaron Bishop, treasurer; J. T. Greenland, secretary; J. D. Stillwagon, J. T. McCormick, Aaron Bishop, J. T. Greenland, Henry Shaw, J. R. Balsley, A. B. Morton, directors.

RAILROADS.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad was chartered in 1837, but so many delays and obstacles were encountered by the company in its construction that it was not until the year 1855 that the line was opened for travel from West Newton to Connellsville. The Fayette County Railroad, connecting with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville, and extending from this borough to Uniontown, was opened for travel between these two points Jan. 1, 1860. The latter road was afterwards leased to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company, and by them to the Baltimore and Ohio, as is more fully mentioned in the general history of the county.

The borough of Connellsville voted the sum of \$100,000 in aid of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road, and bonds to that amount were accordingly issued and delivered. Afterwards the railroad company made a proposition that the borough should pay \$15,000 in lieu of the bonds (which had been hypothecated for that amount), and receive back the entire issue for cancellation. Upon this proposition a number of the wealthy citizens of Connellsville furnished the money, which was paid to the corporation, and the bonds were thereupon returned and cancelled, the citizens who had furnished the money being in due time reimbursed by the borough.

On the 14th of July, 1857, permission was granted by the borough to the railroad company to occupy twelve and one-half feet in width of Water Street next the river, and "to occupy so much of the Public Ground between said Water Street and the river as may be necessary for the laying of additional tracks, and for their convenience in the general conduct of their business as a railroad company." The railroad southeast of Connellsville was opened through to Cumberland in 1871. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville and Fayette County Railroads were leased in December, 1875, to the Baltimore and Ohio Company, by whom they are now run and operated. The Connellsville depot of the Baltimore and Ohio line is on the river front, nearly opposite the foot of North Alley.

OPERATIONS OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD AT CONNELLVILLE.

Connellsville is the headquarters of repairs for the Pittsburgh Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and all supplies for that division are kept at this point. The repair- and car-shops (located just north of the passenger depot) were built and put in operation by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company before the lease of that road to the Baltimore and Ohio, and these have been continued by the latter company since the leasing. Passenger- and freight-cars are built here, and locomotives are repaired and rebuilt. Engine No. 1 of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road is still in service on the Pittsburgh Division, being now numbered 702 of the Baltimore and Ohio. The passenger-car shop is 75 by 120 feet in dimensions, admitting the building of two cars at the same time. The round-house has a capacity for twenty-four locomotives.

About one-fourth of a mile lower down the river and track is the freight-car shop, located on ground donated for the purpose by the Connellsville Mutual Building and Loan Association. The main shop is about 50 by 250 feet in size, with a wing 50 by 125 feet. In this establishment there is in operation a machine for boring joint-blocks, which was invented here, and is the only one of the kind in use in any of the railroad shops of the country. In the yard at this place the company has appliances for manufacturing all the coke required in its operations on the Pittsburgh Division of the road. The number of men employed here is something more than three hundred.

The general office of the division superintendent is at McCoy's Run, on Water Street. The offices of the machinery department and shops are located west of the depot. The officers in charge are Thomas M. King, general superintendent of the division; J. E. Sampsel, master of machinery; G. M. Serpell, master of roads.

The general freight agent at Connellsville is T. D. Turner. The amount of freight on shipments of all kinds over this road, and billed at Connellsville in

each business day in the month of May, 1881, is as follows: \$3815.83, \$4676.23, \$4572.71, \$4811.02, \$2715.51, \$4330.51, \$4897.87, \$2648.46, \$3329.95, \$4462.43, \$2609.94, \$2869.03, \$2842.09, \$2329.03, \$3372.10, \$2402.85, \$1935.48, \$4529.42, \$3699.56, \$3773.70, \$4774.54, \$2673.12, \$4430.79, \$4824.00, \$4162.73, \$2766.82; total for the month, \$94,566.72.

This amount includes freight on coke shipped on the Fayette County branch between Uniontown and Connellsville, and shipments of coal from the gas-coal region. The freights in the month of June, 1881, were less than one-half those of the preceding month, aggregating \$42,963.09. The express business of that month at the Connellsville office amounted to \$1000.

The passenger agent at Connellsville is John A. Armstrong. The monthly receipts from passenger traffic at this station, from August, 1880, to June, 1881, inclusive, were as follows:

Aug., 1880 . . .	\$2505.17	Feb., 1881 . . .	\$1771.65
Sept., " . . .	3237.24	March, " . . .	2648.33
Oct., " . . .	2854.33	April, " . . .	2426.93
Nov., " . . .	2187.61	May, " . . .	2901.35
Dec., " . . .	2880.92	June, " . . .	2727.21
Jan., 1881 . . .	1953.15		

SOUTHWEST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

This road was opened for travel through Connellsville and as far south as Mount Braddock in 1875, and was completed to Uniontown late in the fall of the next year. It is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and is more profitable than any other division of equal length of that company's lines. The following amounts were received at Connellsville from passenger traffic on this road during the first half of the year 1881, viz.:

January	\$1053.15	April	\$1393.52
February	1125.81	May	1317.45
March	1251.66	June	1849.17

Total for six months, \$7990.76.

In the same month the freights at this station were in amount as follows:

January	\$930.07	April	\$2417.81
February	1108.36	May	1791.68
March	2166.18	June	2831.89

Total for six months, \$11,245.99.

Below is given the number of pounds of coke shipped on this road and manifested at Connellsville (being the coke from Pennsville and Davidson's, the last including Moyer's) during the two months ending July 2, 1881:

From May 2d to 7th:

Davidson	6,153,200 lbs.
Pennsville	534,200 "
Total	6,687,400 lbs.

May 9th to 16th:

Davidson	6,577,100 lbs.
Pennsville	869,200 "

Total 7,446,300 lbs.

May 16th to 21st:	
Davidson	5,568,000 lbs.
Pennsville	1,130,400 "
Total	6,698,400 lbs.
May 21st to 28th:	
Davidson	5,991,500 lbs.
Pennsville	924,900 "
Total	6,926,400 lbs.
May 28th to June 4th:	
Davidson	6,045,300 lbs.
Pennsville	854,500 "
Total	6,899,800 lbs.
June 4th to June 11th:	
Davidson	4,761,800 lbs.
Pennsville	299,000 "
Total	5,060,800 lbs.
June 11th to 18th:	
Davidson	5,183,400 lbs.
Pennsville	245,500 "
Total	5,428,900 lbs.
June 18th to 25th:	
Davidson	5,799,100 lbs.
Pennsville	26,600 "
Total	5,825,700 lbs.
June 25th to July 2d:	
Davidson	6,130,600 lbs.
Pennsville	212,400 "
Total	6,343,000 lbs.

Showing an aggregate of fifty-seven million three hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred pounds of coke manifested at Connellsville in two months for shipment over one of its two railroads, and representing the shipments of that product from only two out of the thirty-six stations from which coke is shipped on the Southwest line between Fairchance and Greensburg. From these figures and facts some idea may be had of the magnitude of the coke production and traffic in the region of which Connellsville is the most important centre.

MANUFACTORIES.

THE CONNELLVILLE MACHINE- AND CAR-WORKS.

On the 9th of September, 1865, James McGrath, then foreman of the smith-shops of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at Connellsville, leased from Robert W. Francis for the term of ten years a piece of ground fifty-five by ninety feet, located on North Alley, near Water Street, for the purpose of erecting thereon a machine- and smith-shop. On the 16th of the same month he entered into partnership with Bernard Winslow, and they erected a wooden building thirty by fifty feet, and with three smith-fires and one old lathe, commenced business under the name of McGrath & Winslow. Their manufac-

tures consisted mainly of railroad frogs and switches and oil tools. On the 27th of February, 1866, Winslow sold out to George B. and J. T. McCormick, and the firm-name changed to McGrath, McCormick & Co. On September 1st same year William B. Stout and James B. Caven were taken into the partnership, the firm-name remaining unchanged.

The company now added some new machinery, and began to extend their business. Machine-shops of this kind were until then unknown in this region, and people were slow to believe that machine-work and heavy and difficult forgings could be done at Connellsville, but the senior partner, Mr. McGrath, having served his apprenticeship at the extensive works of Charles C. Delaney, of Buffalo, N. Y., and worked in some of the principal work-shops of the country, soon gave evidence that intricate as well as heavy work could be done here as well as in the cities, and soon the company had more orders than their little shop could accommodate. About this time the coke trade began to assume large proportions, and on account of the scarcity of railroad cars several operators began to provide their own. As these cars, owing to the bad condition of the new road, were being continually wrecked and broken, it became necessary for somebody to repair them, and the firm of McGrath, McCormick & Co. undertook the business. Having no suitable place to erect shops, they obtained privilege from the railroad company to lay a track along the bank of the river, immediately south of the present depot, and there, in the open air, for two years they did all the car repairing for the local coal companies, their carpenter-shop consisting of one end of the body of an old passenger-car, the other end being occupied by the railroad company as a car inspector's office and pattern-shop.

On the 13th of March, 1869, the company succeeded in leasing from P. McCormick the lot adjoining their smith-shop, and immediately erected thereon a small car-shop twenty-five by eighty feet, and began the erection of coke-cars, mine-wagons, and all the various tools used in the making of coke.

On the 1st of May following the remaining partners purchased the interest of George B. McCormick, and changed the name of the company to "The Connellsville Machine and Car Company." Business now increased rapidly, and it soon became necessary to seek a better location and to erect works of much larger capacity. Accordingly, on the 26th of March, 1872, the company purchased from the "Connellsville Mutual Building and Loan Association" a tract of land lying on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at the mouth of Mounts' Creek, about one-quarter of a mile north of their former location. Here, in the year 1872, they erected a car-shop thirty by one hundred and twenty feet, and on May 21, 1873, they purchased additional ground adjoining, and erected a machine- and forging-shop and foundry of the same dimensions as the car-shop. Later other land was

purchased, and the works extended and enlarged to their present dimensions.

On the 1st of October, 1873, the old shops were abandoned, and the machinery removed to the new. At the expiration of the ground lease in 1875 the old car-shop was removed to the adjoining lot, which had then come into the possession of the company, and remodeled into a hardware-store and office.

The larger shops required many new tools, and lathes, planes, boring-mills, punches, drill-presses, steam-hammers, etc., were gradually added, until the works are now as well equipped as any in the country, and give employment to from forty to fifty hands, the products consisting of cars and railroad supplies, and all the various wants of coal, coke, and fire-brick works, mills, furnaces, etc. The partners are all, in some capacity, directly interested in the running of the works, and by careful attention to business have secured the confidence and patronage of the coal and iron operators of the entire Connellsville coke region.

FOUNDRY, MACHINE, AND FORGE-WORKS OF BOYTS, PORTER & CO.

This, the first foundry establishment in Connellsville, was commenced in 1829 by Robert W. Francis and J. J. Anderson, the former of whom continued in the business for almost half a century. Francis & Anderson continued as a firm until 1834, when James and Isaac Francis bought Anderson's interest, and the business was carried on without material change until 1860, when a three-fourths interest was sold to Stauffer & Co. In 1868, Porter Bros. purchased an interest, and the firm became Stauffer, Porter & Co., and so continued till 1876, when Mr. Stauffer died, and his interest was purchased by B. F. Boyts, and the business was conducted under the firm-name of Tennant, Porter, Boyts & Co. until June 8, 1878, when R. W. Francis, the original owner, died, and his interest was purchased by J. M. Du-hane, and Tennant also sold his interest to J. M. Reid, and the firm became, as at present, Boyts, Porter & Co.

On the 28th of January, 1877, the works were destroyed by fire. A temporary building was at once erected, and by the 12th of February following the firm was prepared to fill all orders for castings and machine and forge-work. New permanent buildings were commenced in May of the same year.

It is believed that Boyts, Porter & Co. make a greater variety of castings than any other firm in the State, and the machine-shop and forge department are completely equipped to do machine, forge, and sheet-iron work of every description. In the present year (1881) the manufacture of steam-pumps has been added, and the firm has also given special attention to the manufacture of ore-crushers for silver-mines in Montana, for which large orders have been filled.

AMERICAN STEEL-WORKS.

These works were put in operation about 1866 by J. M. Bailey, Meskimmins, and others, of Pittsburgh.

The company purchased land of D. R. Davidson, adjoining the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas-Coal and Coke Company, and erected thereon a frame building about two hundred by seventy-five feet on the ground, and one story (about thirty feet) high. The operations of the company were not successful, and the business had continued less than a year when it was abandoned. The place and the ruins of the building are still known as the "steel-works," but these and the name are all that remain of an enterprise which was commenced with high hopes of success and the promise of permanent advantage to the growth and prosperity of the borough of Connellsville.

CONNELLSVILLE GAS-WORKS.

The Connellsville and New Haven Gas and Water Company was incorporated March 7, 1871. The corporators were Joseph Johnston, Christopher S. Sherrick, Edward Dean, David Welsh, and Dr. Ellis Phillips. On the 23d of September, 1871, the stockholders met and elected the following-named directors: Joseph Johnston, Edward Dean, Ellis Phillips, David Welsh, John D. Frisbee, J. T. McCormick. The board elected Joseph Johnston, president; John D. Frisbee, treasurer; J. T. McCormick, secretary. On the 31st of July, 1872, a committee appointed for that purpose reported that they had secured a lot of land from the Connellsville Mutual Building and Loan Association on which to erect gas-works. The location chosen for the works is near Mounts' Creek and the Youghiogheny River. A contract was made with Connolly & Taylor to build the works complete and lay all gas-mains ready for use on or before the 1st of November following for \$22,000, which was done, and J. T. McCormick was appointed superintendent of the works. At present (June, 1881) J. D. Frisbee is president, and J. M. Kurtz, secretary, treasurer, and superintendent. One of the objects in view in the formation of the company was to supply the borough with water, which is authorized in the incorporation, and which will doubtless be accomplished in the near future.

CIVIL LIST OF THE BOROUGH OF CONNELLSVILLE.

No official account is found of the officers elected on the 7th of April, 1806, the first election after the incorporation of the borough. From careful examination of the minutes it appears that the following-named persons composed the first Council, viz.: Geo. Mathiot, Caleb Trevor, James Blackstone, James Francis, Charles Williams, David Barnes, Joseph Rogers; Town Clerk, John B. Trevor; Treasurer, Joseph Rogers. The following extracts and lists are from the borough records:

"ANNO INCORPORATIONIS 2dæ. CONSILIUM SEPTIMUM, A.D. 1807."

Members elected on the 6th of April, 1807: James Blackstone, Samuel Trevor, Anthony Banning, James Francis, John Barnhart, William Milford, John Page; High Constable, Au-

drew Ellison; Samuel Trevor having an equal number of votes for burgess and Council, declined serving in the former capacity; of course no choice was made for burgess on that day;¹ J. B. Trevor, town clerk; Joseph Rogers, treasurer.

"CONCILIUM TERTIUM."

1808.—Burgess, James Blackstone; Town Council, Samuel Trevor, Charles Williams, Anthony Banning, James Francis, John Page, Jonas Coalstock, and Daniel Rogers; Town Clerk, John B. Trevor; Treasurer, Joseph Rogers.

1809.—Burgess, Abraham Baldwin; Town Council, Joshua Gibson, George Mathiot, Caleb Trevor, John Lamb, Isaac Meares, Charles Wells, James Lafferty; Town Clerk, J. D. Mathiot; Treasurer, John B. Trevor.

1810.—Burgess, Abraham Baldwin; Town Council, Dr. James Estep, Dr. Robert D. Moore, John Fuller, David Barnes, Daniel Coughenour, Jesse Taylor, Joseph Rogers; Town Clerk, John Lamb; Treasurer, John Page.

1811.—Burgess, John Lamb; Town Council, Daniel Rogers, Caleb Trevor, Elisha Clayton, Charles Williams, David Stewart, James Francis, Richard Hardin; Town Clerk, Joshua Gibson; Treasurer, John Page.

1812.—Burgess, John Lamb; Town Council, Abraham Baldwin, Caleb Trevor, Charles Williams, Otho L. Williams, Daniel Coughenour, James Lafferty, Robert Long; Town Clerk, Joshua Gibson; Treasurer, John Page.

1813.—Burgess, John Lamb; Town Council, Caleb Trevor, Charles Williams, John M. Burdette, Jacob Kuhn, William Kirk, Michael Gilmore, Daniel S. Norton; Town Clerk, Otho L. Williams; Treasurer, Abraham Baldwin.

1814.—Burgess, Daniel S. Norton; Town Council, Joseph Barnett, William Kirk, James Francis, Isaac Meares, Charles Williams, Robert Long, John Fuller; Town Clerk, Otho L. Williams; Treasurer, Abraham Baldwin.

1815.—Burgess, Isaac Meares; Town Council, Elisha Clayton, James Shaw, John M. Burdette, Elijah Crossland, Daniel G. Norton, Hiram Herbert, Robert D. Moore; Town Clerk, David Stewart; Treasurer, Abraham Baldwin.

1816.—Burgess, Isaac Meares; Town Council, William Davidson, George Mathiot, John Lamb, Robert Long, Charles Williams, James Francis, John Heinbaugh; Town Clerk, Jonathan Kurtz; Treasurer, Abraham Baldwin.

1817.—Burgess, Isaac Meares; Town Council, Abraham Baldwin, George Mathiot, Caleb Trevor, Charles Williams, Robert Long, Elijah Crossland, John Adams; Town Clerk, John Boyd; Treasurer, Elisha Clayton.

1818.—Burgess, John Boyd; Town Council, Isaac Meares, Abraham Baldwin, Caleb Trevor, Robert Long, James Francis, Esq., Alexander Johnston, Henry Welty; Town Clerk, William G. Turner; Treasurer, Elisha Clayton.

1819.—Burgess, John Boyd; Town Council, George Mathiot, Henry Welty, Robert Long, John Lamb, Frederick Bierer, Caleb Trevor, William Lytle; Town Clerk, Dr. Charles McLane; Treasurer, Elisha Clayton; Sexton and Inspector of Cordwood, Peter Stillwagon; Dog-killer, Adam Snider.

1820.—Burgess, John Lamb; Town Council, John Fuller, Michael Trump, Richard Crossland, Daniel Coughenour, Timothy Baell, Frederick Bierer, Jesse Taylor; Town Clerk, Charles McLane; Treasurer, Robert D. Moore.

1821.—Burgess, Isaac Meares; Town Council, John Lamb, Michael Gilmore, Robert Long, Samuel Page, Hiram Herbert, Asher Smith, Michael Trump; Town Clerk, Charles McLane; Treasurer, Lester L. Norton.

1822.—Burgess, George Mathiot; Town Council, Abraham Baldwin, Michael Trump, Elisha Clayton, Hiram Herbert, Herman Gebhart, Caleb Trevor, Asher Smith; Town Clerk, Caleb Trevor; Treasurer, Alexander Johnston.

1823.—Burgess, Carlos Alonzo Norton; Town Council, Isaac Meares, Joseph Keepers, Moses McCormick, Theophilus Shepherd, William Mifford, Josiah D. Stillwagon, Samuel Page; Town Clerk, Isaac Meares; Treasurer, Alexander Johnston.

1824.—Burgess, Abraham Baldwin; Town Council, Robert D. Moore, Daniel Rogers, George Mathiot, William Davidson, Henry Welty, Michael Trump, Hiram Herbert; Town Clerk, Isaac Meares; Treasurer, Alexander Johnston.

1825.—Burgess, Abraham Baldwin; Town Council, William Davidson, Asher Smith, William Balsley, Joseph Keepers, George Marietta, Richard Crossland, William Clemens; Town Clerk, William Clemens; Treasurer, Lester L. Norton.

1826.—Burgess, Caleb Trevor; Town Council, Robert Long, Joseph Herbert, Samuel Trevor, Thomas Keepers, James Collins, John B. Stewart, Isaac Taylor; Town Clerk, William Davidson; Treasurer, Josiah Kurtz; Teachers in the Borough School-House, John Fleming and David S. Knox.

1827.—Burgess, Herman Gebhart; Town Council, Andrew Stillwagon, Robert Long, Joseph Trevor, Henry Welty, Michael Trump, George Marietta, William R. Turner; Town Clerk, Joseph Trevor; Treasurer, Josiah Kurtz.

1828.—Burgess, Lester L. Norton; Town Council, Hiram Herbert, Samuel Page, Jonas Coalstock, Wm. Davidson, Herman Gebhart, Thomas Keepers, Richard Crossland; Town Clerk, Joseph Barnett; Treasurer, Josiah Kurtz.

1829.—Burgess, Robert Long; Town Council, Abraham Baldwin, Samuel Page, John W. Phillips, James Collins, Caleb Trevor, William Balsley, William Davidson; Town Clerk, Caleb Trevor; Treasurer, Josiah Kurtz.

1830.—Burgess, John Fuller; Town Council, Joseph Trevor, Joseph Rogers, Valentine Coughenour, Alexander T. Keepers, Henry W. Lewis, George Marietta, Herman Gebhart; Town Clerk, Henry W. Lewis; Treasurer, Henry Blackstone.

1831.—Burgess, Josiah Kurtz; Town Council, Samuel Marshall, Isaac Taylor, John Wilson, Samuel Page, Michael Trump, John B. Boswell, Andrew J. Stillwagon; Town Clerk, Michael B. Moore; Treasurer, Robert Long.

1832.—Burgess, ———; Town Council, John W. Phillips, David Shellenberger, Samuel Marshall, James Collins, Jacob Conrad, Richard Crossland, Samuel McCormick; Town Clerk, Henry W. Lewis; Treasurer, Caleb Trevor.

1833.—Burgess, William Davidson; Town Council, Caleb Trevor, Hiram Herbert, Lester L. Norton, James G. Turner, Josiah Kurtz, William Neal, Valentine Coughenour; Town Clerk, Henry W. Lewis; Treasurer, Joseph Herbert.

1857.—Burgess, Joseph Johnston; Town Council, Samuel Crossland, John Fuller, Jonathan Enos, Joseph Trump, N. C. McCormick, Bateman Goe; Town Clerk, R. M. Murphy.

1858.—Burgess, Joseph Johnston; Town Council, Joseph Trump, Jonathan Enos, H. B. Goe, N. C. McCormick, John Fuller, Stephen Robins; Town Clerk, R. M. Murphy.

1859.—Burgess, R. M. Murphy; Town Council, H. B. Goe, N. C. McCormick, John Fuller, Stephen Robins, T. R. Davidson, Lutellus Lindley; Town Clerk, Joseph Johnston.

1860.—Burgess, John K. Brown; Town Council, John Fuller, Stephen Robins, Lutellus Lindley, Joseph Herbert, Jonathan Enos, Stephen McBride; Town Clerk, Joseph Johnston; Treasurer, H. B. Goe.

¹ An election was called on the 25th July, and James Blackstone, Jr., was elected burgess, and James Leonard high constable in place of Ellison, removed.

² No records can be found covering the period from 1833 to 1857.

- 1861.—Burgess, Abraham Gallantine; Councilmen, Lutellus Lindley, Joseph Herbert, Jonathan Enos, Stephen McBride, John Fuller, Samuel Freeman; Clerk, Joseph Johnston.
- 1862.—Burgess, Benjamin Pritchard; Councilmen, Jonathan Enos, Stephen McBride, John Fuller, Samuel Freeman, Joseph Herbert, Lutellus Lindley; Clerk, Joseph Johnston.
- 1863.—Burgess, Benjamin Pritchard; Councilmen, John Fuller, Samuel Freeman, Joseph Herbert, Lutellus Lindley, John D. Frisbee, John Kilpatrick; Clerk, Joseph Johnston.
- 1864.—Burgess, James N. Walker; Councilmen, Joseph Herbert, L. Lindley, John D. Frisbee, John Kilpatrick, Joseph Trump, Samuel Page; Clerk, Joseph Johnston.
- 1865.—Burgess, James N. Walker; Council, John D. Frisbee, John Kilpatrick, Joseph Trump, Samuel Page, Joseph Herbert, John Crossland; Clerk, Joseph Johnston.
- 1866.—Burgess, Thomas M. Fee; Council, Samuel Page, John Cooley, Joseph Herbert, John Greenland, David Connell, Joseph Keepers; Clerk, Joseph T. McCormick.
- 1867.—Burgess, R. T. Galloway; Council, James Herbert, John Greenland, David Connell, Joseph Keepers, Josiah Kurtz, J. W. Coulter; Clerk, J. T. McCormick.
- 1868.—Burgess, Samuel J. Cox.
- 1869.—Burgess, Samuel J. Cox; Council, Robert B. Cox, David Welsh, Jonathan Enos, Henry N. Stillwagon, John Kilpatrick, James McGrath, Samuel Freeman; Clerk, J. T. McCormick.
- 1870.—Burgess, Samuel J. Cox; Council, John Kilpatrick, Jonathan Enos, William Hannum, John Beatty, John R. Murphy, John D. Frisbee, John McGrath; Clerk, Joseph T. McCormick; Treasurer, John D. Frisbee.
- 1871.—Burgess, Benjamin Pritchard; Council, James Johnston, John D. Frisbee, Edward Dean, Joshua Vance, Samuel Page, Peter Martin, Joseph Marietta; Town Clerk, Joseph T. McCormick; Treasurer, John D. Frisbee.
- 1872.—Burgess, Benjamin Frankinberger; Council, Joshua M. Duchaine, Christian Snider, John D. Frisbee, Benjamin F. Baer, John Kilpatrick, George W. Foust; Town Clerk, Joseph T. McCormick; Treasurer, Provance McCormick.
- 1873.—Burgess, Benjamin Frankinberger; Council, Dr. John R. Nickel, Jonathan Enos, David Mahoney, Henry Shaw, James Cunningham, S. P. S. Franks; Clerk, David Barnes; Treasurer, Josiah Kurtz.
- 1874.—Burgess, Benjamin Frankinberger; Town Council, Dr. John R. Nickel, James Cunningham, S. P. L. Franks, George W. Stillwagon, Joseph Marietta, Jacob M. Llewellyn; Town Clerk, David Barnes; Treasurer, Josiah Kurtz.
- 1875.—Burgess, James E. Stillwagon; Town Council, James C. Calhoun, David L. Walker, M. B. Stouffer, W. Kilpatrick, Thomas Adams, Samuel Hefley; Town Clerk, Lee H. Walker.
- 1876.—Burgess, Joseph F. Torry; Town Council, David Blackburn, Joseph T. McCormick, James Cunningham, Henry Porter, John T. Hedrick, Joseph Johnston; Town Clerk, Isaac M. Newcomer; Treasurer, Josiah Kurtz.
- 1877.—Burgess, J. Emmett Stillwagon; Town Council, Joseph Johnston, Joseph T. McCormick, Thomas V. Edmonds, Provance Buttermore, James McGrath, John T. Hedrick; Town Clerk, Henry Page; Treasurer, Lester P. Norton.
- 1878.—Burgess, Benjamin Pritchard; Town Council, Joseph T. McCormick, Provance Buttermore, Thomas V. Edmonds, Hugh Stillwagon, George Enos, Peter J. Stouffer; Town

Clerk, Henry Page; Treasurer, L. P. Norton; Attorney, P. S. Newmeyer; Borough Engineer, Samuel M. Foust.

1879.—Burgess, Joseph Johnston; Town Council, Hugh Stillwagon, Rockwell Marietta, Chris. Balsley, William Hannam, Joseph M. Kurtz, Lloyd Johnston; Clerk, Henry Page; Treasurer, Lester P. Norton.

1880.—Burgess, Joseph Johnston; Council, J. T. McCormick, James McGrath, H. B. Balsley, J. R. Balsley, J. W. Rutter, William Hannam; Clerk, Samuel M. Foust; Treasurer, Lester P. Norton.

1881.—Burgess, John Kurtz; Council, Lloyd Johnston, Henry Wickham, B. F. Boyts, E. Dunn, J. H. Purdy, W. S. Hood; Clerk of Council, J. S. McCaleb; Treasurer, Lester P. Norton.

THE TOWNSHIP.

Connellsville township lies on the east and north-east side of the Youghiogheny River, extending from the stream back into the mountains. The river forms its southern as also all of its western boundary, except where for a short distance at its northern end it joins the township of Tyrone, and excepting also that part where the borough lies between it and the river. On the north and north-northeast it joins Bulskin township, and on the east and southeast it is bounded by Springfield. Next to the Youghiogheny, its largest and most important stream is Mounts' Creek, which enters the river just below the borough. The population of the township by the census of 1880 was thirteen hundred and sixty-six.

The earliest inhabitant of any part of the territory now comprised in Connellsville township was Providence Mounts, who came before 1772,² and settled on a tract of four hundred acres of land lying on the Youghiogheny River, and extending from Broad Ford to, and a considerable distance up, Mounts' Creek, which stream received its name from him. On this tract he built his log house and erected a mill, at which he also carried on wool-carding. At the time of his death, in or about 1782, he had received no warrant for the tract on which he settled more than ten years before. It was afterwards warranted and surveyed to his son Abner, Sept. 7, 1786. Providence Mounts left a will, devising property to his sons, Caleb, Joshua, Jesse, Asa, and Abner. These emigrated to Kentucky, and the property passed into possession of Stewart H. Whitehill, and in 1826 was purchased by Alexander Johnston.

Next south of Mounts' tract, on the Youghiogheny, was that of William McCormick, whose very early settlement has been mentioned in the history of the borough of Connellsville.

Above the borough and in the southeast part of the township, at a place which afterwards became known as "Trump's Hollow," settled John Trump, son of Henry Trump, who located farther to the southeast,

¹ Two elections were held this year under different authority; both were declared null and void. The court ordered a new election for Burgess in September. In March, 1869, by direction of court, election was held.

² His name is found in the assessment rolls for that year of Bedford County (which then embraced all that is now Fayette), in the township of Tyrone, which at that time comprehended all of the present township of Connellsville and a large extent of surrounding country.

near the mouth of Indian Creek, in what is now the township of Springfield. John Trump, at his settlement in what is now Conneltsville township, erected a small saw-mill, but never gave much attention to running it. He spent most of his time in hunting deer, bears, and bees, having usually a large number of swarms of bees, and selling a good deal of honey. He lived a very secluded life, the greater part of which was spent in hunting. Mr. Joshua Gibson says he was personally acquainted with John Trump for more than fifty years, and in all that time never saw him but twice in the borough of Conneltsville. He died since the year 1875, at his home in Trump's Hollow, at the age of seventy-two years. Michael Trump, a brother of John, settled in Conneltsville borough, where he lived for many years, and died there. He was a good millwright and carpenter, and a highly respected citizen.

John Gibson came from Chester County, Pa., in 1793, and was concerned with Isaac Meason and Moses Dillon in the erection of the old Union Furnace, in Dunbar township. In 1795 he removed with his wife, his sons, Thomas, Joseph, Joshua, and James, and his daughter Elizabeth,¹ to the McCormick tract, a portion of which (about ninety-two acres) he had purchased, where now are the ruins of the stone mill on the river. Here he built a stone house on the bank of the river, also a grist-mill, saw-mill, rolling- and slitting-mill, and nail-shop, having a tilt-hammer in operation. All these buildings are now in ruins, except the stone house, which is owned by the railroad company.

Of the sons of John Gibson, James died while a young man, at the old stone house; Thomas lived in the south part of the township, where Joshua Gibson (Joseph's son) now lives. He was interested in the Mount Etna Furnace, and had a saw-mill and large landed property both in Conneltsville and in the State of Ohio. Joshua (son of John Gibson) was drowned at the Yough Forge in 1808. Joseph was concerned with his brothers in their various enterprises, and was the owner of the land where is now Gibsonville.

Joseph Page, a native of New Jersey, emigrated to Fayette County in 1801, and on the 26th of October in that year purchased of Zachariah Connell the tract of three hundred and two acres called "Confidence," which had been warranted to John Mugger Dec. 20, 1773, and which passed from Mugger through the hands of John Vandoren to Connell. On that tract, where Joshua Gibson now lives, stands an old mill, built by the Pages. In the erection of this old mill, Noah Miller was the millwright, and his two sons were his assistants. The race, one-fourth of a mile in length, was dug by James Rogers.

The sons of Joseph Page were Jonathan, John,

Samuel, Joseph, and William. Jonathan was a shoemaker, and lived in the house still standing near Joshua Gibson's. He removed to the borough of Conneltsville, where he followed his occupation (shoemaker), and where he died. His daughter Rebecca married D. S. Knox, well known to the citizens of Conneltsville and Brownsville. She is still living, and resides at Brownsville, as does also her sister, Miss Mary Page.

Samuel Page (son of Joseph) purchased his father's property July 5, 1814, and in 1815 purchased the tavern stand known as the Banning House, in Conneltsville, and lived there many years. His son, Henry Page, still lives in Conneltsville. A daughter of Samuel married William Templeton, of Brady's Bend, Pa. Another daughter married John C. Beeson, of Uniontown. Joseph Page (son of Joseph) lived and died in New Jersey. William married a daughter of Zachariah Connell, and removed to the West.

Jacob Buttermore, with his brothers, Peter and George, were early settlers in Conneltsville. The two former lived on Mounts' Creek. George's location was on the Mount Pleasant road. They were farmers and teamsters, in the latter capacity working at the hauling of goods between Conneltsville and Pittsburgh.

William Glenn came from Ireland, and settled in the vicinity of the old Etna Furnace. He was killed at or near that place in 1830, by a fall from the frame of a house. He had two sons, Nathaniel and William, the latter of whom emigrated to Kentucky. Nathaniel lived at the furnace, and worked there and at the other works in the vicinity nearly all his life. He is still living, about two miles east of Conneltsville, near McCoy's Spring, at about the age of eighty-one years.

Azariah Davis lived in the mountains, about five miles southeast of Conneltsville borough. He was employed at the salt-works that were built by Isaac Meason in 1810-11. He lived to an advanced age, but moved away from the place in his later years. He was a blacksmith by trade, and was celebrated in all this section of country as a rapid and untiring pedestrian.

John Lemon, from Cecil County, Md., settled here at an early day. He worked as a foundryman nearly all his life, and died on the furnace lands. He was noted as a man of extraordinary memory.

James Carr, an Irishman, was an early settler. He was an ore-digger. In his later years he moved to a new location on the Allegheny River, where he lived till his death, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and five years.

An early settler named Langebaugh lived in the mountains, about two miles southeast of Conneltsville borough, in a "Hollow" which still carries his name. He was a mighty hunter. Little or nothing is known of the time of his settlement or when he died.

¹ His brother, Nathaniel Gibson, also came to Fayette County and settled at Little Falls, where he built a furnace and forge. He afterwards moved into Conneltsville borough, where he carried on a mill several years, and then removed to Ohio, where he died.

"Actora Tom," a man part negro and part Indian, was well known in Connellsville township in the years that succeeded the close of the last war with Britain. He was a worker in the forges, and had the reputation of being the strongest man west of the Alleghenies. It was said of him that he could carry two forge-hammers at once, one under each arm, each weighing fully six hundred pounds; run an arm through the eye of each hammer; and that he could, and did, throw a fifty-six-pound weight over the drum-beam of the forge (about fourteen feet high) by the power of his little finger alone.

Amos Pritchard was a forge-man in Connellsville township. Afterwards he removed across the Youghiogheny, and died in Dunbar, at the old forge on Dunbar Creek. Maj. Benjamin Pritchard, of Connellsville, was his son.

John Reist¹ was an early settler in the township. He was a farmer, fisherman, and ferryman. He was living at Broad Ford at about the beginning of the present century, and remained there for many years. He had a small plat of land cleared, and his log dwelling stood on the bank where is now the pump-house of the railroad company. This was afterwards replaced by a stone house. Below it lay the large canoe, or "dug-out," on which he ferried passengers to and fro across the Youghiogheny. He also had an oil-mill, which was in operation as late as 1823.

Mr. Joshua Gibson recollects the following-named persons as having been among the early inhabitants of the township, viz.:

Robert Dunsmore, worked at the Yough Forge.

John Kirk, worked in the oil-mill.

Alexander McDowell, forge-man.

James St. John, forge-man.

James Richie, forge-carpenter.

Thomas and William Baylis, forge-men.

George Speelman and Daniel Jones, forge-men.

John Shoup and John Shoup, Jr., millers at forge-mill.

Jacob Summers, here about 1795, worked in Gibson's rolling- and slitting-mill.

John English and Aaron Merryman, worked in rolling-mill.

Barney Call, rolling-mill man and blacksmith, died in the army.

Levi McCormick, rough-carpenter.

Aaron Thorp, a very tall man, worked in rolling-mill.

Moses Thorp, worked in rolling-mill.

William Waugh, here as early as 1800, worked at making wrought nails many years.

Samuel Gibson, miller at John Gibson's mill, below Connellsville borough.

John Barnhart, an old resident, lived near steel-works.

Samuel Alling, early settler, shoemaker.

James Robbins, stone-mason, a great hunter.

Aaron Robbins, bricklayer and fisherman.

— Tillard, tavern-keeper on the mountain, three miles east of Connellsville borough.

John and Martin Stouffer carried on a little grist-mill on the Youghiogheny, a mile below the borough, which in dry times did grinding for a large section of country. It was in operation in 1823, but how long it continued in use is not known. It fell into decay, and was never rebuilt.

Following is a list of taxables in Connellsville township (including the borough) in 1823, the year in which the township was set off from Bullsken:

John Adams.	John Davis.
William Andrews.	Ezra Davis.
Eli Abrahams.	John Eicher.
Samuel Alling.	Joseph Freestone.
William Abing.	Ezekiel Foot.
Thomas Asley.	John Fairchild.
Jacob Buttermore.	John Fuller.
Peter Buttermore.	James Francis.
George Buttermore.	Azel Freeman.
Francis Barclay.	Gebhart & Smith.
Daniel Balsley.	Herman Gebhart.
John Barnhart.	Pennel Garret.
William Balsley.	Michael Gilmore.
David Barnes.	Thos. and Jos. Gibson's heirs.
Pennell Beale.	John Gibson.
Thomas Beatty.	Samuel Gibson.
Timothy Buel.	John Hinebaugh.
Frederick Bierer.	Hiram Herbert.
Stephen Bishop.	William Hawk.
Esther Balsley.	Stoddart Huntley.
George Balsley.	Daniel Harshman.
James Bartholt.	John Iliff.
Mahlon Broomhall.	John Imell.
Robert Bail.	William Jervis.
Abraham Baldwin.	Stewart Johnston.
John Boyd.	Alexander Johnston.
William Brown.	John Jones.
John Cofman.	Thomas Jarrett.
William Clemens.	Daniel Jones.
Elisha Clayton.	Baker Johnston's exr's.
Abraham Clayton.	Thomas Johnston.
Elijah Crossland.	Roger Johnston.
Richard Crossland.	Joseph Keepers.
Valentine Coughenour.	Alexander Keepers.
Thomas Cumberland.	Sarah Keepers.
Henry Collins.	William Kirk.
Zephaniah Carter.	Samuel Keepers.
William Clements.	Wm. Kiskader.
Jonas Coalstock.	James Kerr.
Hugh Cameron.	Gustavus Kells.
Elijah Correll.	Thomas Kilpatrick.
Daniel Coughenour.	Cunningham Kithcart.
Rachel Clayton.	Michael Lore.
Margaret Connell.	John Lamb.
Charles McClane.	Susan Lamb.
Adms. of Zachariah Connell.	Joshua Lamb.
William Davidson.	George Lane.
Jonathan Dewet.	Mary Long.
Dempsey & Work.	William Lytle.
Robert Dougherty.	Adam Laws.

¹ This man's name is found variously spelled in the records and elsewhere, viz.: Reist, Rist, Riste, Reis, Rise, Riset, and Rice.

William Larriemer.
 Robert Long.
 John Lemon.
 Provance McCormick.
 George Martin.
 Andrew McCloy.
 Samuel McMichael.
 Robert D. Moore.
 George Mathiot.
 Henry Marshall.
 Wm. T. McCormick.
 Charles McClane.
 Isaac Mears.
 George Marietta.
 Moses McCormick.
 Robert McGuire.
 James McBride.
 Alexander McDonald.
 Edward McCormick.
 William Mifford.
 James Moody.
 David Mitso.
 Jacob Mitso.
 Archibald McHenry.
 Niel McHenry.
 Isaac Menson.
 William Noland.
 James Noble.
 Uriah Newcomer.
 Lester L. Norton.
 Ann Norton.
 Peter Newmyer.
 C. A. Norton.
 Daniel T. Norton.
 John Orbin.
 William O'Neill.
 Samuel Parker.
 Clayton Passmore.
 Samuel Page.
 John Page.
 George Piper.
 Jonathan Page.
 Henry Peters.
 Amos Pritchard.
 John Reist.
 Conrad Reist.
 Jacob Reist.
 John Reist, Jr.
 John Reist.
 Susan Rotruck.
 Daniel Rogers.
 Daniel & Joseph Rogers.
 D. & J. Rogers & Walker.
 David Reedy.
 Joseph Rogers.
 John Robins.
 James Robins.
 Aaron Robins.
 James Richie.
 Asher Smith.
 David Smith.
 Theophilus Shepherd.
 James Stafford.
 William Stafford.
 Adam Snider.
 Jacob Smith.
 Henry Smith.
 Henry Smith, Jr.
 Christian Shallenberger.
 Isaac Shallenberger.
 John and Martin Stauffer.
 Peter Stillwagon, Jr.
 John Shallenberger.
 Peter Stillwagon.
 Josiah D. Stillwagon.
 John Stillwagon.
 Andrew Stillwagon.
 Asa Smith.
 George Sloan.
 Jacob Stewart, administrator
 of Wm. McCormick.
 Jacob Stewart.
 John Stewart.
 John Slonaker.
 Conrad Scheges.
 John Salyards.
 Stephen Smith.
 Stephen Smith, ex. of C. Wood-
 ruff.
 Jacob Sipe.
 Thomas Shields.
 Henry Strickler.
 James Shaw.
 Clement Sawyer.
 John M. Sims.
 James Shaw, Jr.
 Samuel Snowden.
 William Stillwagon.
 William Salyards.
 Christopher Sleesman.
 Jacob Sumers.
 Michael Trump.
 William R. Turner.
 William G. Turner.
 Samuel & Sarah Trevor.
 Samuel Trevor.
 Joseph Trevor.
 Trevor & Clayton.
 Isaac Taylor.
 Joseph Torrence.
 Thomas Taylor.
 Jesse Taylor.
 Caleb Trevor.
 Sarah Tillard.
 Blanche Tillard.
 Roberts Tillard.
 John Trump.
 Jacob and John Wiland.
 Peter White.
 Henry White.
 Stewart H. Whitehill.
 Henry Welty.
 David Weymer.
 John Williams.
 Benjamin Wells.
 Otho L. Williams.
 William William.
 Samuel G. Wurts.
 Adam Wilson.

ERECTION OF CONNELLVILLE TOWNSHIP.

At the March term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette County in 1822, Isaac Meason, Moses Vance, and Thomas Boyd were appointed commissioners "to enquire into the expediency of dividing Bullskin township, and forming a new township out of part thereof, to be called Connellsville township." At the October sessions in the same year this committee reported to the court "that in pursuance of said order (made by the court at the March sessions), and approving of the propriety of dividing said township, they have divided the same agreeably to the annexed diagram of the courses and distances and natural boundaries, viz.: Beginning on the bank of the Yough River, below the Broad Ford, at the mouth of Reist's Run; thence up Reist's Run to the mouth of Newcomer's Run; thence up Newcomer's Run to a perpendicular fall in said run at the mouth of Abraham Newcomer's lane, which said runs are the present division line between Bullskin and Tyrone townships; thence south 44°, east 366 perches to the middle of Mounts' Creek in Whitehill's meadow; thence up Mounts' Creek to the mouth of White's mill-run, alias Laurel Lick Run; thence up the last-named run to the mouth of Yellow Spring Run at the Connellsville and Berlin new State road; thence along the middle of said road to Salt Lick township line; thence southwardly along the Salt Lick township line to the Yough River; thence down said river to the place of beginning; which said courses and distances and natural boundaries as above set forth will comprise Connellsville township." This report of the commissioners was approved and confirmed by the court, which thereupon ordered the erection of Connellsville township, to comprise the territory embraced within the boundaries established by the commissioners and described as above in their report.

LIST OF TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The following is an incomplete list (but the best that can be obtained) of the justices of the peace, assessors, and auditors of Connellsville township from its erection to the present time.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

* Until 1840 this township with Bullskin and Tyrone formed a district for the election of justices, and the names here given down to and including 1837 are those of residents of Connellsville township who were elected to that office in the district above mentioned, viz.:

1824, March 17. Hugh Torrence.	1835, Dec. 9. Thomas S. Kilpatrick.
1829, April 20. Herman Gebhart.	1837, May 4. Matthew Wray.
1831, Aug. 16. Henry W. Lewis.	1840. Henry Detwiler.
1832, June 8. Abraham Pershing.	Thomas S. Kilpatrick.
1835, Feb. 23. William S. Cannon.	1845. Hiram Herbert.
	Isaac W. Francis.
	1850. Joshua Gibson.
	David Sherboudy.
	1855. George Swank.

1855. Robert Wilson.	1863-64. George Swank.
1856. Isaac W. Francis.	1867. Noble C. McCormick.
1859. John Mills.	1872. S. C. Leightliter.
George Swank.	1873. John Freeman.
1860. Isaac Gilmore.	1876. Jacob S. Heltebran.
Samuel Shuman.	1879. Herman P. Gray.
1861. George Swank.	1880. Richard Campbell.
1862. Samuel Long.	1881. John Freeman.

ASSESSORS.

1822. George Buttermore.	1857-58. Jesse Smith.
1823. M. A. Ross.	1859-60. Philo Norton.
1834. J. Conrad.	1861. Jesse Smith.
J. Anderson.	1862-63. Hiram Herbert.
William Neal.	1864. Jesse Smith.
1825. Josiah Kurtz.	1865. Hiram Herbert.
James G. Turner.	1866. George Nicholson.
William S. Cannon.	1867. John Kurtz.
1840. John Boyd.	1868-69. George B. Shaffer.
1841. John L. Means.	1870. Jesse Smith.
1842-43. William B. Eley.	James Stimml.
1844-46. Samuel Parker.	1874. S. C. Leightliter.
1847. Isaac Francis.	1875. Strickler Stacy.
1848-50. John Greenland.	1876. Sinclair Stacy.
1851-52. Henry Gibson.	1877. Thomas Moreland.
1853. Isaac W. Francis.	1878. Jacob Pierce.
1854. Philo Norton.	1879. Jacob Pierce.
1855. Thomas Buttermore.	1880. George Washabaugh.
1856. Philo Norton.	1881. George W. Nicholson.

AUDITORS.

1822. George Buttermore.	1854. John Boyd.
1823. M. A. Ross.	1856. Michael Bramon.
1834. J. Conrad.	1857. Clayton Herbert.
J. Anderson.	1858. Hiram Herbert.
William Neal.	1859-60. George S. Buttermore.
1825. Josiah Kurtz.	1861. Hiram Herbert.
James G. Turner.	1862-63. Jesse Smith.
William S. Cannon.	1864. Samuel Long.
1840. Samuel Marshall.	1865. John R. Murphy.
Joseph Trump.	1866. Hiram Herbert.
George White.	1867. George S. Buttermore.
John Johnston.	1868. Jesse Smith.
1841. Noble C. McCormick.	1869. Stephen Robbins.
1842. Robert Torrence.	1870. Samuel Leightliter.
1843. Isaac Munson.	1873. Jesse Smith.
1844. John Greenland.	1874. William Boyd.
1845. Noble C. McCormick.	1875. Thomas Buttermore.
1846. Thomas S. Kilpatrick.	1876. James Campbell.
1848. Noble C. McCormick.	1877. John Freeman.
1849. William McCrary.	Samuel N. Long.
1850. Josiah Stillwagon.	1879. Thomas Gregg.
1851. Daniel R. Davidson.	1880. Michael D. Kerr.
1852. Hiram Herbert.	1881. Strickler Stacy.
1853. William L. Collins.	

SCHOOLS.

Until the year 1852 the township and borough of Connellsville were districted in common, and prior to 1834 the schools at which the children of the township received the rudiments of education were chiefly taught in the borough. In that year the law was passed establishing the system of free common schools, and by the operation of that law, granting public money for purposes of education, additional

schools were opened in Connellsville as elsewhere in other townships. In conformity to the requirements of the law the Fayette County Court, at the January term of 1835, appointed William Davidson and Henry W. Lewis school directors of the township. In March of the same year a township election was held, resulting in the choice of Valentine Coughenour and James G. Turner as school directors. On the 14th of September following these directors reported to the treasurer of the county that they had complied with the requirements of the law. The amount of money then apportioned to the township from the State funds was \$88.17½, and the amount from the county for school purposes, \$176.35; total, \$264.52½.

From the records of the school directors of the township of Connellsville, commencing in 1848 (none earlier having been found), are given the following extracts having reference to the schools of that time:

Oct. 2, 1848, the directors "*Resolved* to rent an extra house for the use of the schools." March 30, 1849, a committee was appointed to make an estimate of the cost of a brick school-house sixty feet long, twenty-two feet wide, and eight feet high, for the use of two schools. The question of building the house was submitted to the voters at a meeting held on the 12th of May following, and was decided in the negative, thirty-seven to thirteen.

Notwithstanding this negative vote the directors, on the 30th of May, directed the secretary to give notice that a contract would be let June 30th for building a school-house. The contract was so let to John Shellenberger for \$556. On the 7th of July, 1849, a protest by a large number of the inhabitants of the township against building the school-house on the public grounds adjoining the graveyard (in the borough); "and," proceeds the record, "as the situation had been recommended by persons living in the vacant districts, and as the people were for several months fully aware of the designs of the board to build upon the said ground, and no opposition having been shown until after the sale for building the said house, and as no suitable situation for building can be had in the vacant districts, Therefore be it *Resolved*, That the present board have nothing to do with the matter. John Taylor, Secretary."

On the 30th of October, 1849, David Barnes, J. D. Stillwagon, and James Mitchell were examined and passed as teachers. At that time, besides the three schools in the borough, two other schools were taught in the township, viz., at the school-house near Bradford's and at the Narrows. Eight teachers were then employed in the five schools of the township (including those of the borough).

In September, 1850, David Barnes was in charge of School No. 2, and Joseph Shoemaker of the Bradford School. On the 5th of October following J. D. Stillwagon was appointed to School No. 1, Joseph T. McCormick to the North Bend School, and Mrs. Margaret Collins to the Clayton School. The wages then paid

to male teachers were twenty dollars per month, and to females twelve dollars and fifty cents.

In October, 1851, Jane Cramer was appointed teacher in the Narrows school-house, and Margaret Collins was given charge of the small school in the Ratcliff house. In this year School No. 2 and the North Bend School were graded. From the 5th of April following, the schools of the township and those of the borough were under separate directions, the borough being formed into a separate and independent district.

After the separation of the borough from the township in school matters, the township contained four school-houses and supported the same number of schools. In 1854, David Barnes taught in the North Bend school-house, Joseph Hale in the Snyder house, George Gregg in the Gibson house, and — Halpin in the school-house at the Narrows. In November, 1855, James Whaley was placed in charge of the Gibson School, J. D. Stillwagon of the North Bend School, and Joseph Cramer of the school at the Narrows. No school was taught in the Bradford school-house during the succeeding winter season.

The Gibson school-house lot was sold in July, 1857. In that year only two schools were taught in the township, viz., at the Narrows and at North Bend, Jesse Smith teaching at the former place and W. McDowell at the latter.

The township now comprises three school districts, viz.: White Rock, the Narrows, and Rock Ridge. Number of school-houses, schools, and teachers of each, three; number of pupils, three hundred; value of school property in township, three thousand dollars.

Following is a list, as nearly as can be ascertained, of school directors elected in Connellsville township since 1853, no names of school directors being found in election returns of the township prior to that date:

1853. Henry Gibson. Daniel R. Davidson.	1865. Stephen Robbins. Jesse Smith.
1854. Hiram Snyder. William Dennison. John Buttermore.	Samuel Long. George B. McCormick.
1855. A. Huntly. John Buttermore.	1866. Jesse Smith. Robert Beatty.
1856. Thomas Buttermore. John Grass. George B. McCormick.	1867. John Taylor. Samuel Long.
1857. Peter Stillwagon. Samuel Long. George Swank, Jr.	1868. Stephen Robbins. George B. McCormick. Peter De Muth.
1858. John Taylor. George B. McCormick.	1869. Jesse Smith. John Covert.
1859. Asa Huntley. William Eccles.	1870. Stephen Robbins. John Buttermore. Boston Bowers.
1860. Philo Norton. Peter Stillwagon.	1873. David Blackburn. Joseph Sisson.
1862. Stephen Robbins. Isaac Gilmore.	1874. Isaac French. George B. McCormick. Jesse Smith.
1863. Philo Norton. George W. Stillwagon.	James S. Dravoo.
1864. John Taylor. George B. McCormick.	1875. Jacob S. Hilterbran. Jacob May. James Means.

1876. Samuel C. Leighter.
George W. Nicholson.
1877. Strickler Stacy.
George B. Shaffer.
1878. Jacob May.
George Swank.

1879. Albert Nicholson.
Stewart Durbin.
Jacob Wildey.
1880. Jeremiah Loomis.
Thomas Loudon.
Nathan McPherson.
1881. Henry Blackstone.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The old "Rogers Paper-Mill," the earliest manufacturing establishment within the territory now comprised in the township of Connellsville, was erected in 1810 by Daniel and Joseph Rogers, of Connellsville, and Zadoc Walker, of Uniontown. Its location was on the right bank of the Youghiogheny River, a short distance above the present village and railroad station of Gibsonville. The "Pittsburgh Almanac" for 1812 says, "D. and J. Rogers erected lately a Paper-Mill on the Youghiogheny River above Connellsville." The Messrs. Rogers and Walker were succeeded in the proprietorship of the mill by D. S. Knox, M. Lore, and John Scott, who, as a firm, continued the manufacture of paper until March 21, 1836, when the business was closed and the firm dissolved, its affairs being wound up by D. S. Knox.

The paper manufactured at this mill was of very superior quality, caused, as it was said, by the clearness and purity of the water which was used, that of the Youghiogheny River. The product of the mill was shipped by the boat-load to New Orleans and other points on the lower river. The business done here, both by the original proprietors and by Mr. Knox and his partners (but particularly by the latter firm), was very large, and quite a little village grew up in the vicinity of the mill. Only an old stone house and a mass of ruins now remain to show the location of the once prosperous manufactory and the neighboring dwellings.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas-Coal and Coke Company's Works are located on the railroad at Davidson's Station, north of the borough limits, on a tract of about four hundred acres of land purchased of Daniel R. Davidson and Faber & Miskimmens, of Pittsburgh.

About 1856, Norton, Faber & Miskimmens commenced operations at this place, and had sunk a shaft about eighty feet in depth when circumstances compelled a suspension of the work. Norton sold out his share to the two other partners, whose interest was afterwards purchased by the company as above mentioned.

The company was organized about 1860, with a capital of \$300,000. Having purchased the Davidson lands and the Faber & Miskimmens interest, they commenced work at once, sunk a shaft, and built and put in operation forty coke-ovens, which number was increased by John H. Dravo, who took charge in 1868. The business has been successful from the beginning. The shaft is 150 feet in depth, with drifts (one a mile

in length) tending towards the surface. Tenant-houses and a store are connected with the works. The company has now 295 ovens, and the extent of its operations may be judged from the amount of coke shipped, as shown in the railroad statistics embraced in the history of Connellsville borough. The works are under charge of Charles Davidson, manager. The directors of the company are James M. Bailey, president; John F. Dravo, secretary and treasurer; Alexander Bradley, William Van Kirk, Richard Grey, and Daniel R. Davidson, of Beaver, Pa.

The Overholt Distillery, located on the bank of the Youghiogheny at Broad Ford, and widely known and famed for the high grade of its product, was erected and put in operation by Abraham Overholt in the year 1853. At that time it had a capacity to distil one hundred bushels of grain per day. Soon after the starting of the establishment Mr. Overholt took in as partners his two sons, Henry and Jacob. The latter died while a member of the firm, and in 1865, Henry Overholt sold out his interest, and A. O. Tinstman became a partner with Abraham Overholt. In 1867 the present distillery building was erected. It is four full stories high, with attics, and sixty-six by one hundred and twelve feet on the ground, with two wings twenty-five by twenty-five feet each, and three stories high. Business was commenced in this building in 1868.

After the death of Abraham Overholt, in 1869, the business was continued by the executor of his estate and A. O. Tinstman till 1872, when Tinstman purchased the Overholt interest, and carried on the business alone till the latter part of 1874, when C. S. O. Tinstman became associated with him. In 1876, C. S. O. Tinstman and C. Fritchman became proprietors of the distillery. In 1878, James G. Pontefract was added to the firm, and soon after Tinstman & Fritchman sold their interest to Henry C. Frick. The establishment is now under the management of J. G. Pontefract. The buildings contain an aggregate of about one and a half acres of flooring, and the works have a capacity for distilling four hundred bushels of grain every twelve hours.

GIBSONVILLE.

The land on which Gibsonville is located was taken up by John Mugger, Dec. 20, 1773, in the tract of 302 acres called "Confidence." On the 12th of January, 1774, it was conveyed to John Vanderen, and in the same year it came into possession of Zachariah Connell. He, on the 26th of October, 1801, sold it to Joseph Page, who conveyed it to Samuel Page, July 5, 1814. May 1, 1817, it was purchased by Thomas and Joseph Gibson.

In March, 1836, the property of Thomas and Joseph Gibson was divided under an order of the court, and the site of Gibsonville fell to the heirs of Joseph Gibson. On the 1st of April, 1844, Joshua Gibson

(son of Joseph) purchased the interest of the other heirs in the land.

In the spring of 1860 the only inhabitants of the place which is now Gibsonville were Isaac Carr, Isaac Hale, and Sarah and Elizabeth Hale. In the fall and winter of 1863 the brick-works were constructed there by Jackson Spriggs, of Washington County. In the winter of 1867-68 the Lumber and Stave Company erected here a steam saw-mill, dwelling-house, office, and stables, under the management of Hugh Holmes.

In the spring of 1870 the first store in the place was opened by Edward Collins. A second one was opened soon after by A. B. Hosick, and two years later a third was started by Joshua Gibson. In November, 1870, John Hilkey opened a shoe-shop in a building near the railroad bridge.

Gibsonville was platted and laid out by Joshua Gibson, on the 5th of December, 1870. The population of the place on the 13th of January, 1871, was ninety-six persons. In March of the same year the auger-works were built by Thomas St. John.

In May, 1879, Joshua Gibson donated a lot (No. 15) in the town plat to the Presbyterian Church of Connellsville, on condition that they should erect a chapel on it within two years. On the 1st of the same month the name of the railroad station at this place was changed back from "White Rock" to "Gibson's." On the 20th of January, 1880, Gibsonville contained a population of 205. It now contains about three hundred inhabitants.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOSHUA GIBBS GIBSON.

Mr. Joshua G. Gibson is one of the most esteemed citizens of Fayette County. He resides within the limits of "Gibson's Station," on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Connellsville, where he was born, March 15, 1811, in what has been since the downfall of the celebrated Crawford's cabin the oldest house ever built in the region by a white man. The house is made of logs, and was erected about 1776 by William McCormick, and was weather-boarded for the first time about 1840, and now has the appearance of a modern wooden structure. In this house Mr. Gibson spent the years of his early boyhood.

He is of English Quaker stock on the paternal side; on the maternal of New England extraction. His great-grandfather, Thomas Gibson (whose father was a Quaker preacher), came from England in 1728 and settled on Brandywine Creek, Chester Co., Pa., where Mr. Gibson's grandfather, John Gibson, was born, and where he owned grist- and saw-mills on the banks of the creek a mile below the celebrated Brandywine battle-field. He was wont to relate





Thomas R. Davidson

seeing the blood-stained water course by his mills on the day of the battle, which he with his neighbors climbed the hills and witnessed.

In October, 1795, John Gibson removed with his family from Chester County to Fayette County, and settled near what is now the "Union Furnace," and there assisted Isaac Meason and Moses Dillon to erect the second blast-furnace put up west of the Allegheny Mountains. He had five sons and one daughter, of whom Joseph Gibson, the father of Joshua G. Gibson, was the second child, and was born in Chester County. He was reared mainly in Fayette County, and became an iron-master, though considerably engaged in agriculture, owning with his brother a large tract of land. In 1815 he erected the old *Ætna Furnace* in Conneltsville, which was in active operation for about thirty years. About it he put up many log and frame houses, which years ago tumbled down in decay. Joseph Gibson died in 1819, when only thirty-nine years of age, but worn out by hard work and exposure to the inclemencies of the climate.

About 1810 he married Anna Gibbs, a native of Connecticut, who had come from that State into Fayette County some years before with a relative. She died about three years after the death of her husband, leaving four children, of whom Joshua was the oldest.

Mr. Gibson received his education from an old Englishman, a Revolutionary soldier, who fought on the side of the rebels, and after the war pursued teaching and clerking at the iron-works in Conneltsville. At about sixteen years of age Mr. Gibson went into both the timber business and farming, which he conducted as his chief business for about fifty years. In January, 1824, he moved upon the farm and into the stone house which he still occupies on the bank of the Youghiogheny River. In 1870 he laid out a portion of this farm into village lots, and has erected thereon about eighteen houses himself, and sold several lots upon which others have builded.

Mr. Gibson has always been an industrious man, domestic in his tastes, temperate, and social in disposition, but never mingles intimately with his immediate social surroundings outside of his family, though noted for his jocular and salient wit. But withal he is, in some respects, a peculiar man, indulging idiosyncratic tastes at times, as is illustrated by the fact that it has been his habit for a period of over forty years to take annual excursions alone to the Atlantic seaboard, or among the Indians of the lakes or of Canada, among whom he usually spends two or three months, by them being called "the Pennsylvania Quaker," or "Wacco," which is understood to be the Indian translation of the former designation. Visiting with these people Mr. Gibson finds great diversion, and thinks he thereby conserves his health. He returns home invariably buoyant in spirits, finding the old home with its comfortable surroundings a

new Eden, wherein he settles down again in quiet and peace. Thus he renews his age and his home, and escapes for a while each year the perplexities of business and the corroding temptations of avarice, and so will, doubtless, lengthen out his green old age far beyond the Scriptural allotment of life to man.

Mr. Gibson was an Old-Line Whig in politics, and is now a Republican, but "never bothered with partisan politics." In 1852 he married Mrs. Ellen Simonson, of Conneltsville, by whom he has two daughters and a son.

THOMAS R. DAVIDSON.

Among the distinguished men of Fayette County who have passed away, stood eminent in professional and social life, Thomas R. Davidson, who was born in Conneltsville, Oct. 6, 1814, the son of William and Sarah Rogers Davidson, both of Scotch-Irish descent. William Davidson, the father, was an old iron-master, State senator, and a man of great mental vigor. Thomas R. Davidson received his education at home and at Kenyon College, Ohio, and after being admitted to the bar, practiced law for some years in Uniontown, where he married Isabella Austin, daughter of John M. Austin, then one of the leaders of the bar in his section of the State. Of this union were two children,—Mary D., now wife of P. S. Newmyer, of Conneltsville, and William A., at present practicing law in Cincinnati, Ohio. Shortly after his marriage he located in Conneltsville, his old home, where he continued during the remainder of his life in the duties of his profession, and engaged in various enterprises for the advancement of the community in which he was interested. He was very cautious and reticent in business pursuits, but was quite successful and accumulated a handsome estate. He had no desire for political advancement, preferring the more congenial walks of private life, though he once accepted the honorary office of presidential elector. Mr. Davidson died Nov. 3, 1875.

His appearance was very commanding, he being in stature six and one-half feet, finely proportioned, and weighing two hundred and forty-two pounds. Perhaps a more correct estimate of his character and standing could not be given than that expressed in the following extract from a tribute by James Darsie, who knew him long and well:

"His departure from our midst has left an aching void which cannot be filled. No other man can take his place, do the work, and command the confidence that was reposed in him by the entire community. He was indeed the rich man's counselor and the poor man's friend, and was universally esteemed, honored, and beloved as a man of lofty principle, generous and magnanimous impulses, and of spotless integrity. I have rarely met one who had so great an abhorrence of a mean, dishonorable, or dishonest act as he; indeed, the love of truth and justice was in him

innate. While in principle stern and unbending, even to severity, in heart and sympathy he was tender as a child. He never disappointed the hopes and expectations of his friends, or betrayed a trust committed to his hands. He practiced his profession not so much for profit as to heal the animosities, adjust the difficulties, and restore the peace and confidence of neighbors. I presume I may safely say he settled more disputes by his sagacity, wisdom, and moderation than he ever did by the hard process of law, and oftentimes prevailed upon his clients to amicably settle their disputes rather than risk the vexation and uncertainty of an appeal to a legal tribunal. He was, indeed, a peacemaker in the highest sense of that term, and had a far more honest satisfaction in amicably settling a difficulty than in gaining a suit before a judge and jury. In one word, he filled the full outline of that sentiment happily expressed by one of England's noblest bards,—

“An honest man's the noblest work of God.”

The following testimonial to his great worth is quoted from resolutions by the bar of Fayette County:

“It is with heartfelt sorrow and unfeigned regret that we are compelled to submit to the loss of one so endeared to us all by long and pleasant associations. His genial, warm, and affectionate disposition, his tender regard for the feelings of others, his uniform courtesy and affability, and, above all, his high sense of honor and strict integrity secured to him the love and respect alike of bench and bar. This bar has lost a sound lawyer, an able counselor and upright man, whose honor and integrity were only equaled by his unassuming modesty and affability.”

DR. LUTELLUS LINDLEY.

The Lindleys of America trace their English lineage through Francis Lindley, who came to this country with his Puritan brethren from Holland in the “Mayflower.” Demas Lindley, the grandfather of the late Dr. Lutellus Lindley, migrated from New Jersey, and settled on Ten-Mile Creek, Washington Co., Pa., about the middle of the eighteenth century. There the Rev. Jacob Lindley, Dr. Lindley's father, was born in a block-house, the resort for protection against the Indians of the white settlers of the region. The Rev. Jacob was educated at Princeton College, and early in his ministerial life removed to Athens, Ohio, and took active part in the building and establishment of the Ohio University at that place, of which he held the presidency for over twenty-five years. His oldest child was the Rev. Daniel Lindley, the famous missionary, under the American Board, to South Africa, where he remained for some twenty-seven years. He died in New York at the venerable age of eighty years.

Dr. Lindley, born Feb. 1, 1808, was educated at the Ohio University, under his father's charge, and was

prepared for graduation at the early age of sixteen, but on account of ill health deferred it for two years, till 1826, when he went to Virginia, and there taught a private school composed of the children of several neighboring planters. In 1831 he betook himself to Ten-Mile Creek, read medicine with Dr. Henry Blatchley, a daughter of whom, Maria, he married in 1833; and in March, 1834, he removed to Connellsville, where he practiced medicine with great success for about forty-seven years, and died Oct. 25, 1881.

Dr. Lindley was singularly devoted to his profession, but enjoyed a great reputation, not only for professional skill, but for urbanity, a generous hospitality, and scrupulous integrity, commanding the affection as well as confidence of his neighbors and a wide circle of acquaintances.

His first wife, Maria Blatchley, died in June, 1841, leaving a son, Henry Spencer Lindley, now a physician practicing in Perryville, Allegheny Co., Pa. In July, 1842, Dr. Lindley married Mary A. Wade, daughter of James Wade, of Fayette County, by whom he had four sons and one daughter, all of whom are now living save the first-born son, Clark, who was accidentally killed while a member of the junior class of Allegheny College, Meadville, in the twenty-first year of his age. The daughter, Carrie Lou, was graduated at Beaver Female College in 1863, and in 1864 became the wife of Rev. C. W. Smith, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and attached to Pittsburgh Conference. Lutellus W., Lutellus' second living son, graduated at Jefferson Medical College, and practices in partnership with his half-brother, Dr. Henry Spencer Lindley, before named. Frank M., the third son, studied medicine at the same college, and practices his profession in Connellsville. Charles D., the youngest son, resides in Butler City, Montana, engaged in mining.

DANIEL ROGERS DAVIDSON.

Somewhere in Beaver County, Pa., near Brighton, we believe, now resides, and of Pittsburgh makes his business centre, Col. Daniel R. Davidson, who belongs rather to the State of Pennsylvania than to Fayette County, in which he was born, and where he passed perhaps fifty years of residence, and in which county he still holds large business and proprietary interests and spends considerable time, a sketch of whom it is our lot to prepare for the history of Fayette County.

Mr. Davidson took great interest in the history of his native county during its preparation for the press, and rendered willing aid to those who were engaged in it whenever he could, contributing to whatever department of the work he was requested to assist in until a biography of himself was demanded, when the proposing interviewer was met with the polite but positive refusal of Mr. Davidson to furnish any item whatever regarding himself, he easily baffling the inquirer with the naïve remark that he never knew



L. Lindley

anything about himself, never understood himself as boy or man, and could not, therefore, say anything of himself; in fact, he would prefer that nothing be said, and he left no uncertainty about his quiet but firm declaration that whatever might be written of him for the history must be obtained from others. However, persistent inquiry evoked from him the statement that he believed himself to have been born at Connellsville, Jan. 12, 1820; but subsequent inquiry of others casts doubt upon this date, and leaves the writer unable to say whether Mr. Davidson was born a year or two before or a year or two after that time.

Mr. Davidson is so markedly *sui generis* in character, as everybody who has his acquaintance knows, or should know, that it is quite unessential to mention herein, as in biographical sketches in general, the mortal stock of which he is a derivative; and yet it would seem that somewhat of his physical and spiritual nature is inherited; as his father, the late Hon. William Davidson, of Connellsville, is represented by old citizens who knew him well as a man of large mould and extraordinary mental powers, as well as of a very sensitive and potent moral nature (mixed with a degree of religious sentiment which in the last years of his life made him an extreme though consistent zealot); while his mother, Sarah Rogers, some years since deceased, is pictured as a lady of remarkable gifts, a woman of great energy and extreme perspicacity.

William Davidson was born in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., Feb. 14, 1783, and came into Fayette County about 1808. He was at first manager of the Laurel Furnace, and afterwards an iron-master at Break Neck. He was several times a member of the State Legislature, at one time president of the House, and was also a member of the Senate. He was highly esteemed as an active, intelligent, and honest legislator. It appears that the first or immigrant Davidson ancestor of William, came from the north of Ireland and lived in Londonderry during the famous siege.

Mr. and Mrs. William Davidson were the parents of three sons and two daughters. Daniel R. was their fourth child. It is learned that he went to a common school in his extreme young years; but he was never known by his schoolmates to study anything. The every-day mystery to them was how, without study, "Dan" got to know more about everything than did they who studied hard. Of course the boys he played with had no capacities to comprehend him. They knew nothing of him any more than they did about the mysteries of the attraction of gravitation when they fell off the dunce-block, or why the water ran down the Youghiogheny, gliding past their school-house.

Frank always, but not bold in utterance, Daniel Davidson grew up to sixteen years of age, as little understood by his father, it is evident (and perhaps by his mother too), as he understood himself; and the

fear being that this uncomprehended boy would never amount to anything of himself, and would ever be "a ne'er-do-well," he was at that age taken from the school which he cannot be said to have "attended" and banished "from Rome,"—that is, sent into quarters over which the central power or home government held empire, but of which the boy was given experimental charge,—a sort of procuratorship. It was an act of despair on the part of his father when he made, as he thought, a fixture of Dan on the Davidson farm, north of the borough of Connellsville, which farm it was supposed Dan would need all his life to glean necessary food from. So little did the paternal mind understand the boy. But, lo! Dan, who now had a world of his own to move in, at once began to exhibit extraordinary executive ability. He greatly improved the farm, and reaped a revenue from it which surprised everybody; and then it was that his career commenced. The peculiar, great-souled boy had with one stride stepped from youth to mature manhood, and was already putting to himself large problems of a practical character, and projecting in his clear head how they should be solved,—problems concerning the public weal and involving the elements of his own private fortune.

It was at this time of his life, when near twenty-one years of age, that he became interested in the project of a railroad from Pittsburgh to Connellsville (the present Pittsburgh Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad). He threw his great energy into that matter, against the advice and solicitation of his hopeless friends and even the demands of his father, the people regarding him as little less than wild. But he kept straight on courageously and with immense industry in his course. He foresaw what none others perceived, the vast advantages to the county and to himself of the project; and tirelessly he pursued his path, securing rights of way from this and that one through his earnest eloquence in picturing the bright future, and from others by sagacious conditional bargains; and got charters, too, by piecemeal, fighting and out-plotting all the old heads in opposition. He, let it be remembered, was the only man (and then an untried boy) who had the energy to do this tremendous work. At this matter of the railroad he spent some five years, not, however, neglecting his farm improvement and culture, and attending meanwhile to other important things which had come to his hands to do. At last the road was built and equipped. Crowds gathered at Connellsville on the day on which the first train ran into the borough, bearing an illustrious Pennsylvania protectionist on the running-board of the engine, and by his side Daniel Davidson, who, as the train stopped in the midst of the people, shouted, "Here's the end of the Pittsburgh Road, with 'Tariff Andy' on its back!" and the doubters, who of course jeered and condemned him years before, now also of course applauded him to the echo, and literally bared their

heads before him. Cannon were fired, and the great uproar of praise shook the sky. William Davidson, the father of Dan, the banished, "luckless wight," looked on in silence that day, and then turned away, walking speechless into his house near by. Perhaps he grieved over his wild boy's victory, perhaps he was proud. Since that day sensible people have not questioned Daniel Davidson's judgment, his prognostic powers, his great capacity and energy.

From this point on, we might proceed recounting the struggles and conquests of this man, but our space is too limited to permit much detail. Many have not forgotten the time, not long after the railroad was finished, when a mob of Connellsville people of "high respectability" threatened dire things against Mr. Davidson on account of sundry bonds connected with the building of the road, and to pay money loaned on which, to the matter of twenty thousand dollars or so, it was feared they were to be heavily taxed. How they raged and fumed is a matter of history, as well as how Dan laid a plan by which they were lightly taxed, and the bonds gotten back by him into their hands in indemnity, they severally receiving bonds in proportion to the amount of their taxes; and how some tore theirs up or burned them in rage and contempt and punished themselves, while others kept theirs and eventually profited by them some six hundred per cent.

And while we are talking of railways, it must not be forgotten that in later years it was this same Dan who was a principal promoter of the Fayette County Railroad, which took the county-seat and its adjuncts out of the night of decay that was settling down upon them and gave them new life, while many gave him the encouragement of gibes and scoffs, sneeringly declaring that a four-horse coach could carry all the passengers the railroad would ever convey! The county also owes to Mr. Davidson more than to any other man the advantages which she has for years enjoyed through the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad. He was the originator of the project of its building, rendered indispensable services in obtaining its charter or charters, and gave his time and talents whenever needed to the work.

Mr. Davidson resided for years on his farm near Connellsville, and became universally sought for counsel in business, politics, and confidential affairs. It is probable that he settled more neighborhood and domestic difficulties than did all other men during his time in Connellsville. In politics he became a great diplomatist. In extensive and subtle combinations in political fields, in making men see things as he saw them, and in pointing out the way to easy, safe, and self-sustaining victories, he became recognized among leaders as a power long before the gray hairs began to creep into his locks. He liked politics intensely for the field it opened for the play of his forces, but he cared not for office. Indeed, he has been pressed to take important offices, but has always refused.

Before Mr. Davidson left his farm as a place of family residence, indeed early in life, he foresaw what a mighty work would yet be done in the coking coal fields of Fayette County. We cannot go into detail here, but it is meet that we make note that he started in the business (first helping others to enter upon it before seeking to secure especial advantages to himself, however) when everybody said he was crazy for so doing. (He has always been "insane.") He was one of the great prime movers in the vast enterprise of developing on a huge scale the mineral resources of the county; indeed, he was the one intellectual power which moved it. Others furnished brawn and ignorant energy. In his time he has owned more extensive coking coal lands than any one else who can be named. In the measure of upbuilding the business of Fayette County through her coal-beds, he ran against the popular "judgment," as he had done in many other matters, but, as in this case, he always carried his measures to final popular approval and indorsement.

But we are giving this article the full length of a preface to the book which might be written of the man and the great part which Daniel Davidson has played in the world, and when we took up our pen we had no purpose to do more than make a synopsis of a preface; but the subject is an inspiring one, and the material concerning it voluminous. The labor is not in expanding but in coming to a halt; for every year of Davidson's life for the last four decades would build a volume of record. It is not easy to biographize the living, since regarding them one may not be so direct and personal as if talking of the dead. Too much truth about either, a stupid public (general readers) will not usually bear, but whoever shall live to write of Davidson when he shall have gone will have a subject full worthy of the greatest pen, and may write the full truth about whatever may be his faults and failings; but to the writer of this Mr. Davidson's faults seem quite unworthy of notice, as really no part of him,—incidents of his life, not outgrowths of his character, not of the man any more than his worn-out and torn boots or old coat. There are some men whom faults do not blemish more than do spots of thin rust a tried Toledo blade. They are the current records or telling symbols, not vital parts of a great life of sturdy warfare. Indeed, there have been and are men whom crimes do not sully. Bacon was one of them. But meannesses too low for the law to classify into misdemeanors even, these are the things which stain the soul, or the rather, they are the exponents of essential natures, proofs that the soul guilty of enacting them is not great, whatever the man's frontispiece before the world. Of such the world accuses not Davidson; and while the history of Fayette County will be searched in vain in the chapters of her illustrious dead for one native born the superior of Davidson in all that goes to make great manhood, so among the living of Fayette County



J. H. Davidson





E. K. Humphreys

and of Western Pennsylvania a similar search would surely also be vain. He has once been aspersed and thrust into the civil courts, and he came out thoroughly a victor, and justly and nobly triumphant over the attempted wrong and persecution.

Mr. Davidson has a wide acquaintanceship among the leading men of the country, especially those of the South and West, and commands their esteem, as he does that of the people of his own State. Where, when, or how in his strong-willed, successful career he has gathered to himself the funds of information which he possesses upon many topics is unknown to the writer, for he cannot learn that Mr. Davidson has been a close student of books. But Carlyle, it is said, could exhaust five octavo volumes a day. He turned over the leaves of a book, read here and there a page, caught the key-note, and saw the manner of treatment of a subject, and could talk more wisely then of the book than another man who had spent three weeks in reading it. Mr. Davidson evidently possesses some such power or art, and we are told that his memory is prodigious. But over all his powerful, logical brain reigns; and we are inclined to think that out of the depths of his own being, by the accretions of his own mind, more than from acquisitions of any sort, is it that the successes of Daniel Davidson have been builded. But however made, or created, or modified, sure it is that no son of Fayette County was ever his superior in intellectual and moral forces, in mental equipoise, in quiet but tremendous energy given to great works of a practical character for the well-being of the county; in that mental forecast which amounts to prophecy in the power to move and persuade men by gentle means, opening their eyes that they may see, and, seeing, believe the things in practical life hidden to them, but clear to his keen vision. In these and many other things Davidson stands unsurpassed, felt as to his power in every part of the county, but yet "unknown," save only to the wise few, but by them understood but partially, and careless, we think, as to whether or not he shall ever be understood by the masses.

EDWARD K. HYNDMAN.

Edward K. Hyndman, though a native of Carbon Co., Pa., and present resident of Pittsburgh, resided in Fayette County for a period of about eight years, and holds large business interests therein.

Mr. Hyndman is of Scotch-Irish descent, being the son of Hugh Hyndman, who was born in the north of Ireland in 1800, and Catharine Huff, a native of Danville, Pa., born in 1805, both still living in vigorous old age. He was born in Mauch Chunk, Pa., the great anthracite coal region, in 1844, and growing up there became a civil engineer at about eighteen years of age, and was engaged more or less in the construction and operation of railroads in their various de-

partments until at twenty-five years of age he became the superintendent of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, from Easton to Scranton (now a part of the New Jersey Central Railroad system), in the superintendency of which he continued till 1872, when he resigned his post to take the superintendency of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad (now the Pittsburgh Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad), in charge of which he remained, residing at Connellsville, for the period of eight years.

In his official position, while living there in charge of the railroad, Mr. Hyndman enjoyed peculiar opportunities for studying the Connellsville coke business and the extent and position of the coking coal field, and was so impressed with the vast present and future importance of the business that he took measures to secure some eight thousand acres of the best of coal lands in one body, and organized a company under the name of the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company, with Hon. John Leisenring as president, and other of his old Eastern anthracite coal friends as members, with a capital stock of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of developing the coal property. He then resigned the superintendency of the railroad, and accepted the position of general manager of the above-named company. Mr. Hyndman remained in that position until the company was thoroughly established and in working order, he finding meanwhile that his early experience in the anthracite district availed him much in the new field. He then resigned the management of the company, though still its consulting engineer, and removing to Pittsburgh, accepted (in June, 1881) the office of general manager of the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad, which office he now holds, together with that of president of the Pittsburgh Junction Railroad.

Mr. Hyndman is also largely interested in various enterprises in and out of the State. Among these may be mentioned that of the Virginia Coal and Iron Company and the Holston Steel and Iron Company, having their centre of operations in Southwestern Virginia, and in which Mr. Leisenring and others of the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company are also interested. The above-named Virginia Coal and Iron Company possesses over 70,000 acres of coal and iron lands, upon the development of which they have already entered, having commenced the construction of a railroad seventy miles in length in order to reach their new fields from Bristol, Tenn. The coke to be manufactured in this field will readily supply markets not accessible from the Connellsville coke region.

Feb. 25, 1873, Mr. Hyndman married at Philadelphia, Miss Gulielma A. Brown, daughter of the late William Brown, Esq., of Bethlehem, Pa., and Mrs. Susan I. Brown, his widow, who now resides in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Hyndman have two sons

JOHN LEISENRING.

Among the many eminent business men and capitalists whom the treasures of the Connellsville coal basin have attracted from other regions, to make large investments in mineral lands, mining, and the manufacture of coke in Fayette County, one of the most widely known and prominent is the president of the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company, Hon. John Leisenring, whose home is at Mauch Chunk, Pa., but who is a native of Philadelphia. He was born in 1819, his paternal ancestors being of Saxon descent, and his maternal ancestors Scotch. His great-grandfather came to America and settled in Whitehall township, Lehigh County, on the Lehigh River, in A.D. 1765, on a farm bought from the original proprietors, while Indians still occupied that portion of the State. This farm still remains in the possession of his descendants. At the time of John Leisenring's birth his father was a morocco-dresser in Philadelphia, which business he left to engage in the war of 1812. In 1828 he removed to Mauch Chunk, where the family have since resided. John's education was directed with especial reference to the profession of civil engineer, which he entered at an early age, under the direction of E. A. Douglas, principal engineer of the L. C. & N. Co., then controlled by Josiah White and Erskine Hazard, who were engaged in constructing a slack-water navigation of the Lehigh River from Mauch Chunk to White Haven, and also building a railroad from White Haven to Wilkesbarre.

Mr. Leisenring, at the age of seventeen years, had full charge of a division of the canal and railroad, while George Law and Asa Packer were contractors on the same division, and remained in charge until its completion. After completing this work, the Morris Canal Company, who were then enlarging their canal from Easton to Jersey City, through their chief engineer, Mr. E. A. Douglas, secured his services as assistant, and he was placed in charge of the division between Dover, N. J., and Jersey City. He was also engaged in locating and surveying the railroad now known as the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, in which work he was associated with E. A. Douglas and Gen. H. M. Negley, who now lives in California. About this time he engaged in the coal business, then in its infancy, which he saw was to be the controlling business of the region. He also built the Sharp Mountain planes, on the property of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, for conveying the coal which he and others mined. From Ashton, Carbon Co., where he had lived nine years, he removed in 1854 to Eckley, Luzerne Co., where he opened the Council Ridge mines, which are now operated by him, as well as many others in the same locality, he being especially identified with the coal from Buck Mountain vein, producing together in 1881 about one million tons. He organized and is still president of the Upper Lehigh Coal Company, known as one of the most successful anthracite mining companies in the country.

On the death of E. A. Douglas he was chosen as his successor in charge of the works of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, during which the navigation from White Haven down was almost totally destroyed by the great freshet of June, 1862. The works from Mauch Chunk to Easton were repaired with wonderful rapidity, and Mr. Leisenring's energy and efficiency in their reconstruction were on all hands commended. The navigation from Mauch Chunk to White Haven was not restored, because in the judgment of the subject of this article the destruction to life and property had been so great as to be sufficient ground for declining to incur the risk of a repetition, and in order to retain the business he suggested and recommended the building of a railroad between the same points.

After completing this work, which gave the company a line of railroad from Wilkesbarre to Mauch Chunk, Mr. Leisenring saw that to secure the full benefit of this road it would be necessary to have a railroad from Mauch Chunk to Easton, to connect with roads in New Jersey, so that the operations of the company need not be suspended during the winter months, but that business could go on continuously. In carrying out this plan, which was promptly adopted, the road was laid out and completed with steel rails, which were the first importation of any consequence, and the whole fifty miles are still in use and doing good service, showing the forecast and sound judgment of its promoter. The iron bridges crossing the two rivers, Lehigh and Delaware, at Easton have been considered a masterly piece of engineering, both in their location and construction. In view of the large business which he expected from the Wyoming region, he designed and built the three inclined planes which were used to raise the coal from the Wyoming Valley, a height of about 1000 feet, divided in planes of about a mile in length each. These planes are constructed with a capacity to raise 2000 cars, or 10,000 to 12,000 tons, daily, at a cost of but little more than the minimum cost per mile of transportation on a railroad of ordinary grade, thus saving to the company over four-fifths of the cost of hauling the same coal in cars by locomotives, as it would have required over thirteen miles of railroad to overcome the same elevation. These are thought to be the most effective planes in the world.

Having brought to a successful issue all these plans for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's canals and roads, the increasing cares of his various enterprises made it necessary for him to resign the active charge of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's extended business; and the company being loath to lose his services, urged upon his acceptance the position of consulting engineer and member of the board of managers, which latter position he still holds. About this time there came a struggle among transporting companies to secure control of coal lands, in which, owing to his well-known familiarity with the



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geological formations in the coal regions, Mr. Leisenring was invited to join the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, of which he was elected a director, and whose large terminal facilities were such as to enable them to compete successfully for a large business. A lease was secured by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey of the canal and roads of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, securing thereby the tonnage of the mines owned by that company and others, including those of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company. The mines of the latter company, together with other purchases, were merged into the property of the company now known as the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company. In gathering these properties the advice and counsel of Mr. Leisenring was sought, and he, together with Charles Parrish, selected the lands, which are now conceded to be as valuable as any, and to be the finest body of connected coal land owned by any of the corporations in the same neighborhood, and having all of the best veins of coal in perfection.

The near approach of the time when the anthracite coal-fields would be unable to supply the increasing demands upon them, and the necessity of providing new avenues for business operations, led him to the consideration of coke as a fuel for iron and other manufactures. With this end in view an examination was made of several tracts, from which he and his associates selected, the property which now belongs to the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company.

The following extracts, taken from the first annual report of the directors to the stockholders, dated Feb. 10, 1881, will show the operations of the company to that date. Their property covers about 8500 acres of land, every foot of which contains the celebrated Connellsville seam of coking coal:

"The company was duly organized on the 31st of January, 1880. At a subsequent meeting of the stockholders, held March 13, 1880, the charter granted by the authorities of the State of Pennsylvania, dated March 5, 1880, was adopted and accepted by the stockholders, together with a code of by-laws for the management and government of the company.

"Operations for the development of the property, by sinking a shaft, building ovens, and erecting tenement-houses, were commenced March 27, 1880, and have been continued with but slight interruption to the present time.

"The shaft has been sunk to the celebrated Connellsville seam of coking coal, a distance of 375 feet from the surface.

"The vein was struck about the centre of the basin and found to be $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick and of an excellent quality, surpassing in point of comparative freedom from sulphur, in density, in richness in carbon and smaller quantity of ash the products of the surrounding properties located upon the outcrops of the basin.

"The fact of the shaft having been driven to the coal in the centre of the basin and to the greatest depth yet attained in that coal-field, with the results afore-said, has very much enhanced the value of the company's and surrounding property, by the demonstrated fact that the deeper the coal is buried with superincumbent strata the purer and better it is found.

"A pair of hoisting-engines working direct (without inter-

mediate gearing), and capable of hoisting 1500 to 2000 tons of coal per day, have been erected, put in operation, and work admirably. They were furnished by the Dickson Manufacturing Company, of Scranton, Pa., a corporation well known for the excellence of its work.

"The second opening, for ventilating purposes and for the escape of the miners in case of accident to the main shaft, has been commenced. This opening is required by law, as well as for the safe and economical working of the mines, and will be prosecuted to an early completion.

"Additional houses for the accommodation of the workmen, also coke-ovens, tracks, etc., necessary for the prosecution of the business will be commenced early the coming spring.

"The present selling prices of coke at the ovens afford a handsome profit to the producer, and the marketing of which is limited only by the means of transportation, which it is reported are entirely inadequate to do the business that offers. We are informed, however, that the carrying companies are arranging to greatly augment their rolling-stock.

"Within the last three or four months an entirely new market has been found for coke by the introduction of machinery for breaking, screening, and sizing it, to be used for domestic purposes in competition with anthracite coal. It is believed it will hereafter become a very important factor in the net profit account of coke producers; doubtless the company will find it to be to its interest, in the near future, to combine with its regular coke business this new industry.

"The branch railroad being constructed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to connect our works with their main line is progressing rapidly towards completion, and we are assured that it will be connected with our tracks at the ovens by the 1st of May, and by the 1st of June the company will probably be able to ship coke from their mines in a moderate way.

"The board desire to congratulate the stockholders on the possession of so fine a property in Fayette County; doubtless it is among the best tracts of coking coal land in the State, and probably in the world. Its value has already appreciated to nearly or quite double its original cost, when compared with the prices at which coke lands have recently been sold in the vicinity, and when the limited amount of this kind of property is considered, and the rapid increase in the consumption of coke is taken into account, your property has the elements for one of the best future paying enterprises in the country.

"The Connellsville coking coal basin is about thirty miles long by an average of two and one-half miles wide. The company's property occupies about six miles in length of the heart of this basin, and lies as nearly as may be about midway in the longitudinal axis of the same. The coal is very unlike that in the adjacent basins, although geologically the same sheet of coal, but thinning out as it rolls over the anticlinals into the contiguous basins on either side, losing at the same time its coking qualities and turning into a gas and steam coal, costing to mine from seventy-five to eighty-five cents per ton, whilst the Connellsville coal is readily produced at a cost for mining of only twenty-five to thirty cents per ton. Furthermore, the coal produced outside of the Connellsville basin requires (owing to the large percentage of sulphur with which it is charged) to be crushed and washed to rid it of a portion of the sulphur before subjecting it to the coking process, whilst the coal contained in your property, owing to its moderate percentage of sulphur, is taken directly from the mine and dumped into the ovens, without any desulphurizing process whatever. The cost of producing Connellsville coke is therefore at least fifty cents per ton less than that of the neighboring regions located as before stated. These facts, together with the advantages before mentioned, demonstrate the great value of the company's estate."

Shaft No. 1, located at "Leisenring," near the eastern end of the property, is now in operation, furnishing coal for about 200 ovens. The construction of 200 additional ovens is now under way, and will be completed by June next, and 300 more will be added by the close of this year.

Shaft No. 2, near the western line of the property, has been sunk to the coal a distance of about 150 feet, and houses and ovens are being built with the view of a business of 1000 tons of coke daily. Locations have been made for three additional plants, with a capacity each of 1000 tons per day, making in all five plants, with a total capacity of producing 5000 tons of coke daily, 1700 acres of land having been assigned to each plant.

The following officers and board of directors are as follows: John Leisenring, F. A. Potts, Samuel Dickson, John S. Wentz, E. B. Leisenring, M. S. Kemmerer, Henry McCormick, Daniel Bertsch, John Fritz.

Officers elected by the board of directors: President, Hon. John Leisenring; Vice-President, E. B. Leisenring; Superintendent and Engineer, J. K. Taggart; Consulting Engineer, E. K. Hyndman; Secretary and Treasurer, W. B. Whitney; Chief Clerk, John A. Esser.

COL. JAMES M. SCHOONMAKER.

Col. James M. Schoonmaker, though a native and resident of Pittsburgh, has large business interests in Fayette County, in the development of coal-mines and the manufacture of coke, and is therefore more practically identified with the welfare of the county than are many of her own children.

Col. Schoonmaker is of New York "Knickerbocker" stock, his paternal ancestors subsequent to 1660 having been born in Ulster and Orange Counties, N. Y. Hendrick Jochem, one of his paternal ancestors, came to America from Holland in 1660 and settled in Ulster County.

James Schoonmaker, the father of Col. Schoonmaker, removed from Ulster County to Pittsburgh in 1836, at the age of twenty-three years, and embarked in the drug business. In 1841 he married Mary Stockton, a daughter of Rev. Joseph Stockton, of Pittsburgh, by whom he has had nine children,—five sons and four daughters,—of whom James M. is the oldest. Both parents, as well as all the children, are living.

James M. was born June 30, 1842, and was educated in private schools and in the public schools of Pittsburgh, and attended the Western University of that city, which institution he left at the age of nineteen years, and entered the volunteer army in the war of the Rebellion, being attached as a private at first to the Union Cavalry of Pittsburgh, which joined the Army of the Potomac. With this force he served a

year, being meanwhile made a lieutenant of Company A of the First Maryland Cavalry Regiment, to which the Union Cavalry was attached. In August, 1862, he was ordered from the front to return home and take command of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, which was then recruiting in Pittsburgh, being partly made up of three companies from Fayette County,—Company B, under Capt. Zadoc Walker; Company E, under Capt. Ashbel F. Duncan; and Company F, led by Capt. Calvin Springer (late sheriff of Fayette County). Many of the surviving members of these companies are now living in Fayette County.

In November, 1862, Col. Schoonmaker received his commission as colonel, and took his regiment into the field. At that time Col. Schoonmaker, being a little less than twenty years and five months of age, was, it is believed, the youngest officer of his rank in the Federal army. He commanded the regiment till Jan. 1, 1864, when he was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, First Cavalry Division of the Army of the Shenandoah, and remained in that command till the end of the war, after which, with his brigade, still in service, he was sent by the War Department to guard the overland stage-route from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, serving in that campaign till August, 1865, when the brigade was mustered out of service at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

During his military career Col. Schoonmaker was constantly in the field, and participated in all the battles of the Army of the Shenandoah, under Gen. Sheridan, the campaigns of which were especially severe. At one time his brigade was for forty-two consecutive days and nights in the saddle, engaging the enemy daily, and took part in the three decisive battles of the Shenandoah Valley, which practically ended the war by destroying the enemy's forces.

After the mustering out of his brigade at Fort Leavenworth, Col. Schoonmaker returned home and entered into business with his father, remaining with him until some time in 1872, when he went into business with his father-in-law, William H. Brown, in the mining of coal and manufacture of coke.

In 1879, Mr. Brown having meanwhile died, and his business being divided or assigned among the members of his family, Col. Schoonmaker came into possession of the Connellsville coke branch as his interest in the partnership business, and has ever since been exclusively engaged in prosecuting that. A good portion of his works are located in Fayette County, 463 coke-ovens being situated at Dawson's Station, he being also chairman of the Redstone Coke Company (Limited), which has 300 ovens near Uniontown, Col. Schoonmaker owning one-third of this property. He also owns the Alice Mines, in Westmoreland County, comprising 200 ovens, and is chairman of the Morewood Coke Company (Limited), of the same county, and running 470 ovens, of which prop-



J. M. Schoonmaker.



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erty he is one-fourth owner. Col. Schoonmaker's principal office is at 120 Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 22, 1872, Col. Schoonmaker married Miss Alice W. Brown, daughter of William H. and Mary Smith Brown, of Pittsburgh, and who died Oct. 7, 1881, leaving a son.

ABRAHAM OVERHOLT TINSMAN.

Abraham O. Tinsman, now a resident of Turtle Creek, Allegheny Co., Pa., resided in Fayette County from 1859 to 1876, and there conducted enterprises and aided in laying the foundations of important works which are in active operation, developing the wealth and forming an important part of the business of the county to-day.

Mr. Tinsman is of German descent in both lines. His paternal great-grandfather was born in one of the German States, and came to the United States, locating in Bucks County, Pa., and from thence removed to Westmoreland County, Pa., residing near Mount Pleasant, where he had his home until his death; he was a farmer by occupation. A. O. Tinsman's paternal grandfather was Jacob Tinsman, who was born in Bucks County, Pa., Jan. 13, 1773, and on Dec. 11, 1798, was married to Miss Anna Fox, of Westmoreland County, Pa., her birthplace having been Chester County, Pa., Aug. 8, 1779.

Jacob Tinsman and Anna Tinsman had ten children, whose names were Mary, Henry, Adam, John, Jacob, Anna, Christian, David, Sarah, and Catharine. Jacob Tinsman was a farmer and a man of fine education.

John, the father of A. O. Tinsman, was the fourth child and third son, and was born Jan. 29, 1807, in East Huntingdon township, Westmoreland Co., Pa. He was brought up on the farm, and attended subscription schools. He held important township offices, was an excellent citizen, an energetic and prudent man, and made a competence for himself and family. He died at the age of seventy years.

A. O. Tinsman's maternal grandfather was Abraham Overholt, also of German descent, and who was born in Bucks County, Pa., in 1774, and came to East Huntingdon township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., about the year 1800, and settled on a farm on which the village of West Overton now stands. He married Miss Maria Stauffer, of Fayette County, Pa., and both being of frugal, industrious, and economical dispositions, accumulated property rapidly, lived together harmoniously, and left as monuments of skill and judgment in building and improvements some of the most substantial buildings of East Huntingdon township, having built the entire village of West Overton, including mill, distillery, etc.

A. O. Tinsman's mother's maiden name was Anna Overholt, who was a daughter of the aforesaid Abra-

ham and Maria Overholt. She was a lady highly esteemed for her kindness and gentleness, traits of character for which her mother, Mrs. Abraham Overholt, was particularly distinguished. She was born July 4, 1812, and was married to John Tinsman about 1830, and died in the year 1866. The fruits of their marriage were ten children, viz.: Maria, who died at fifteen years of age; Jacob O.; Abraham O.; Henry O.; Anna, widow of Rev. L. B. Leasure; John O., who died when a soldier in the army during the Rebellion; Elizabeth, who died at three years of age; Abigail, who died at nineteen years of age; Emma, wife of Dr. W. J. K. Kline, of Greensburg, Pa.; and Christian S. O. Tinsman, who is now conducting business in partnership with A. O. Tinsman, under the firm-name of A. O. Tinsman & Co. Abraham O. Tinsman was born Sept. 13, 1834, in East Huntingdon township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., on the farm upon which are now located the Emma Mine Coke-Works. He received his education in the common schools, attending them during the winter season until about twenty years of age, and continued laboring on the farm with his father until he became twenty-five years old, when he went to Broad Ford, Fayette Co., Pa., to take charge of his grandfather Overholt's property at that place, the business consisting of the manufacture of the celebrated Overholt whisky, the cutting of timber by steam saw-mill into car and other lumber, and the farming of the lands connected with the Broad Ford property. He thus continued to manage and do business for his grandfather until 1864, when the two formed a partnership, named A. Overholt & Co. He, however, continued to conduct the business until the death of his grandfather, A. Overholt, who died in 1870, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

During Mr. Tinsman's residence in the county and his partnership with his grandfather he caused the erection of the most important buildings in Broad Ford, some of which are the large mill and distillery now there, as well as many houses for the use of employés.

In 1865 he and Joseph Rist bought about six hundred acres of coking coal land adjoining the village of Broad Ford. Mr. Tinsman thereafter (in 1868) sold one-half of his interest in the same to Col. A. S. M. Morgan, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and with him established the firm of Morgan & Co., who put up one hundred and eleven coke-ovens at the point now known as Morgan Mines, on the line of the Mount Pleasant and Broad Ford Railroad, and built one mile of railway from Broad Ford to said mines, at which place the first coke was manufactured along what is now the Mount Pleasant and Broad Ford Railroad. Morgan & Co. at this time held almost entire control of the coke business of the Connellsville region.

In 1870, A. O. Tinsman with others organized a company, of which he was elected president, and built the Mount Pleasant and Broad Ford Railroad, he

holding the office of president until the sale of said road to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in 1876.

About 1871, Mr. Tinstman purchased a portion of Mr. Rist's interest in the six hundred acres of coal land previously mentioned. Mr. Tinstman was at this time very desirous of starting in business. Mr. H. C. Frick was at this time keeping books for A. Overholt & Co., and aspired for something more than book-keeping, he having shown through his indomitable energy, skill, and judgment that he was not only capable of keeping an accurate and beautiful set of books, but that he was able to conduct business, manage employes, etc. So Mr. Tinstman and Rist associated Mr. Frick with them, under the firm-name of Frick & Co., and Mr. Frick was made manager of the association, both financially and otherwise, and for his services was allowed a salary by the company out of the profits arising from the manufacture and sale of coke in addition to his proportion of the dividends as partner in the company.

This company built at Broad Ford two hundred coke-ovens. The first one hundred were built along or facing the Mount Pleasant and Broad Ford Railroad, and were known as the Frick Works, or "Novelty Works." The other hundred were built in blocks along the Pittsburgh Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and facing the road and Youghiogheny River, and were known as the Henry Clay Works.

In 1872, Col. Morgan and Mr. Tinstman (as Morgan & Co.) bought about four hundred acres of coking coal at Latrobe, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and there built fifty ovens. About this period and on continuously to 1876 (during the panic period) Mr. Tinstman bought large tracts of coal lands on the line of the Mount Pleasant and Broad Ford Railroad, comprising nearly all the best coal lands in that region; but the pressure of the panic proved excessive for him, the coke business, like everything else, becoming depressed, and he failed, losing everything. But having great confidence that the coke business would revive, and foreseeing that it would be one of the earliest as well as surest of manufacturing interests to recuperate, he bought in 1878 and 1880 on option a large extent of coal land in the Connellsville region, and then sold in 1880 about 3500 acres to E. K. Hyndman, who about that period organized the Connellsville Coal and Iron Company, at a good advance over cost price.

This sale enabled him again to take a new start in the world as a business man. He then, in 1880, established the firm of A. O. Tinstman & Co., and opened an office on the corner of Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and soon after bought a half-interest in the Rising Sun Coke-Works, on the June Bug Branch of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1881 he bought the Mount Brad-dock Coke-Works, located on the Fayette County Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad; and in the same

year he bought the Pennsville Coke-Works, on the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, embracing in all about three hundred ovens, all of which he still owns and operates.

Thus we see again verified in Mr. Tinstman's life that great truth, that those who "try again" earnestly and energetically will succeed. He is to be congratulated in his again being established in business, and being so pleasantly situated and surrounded by home and family relations, as it is well known that while in the county he labored diligently for its welfare; and though he has not received the deserved abundant recompense in a pecuniary manner, yet the people of the county appreciate his labors, especially those who have been benefited directly by the development of the coal interests of the county, and of whom there are not a few.

On July 1, 1875, Mr. Tinstman married Miss Harriet Cornelia Markle, youngest daughter of Gen. Cyrus P. Markle and Sarah Ann Markle (whose maiden name was Sarah Ann Lippincott), of Mill Grove, Westmoreland Co., Pa. He has one son, named Cyrus Painter Markle Tinstman.

HENRY CLAY FRICK.

Mr. Frick, of the celebrated firm of H. C. Frick & Co., manufacturers and dealers in coke, and a third owner of the business of said county, which is constituted of himself and Messrs. Edmund and Walton Ferguson, of Pittsburgh, was born in West Overton, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Dec. 19, 1849.

Mr. Frick first engaged in active business life on any considerable scale in 1871, when he entered upon the coke business at Broad Ford, in Fayette Co., Pa., and has continued to prosecute the same there and in that neighborhood to this time.

The business at Broad Ford was started with fifty ovens, and has gradually increased till it comprises in that district over one thousand ovens.

The firm also owns coke interests in other parts of Fayette County and in Westmoreland County.

EDMUND MOREWOOD FERGUSON.

Edmund M. Ferguson, a gentleman who, though now a resident of Shady Side, Pittsburgh, Pa., is identified with the leading business interest of Fayette County, was born in New York City in 1838, and located in Fayette County in 1871, wherein, at Ferguson Station, on the Fayette County Railroad, near Dunbar, he was engaged for three years in the manufacture of coke. In the fall of 1874 he left the county as a place of residence, but continued his business therein, and settled in Pittsburgh.

In March, 1878, Mr. Ferguson entered into partner-



H. C. Frick





E. M. Ferguson



Watson Fyfe





John F. Dravo

ship with Henry Clay Frick, under the style of H. C. Frick & Co., for the manufacture and sale of Connellsville coke, their works being almost wholly situated in Fayette County. In this firm he continues in active business.

In 1872 he married Miss Josephine E., daughter of W. S. Mackintosh, of Pittsburgh, by whom he has three children,—John M., William S., and Martha R.

WALTON FERGUSON, Esq.

Walton Ferguson, of Shady Side, Pittsburgh, now and for several years past largely interested in connection with his brother, Edmund M., and Mr. H. C. Frick in the coke business of Fayette County, was born at Stamford, Conn., in 1842, and there resided till the fall of 1879, when he moved to Pittsburgh and entered as a partner the firm of H. C. Frick & Co.

In the year 1865 he became a member of the firm of J. & S. Ferguson, of New York, in which he is still interested.

CAPT. JOHN F. DRAVO.

Capt. John F. Dravo, the present custom-house surveyor of the port of Pittsburgh, is largely identified with the business of Fayette County, particularly in the coal and coke interests thereof, and began his operations in the coke trade at Connellsville in 1868.

Mr. Dravo is of French extraction. His grandfather, Anthony Dravo, a native of France, settled in Pittsburgh at an early day in the history of that city, and resided there the remainder of his life. Mr. Dravo was born in West Newton, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Oct. 29, 1819, but spent most of his youthful days about six miles from Elizabeth, Allegheny Co. He was educated in the common schools, and at Allegheny College, Meadville, where he remained three years, and withdrew from the college on account of ill health. From 1840 to 1880 he was engaged continuously in the coal business, though meanwhile connected with the coke trade, to which he now devotes his time almost exclusively. Mr. Dravo took up his residence in Pittsburgh about 1836, and in 1840 removed to McKeesport, Allegheny Co., and there entered into the coal business, and subsequently built up Dravosburg, opposite that place. In 1868 he sold out his coal business, and, as noted above, went into the coke trade in Connellsville. Mr. Dravo has held many positions of trust in business and official circles, having been director of the Allegheny House eight years; director and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Reform School four years; first vice-president for several years of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was one of the first members; director of the Tradesmen's National Bank and People's Insurance Company; vice-president of the Beaver Female College; and general manager of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas-Coal and Coke

Company. He was appointed to his present position as surveyor of the port of Pittsburgh May 23, 1881. His long identification with coal interests in and about Pittsburgh has made him a general favorite among the river-men, while in the business community no one stands higher than he in reputation for integrity or for urbanity of manner.

Mr. Dravo is in politics an ardent Republican, of anti-slavery or "abolition" antecedents, and has taken active part in the campaigns of his party, having been much upon the "stump." He is a voluble and forcible public speaker, and one of the most effective political debaters in the State. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. Among party factions he is a "peacemaker," a character which in Pennsylvania politics is occasionally in very urgent demand.

DAVID BARNES.

Every town or borough has its distinctive "characters," among whom are men who seem to have been born to be publicly useful, and who could not well have gone into strictly private life if they had tried. Aside from their regular business they fill numerous offices, are known by everybody, consulted more or less by everybody about everything, are alert, smart, found apt at any business upon which they may be called to enter, wide awake,—in short, universally useful, ever willing and competent. Of this class of men is David Barnes, of Connellsville. His family has been identified with Fayette County for over eighty years. Mr. Barnes is the grandson of Zephaniah Ellis Barnes, who came to America from England and settled in Woodstown, N. J., several generations ago. There, in 1765, was born David Barnes (Sr.), father of our David, and who came to Connellsville in 1801 and built there (the first of its kind ever seen west of the mountains), what was then known as a "go-back saw-mill." He took great interest in the organization of the borough, and was a member of its first Council. He built the market-house which now stands on the corner of Spring and Church Streets, and, under Governor Simon Snyder, was appointed flour inspector for the county of Fayette. During the war of 1812 he, in company with Joseph McClurg, of Pittsburgh, ran Mount Pleasant Furnace, where were made cannon, cannon-balls, and grape-shot for the government. After the war he was engaged in the iron business in company with Isaac Meason and James Paull. He was a man of excellent ability to plan and execute. He died in 1832, and was buried in the Quaker graveyard in Connellsville. His wife was Sarah Proctor, a native of Old Town, Md., and born in 1785. She was a relative of the Ogles, Camerons, and Clintons of that State, and came with her parents to Perryopolis, Fayette Co., in 1812. In 1818 she and David Barnes were married. At his death she was left with

six children, one having previously died. Her whole time and energy were devoted to rearing and educating her children, particularly in morals and religion. She never, when in health, let an evening pass without assembling her young family and reading to them a chapter from the Scriptures. Of course she was particular to avoid such chapters as are not considered delicate and proper to be read by youthful and unformed minds. Her selections were always judicious. After the reading she always uttered a prayer for the protection of her children, mingled with earnest hopes for their future usefulness. Her family consisted of David, William, Hamilton, Joseph, Z. Ellis, Emily, and Mary Bell. William was educated at Lewisburg University, and was ordained as a Baptist minister at the First Baptist Church of Pittsburgh. He visited the Holy Land with the view of thereby the better enabling himself to fulfill the responsible duties of his calling. He wished to see the places where Christ preached, feeling that he might gather inspiration therefrom. At the breaking out of the late war he was commissioned as chaplain of the Fifth New York Volunteer Artillery, and served until the close of the war. Hamilton has served a term in the State Senate from Somerset County. He is a fluent and impressive speaker, and a leader in the Republican party. Joseph became a carpenter, and, as a foreman of his department, helped build the Union Pacific Railroad. Ellis, being a great lover of horses, has dealt extensively in them, and during the late war was quartermaster under Gen. Samuel B. Holabird. He resides at Connellsville, and carries on the livery and sale business. Emily died quite young. Mary Bell married Thomas Evans, and is the mother of a large family, all industrious and good citizens.

David Barnes was born in Perryopolis, Feb. 5, 1819, and attended the common schools, but regards his mother as his only real teacher and only friend in youth. At sixteen years of age he commenced teaching school, and followed the business until (he having meanwhile incurred the responsibilities of marriage) his wages would not support him, when he turned his attention to politics. In 1853 he was appointed a clerk in the State Department at Harrisburg, where he remained some sixteen years. About 1869 he resigned his office at the capital and accepted the position of paymaster of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and thereafter resigned that to accept position as book-keeper of the National Locomotive-Works at New Haven; and on the completion of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, from Greensburg to Connellsville, was appointed station agent at the latter place, which position he still holds.

Mr. Barnes is a staunch Republican, and exerted considerable influence during the late war. He was the true friend of the soldiers, helping and aiding them wherever he could, visiting them in hospitals and administering to their wants. Great numbers of them made him their banker, and he judiciously in-

vested their funds for them, often profitably, refusing all fees for his services; and he still helps them in their celebrations, especially to "fight their battles o'er," he being a fluent and stirring speaker. Mr. Barnes is charitable to a fault, but of great determination of character, and not lacking in fiery spirit makes enemies; but feeling that he is right he cares not for foes, declaring that he would "rather have one influential friend than the whole rabble of the town" at his back.

Mr. Barnes was a popular officer at the State capital, was respected by all with whom he did business, and in war times was the confidential and trusted friend of Governor Curtin, rendering him special services, at one time carrying messages from him to all the Governors of the New England States. Mr. Barnes has been somewhat of a traveler, having climbed to the top of Mount Washington, in the White Mountains, and visited the battle-fields around Richmond, Va., and seen "considerable of the country besides."

In 1848, Mr. Barnes married Mary Jane Sherman, a daughter of Samuel Sherman, of Connellsville, a native of Connecticut, and related to the family of Roger Sherman. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have had nine children,—four sons and five daughters. Two of the daughters are dead. His eldest son, Andrew Stewart Barnes, served during the late war as a soldier in the Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. After the war he learned the machinist trade in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shops. Thereafter he was appointed postmaster at Connellsville, and afterwards route agent between Washington City and Pittsburgh, which position he still holds. Mr. Barnes thinks that boys should learn trades, and his son Samuel is a machinist, and William a carpenter. Irwin, another son, quite young, is devoted to music. Mary Elizabeth is married, and lives in Cuba, N. Y. Jennie and Hally, his other children, are very intelligent, and likely to grow up to be excellent citizens.

Mr. Barnes lost the use of one of his legs when he was but ten years old, and says that his misfortune was "a godsend," as with his vitality and energy and two good legs he "might have become a brigand!" What is worse, he might have, and likely would have, gone into the late war, and would probably have been killed on the field. With the aid of his crutch he moves about as lively as most men on two good legs, and at the age of sixty-three is as active as ever, and looks younger than most men at fifty. His "nerve" will probably carry him on into extreme old age, and keep him useful all the while.

JOHN D. FRISBEE.

John D. Frisbee, Esq., president of the First National Bank of Connellsville, and the leading merchant of that borough, is of New England stock on his paternal side; in his maternal line Scotch-Irish. His father, Samuel Frisbee, was born in Connecticut,



John L. Brisbee





G. W. Newman

and became a ship-builder, and in 1813 moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., on the solicitation of Robert Fulton, of steamboat fame, and was for a time in his employ. He afterwards built a large number of boats, mostly steam-packets, which ran on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. About 1816 he married Miss Jane Davis, then of Allegheny County, but a native of the north of Ireland, and who came to America when about thirteen years of age. They had nine children, of whom Mr. Frisbee was the seventh, born Oct. 14, 1829.

Samuel Frisbee moved from Pittsburgh about 1838 to that part of the then Beaver County which is now included in Lawrence County, near the town of New Castle, and settled upon a farm, and remained there, leading the life of a farmer, though diverting himself meanwhile with more or less boat-building, until 1852, when he removed to Davisville (a village named in honor of the maternal grandfather of Mr. J. D. Frisbee) in Allegheny County, and then in his old age rested from his labors, and died in 1854, at about eighty-four years of age, his wife surviving him. She remained at Davisville till about 1866, and moved to Mahoningtown, Lawrence Co., where she resided until her death in December, 1881, reaching upwards of ninety years of age.

Mr. John D. Frisbee attended in youth the common schools of Beaver and Lawrence Counties, and lived at home assisting his father on the farm till about 1853, when, having caught the "California fever," he left home for the new Ophir, and sailing from New York by the Nicaragua route duly arrived in San Francisco, at a time when it was only a small though intensely bustling city. Mr. Frisbee soon took up his residence in Placer County, where he embarked in merchandising, and uninterruptedly continued the business with satisfactory results until 1856, and then, leaving his business in the hands of others, returned to Davisville, Pa., his old home; remained there till the spring of 1857, and went back to California, and there prosecuted his business till 1860. He then gave up his residence in California and came back to Pennsylvania, and in 1861 took up his abode in Connellsville, where he has since resided, and where he at once entered into partnership with Wm. Cooper & Co., then late of Pittsburgh, upon general merchandising, under the firm-name of John D. Frisbee & Co., in the store which he still occupies. This partnership continued under the same firm-name till 1865, when Joseph Johnston became a member of the firm, and the name was changed to Frisbee, Johnston & Co., and so continued till 1870, Mr. Johnston then retiring, and the firm-name becoming Frisbee, Cooper & Co. This firm carried on the business until 1880, when Messrs. Cooper and the other members withdrew, leaving Mr. Frisbee in exclusive ownership. The business of the house under the several firm-names above noted has been for several years larger than that of any other store in Fayette County. Mr. Frisbee's business is con-

stantly increasing in importance. He aims to keep in stock everything in the mercantile line that is demanded by the county.

Mr. Frisbee took active part in the organization of the First National Bank of Connellsville, which was opened for business April 17, 1876, and was elected its first president, and has since been re-elected as such at each of the successive annual meetings of the bank's directors. The capital stock of the bank is \$50,000.

Aside from his special business, Mr. Frisbee has interested himself more or less in farming, and particularly in the breeding of imported Jersey cattle, which he raises upon his Cedar Grove farm, a mile east of Connellsville, which farm was in part formerly the property of the late Mr. Hiram Herbert, the grandfather of Mrs. Frisbee, and upon which he erected a house, in which he resided for a long period.

In politics Mr. Frisbee is an old-time Democrat. He enjoys a high reputation for business integrity, and contributes liberally to the support of all such public measures and such works of charity, etc., as he regards with favor.

Dec. 22, 1863, Mr. Frisbee married Miss Catherine L. Herbert, daughter of George W. Herbert, of Connellsville, by whom he has five children,—Emma H., Jennie D., Herbert, Katie, and an infant son, at this writing unnamed.

GEORGE W. NEWCOMER, M.D.

The medical profession, like every other profession or vocation in life, comprises men of various mental calibres, various degrees of natural adaptability and acquired equipment for its pursuit. While every practicing physician may justly, perhaps, be accorded some special merit, however slight, some valuable peculiarity which determined him in the choice of his profession, the history of medical practitioners as a craft goes to show that only now and then one is possessed of that enthusiastic love of medical science and that certain intellectual capacity to wisely apply in practice what he has learned by study which win for him the popular confidence, and not only achieve for him an extended practice, but enable him to keep it and to add to it year by year. Two things especially seem to conspire to such success, to be necessary to it in fact, namely, keen insight into the nature or cause of disease, or what medical men term scientific "diagnosis," and the profound forecasting of the course and event of a disease by particular symptoms (enabling the true physician to effectively apply and vary remedies from time to time as the need of them is indicated), and which they call "prognosis." The skillful diagnostician and the like excellent prognoser, or "prognostician," must unite in the one physician if he be really able, and his success for a given period of years is the best possible assurance that the two do unite in his pro-

fessional character and determine his career, whoever he may be. Such a physician is Dr. George W. Newcomer, of Connellsville, who, though comparatively a young man, enjoys a very extensive practice, and stands correspondingly high in the confidence of the community, as is made evident by the fact that his "office hours" are crowded with patients, and his town visitations and country ride out of office hours constant and laborious. Success like his is practical testimony of worth which cannot be gainsaid,—the visible crown of merit.

Dr. George W. Newcomer is on his paternal side of German descent; on his maternal of Scotch-Irish stock. His great-grandfather, John Newcomer, was born in Germany, and emigrating to America, settled in Maryland, where the doctor's grandfather, John Newcomer (Jr.), was born. The latter came to Fayette County about 1790, and settled in Tyrone township, on a farm on which the doctor's father, Jacob Newcomer, was born in 1809, and which he finally purchased, living upon it all his life, and on which the doctor himself was born.

Jacob Newcomer, who died March 8, 1871, was the second of a family of eight children, and the oldest son. On the 21st of September, 1830, he married Elizabeth Hershey, of Allegheny County, who was born April 22, 1812. Of this marriage were ten children, of whom George W. is the seventh, and was born May 27, 1845. He was brought up on the farm till about thirteen years of age, working in summers after he became old enough to work, and attending school in the winter seasons, and devouring at home what books he could get to read. When arrived at the age above mentioned he was placed as a clerk in the store of his uncles, John and Joseph Newcomer, in Connellsville, where he remained till seventeen years of age, attending school winters. He then entered Pleasant Valley Academy, Washington County, where he passed two years, taking a partial course of classical studies.

At nineteen years of age he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. John R. Nickel, of Connellsville, one of the most eminent physicians of the region, and at one time Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Physio-Medical College (now Institute) of Cincinnati. He continued with Dr. Nickel during the usual period of medical office study, and in due time took the regular course of medical lectures at the Physio-Medical Institute of Cincinnati, from which institution he received his diploma, graduating Feb. 7, 1867. He then returned to Connellsville and opened an office for the practice of medicine, which he there pursued for about five years, and then, upon the call of friends, he removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, to take the practice of Dr. James Loar, who was about to remove farther West. Dr. Newcomer remained in practice at Mount Vernon till the spring of 1874, when, at the urgent request of his old preceptor, Dr. Nickel (who in a few weeks thereafter

died), he returned to Connellsville, where he has ever since remained.

Aside from the practice of medicine, the doctor has engaged more or less in real estate speculations with excellent results.

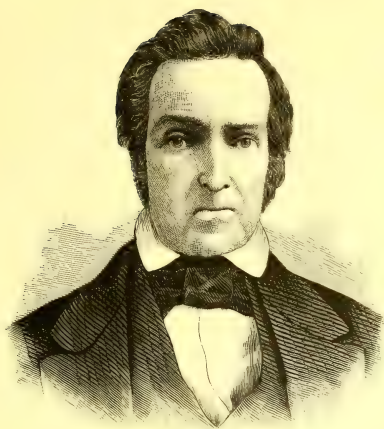
Dr. Newcomer is in politics an ardent Republican, and though he does not claim to have done his country great service during the war of the Rebellion, it may be mentioned here that he studied Republicanism in the field for about three months in war times, being then a member of Company B of the Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, a three months' regiment, organized about the time of the battle of Gettysburg, but in which battle it did not participate, the company at that time being mustered in at Pittsburgh and awaiting equipments. But shortly afterwards it was sent with other companies to attempt the capture of the "Morgan raiders" in Ohio, and succeeded in cutting off Morgan at Salinesville, in that State,—a good lesson in politics, the doctor thinks.

SMITH BUTTERMORE, M.D.

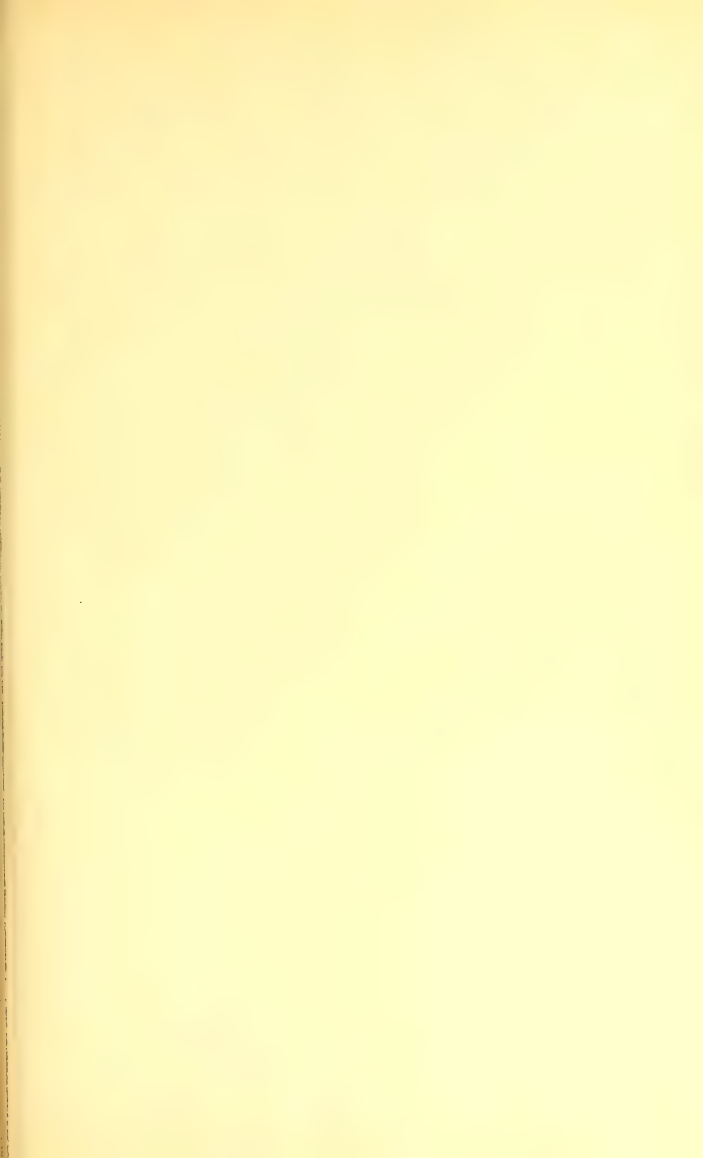
Dr. Smith Buttermore, of Connellsville, an excellent gentleman, courteous, intelligent, and companionable, and a leading physician in his part of the county, is on his father's side of German stock. His grandfather, Jacob Buttermore, came to America when a boy, and settled in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. In the war of the Revolution he served as a soldier in Gen. Wayne's division, and after the war resided in Westmoreland County, near Ligonier, and eventually moved to Connellsville, where George Buttermore, the father of Dr. Buttermore, was born in 1798 and died in 1868. George B. married, about 1822, Barbara Smith, daughter of Henry Smith, of Connellsville.

Dr. Buttermore was born in February, 1830, and received his education other than professional in the common schools and at Jefferson Academy. When eighteen years of age he entered the office of Dr. Lutellus Lindley, of Connellsville, and read medicine during the required period, and attended regular courses of lectures at Cleveland (Ohio) Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1854. Immediately after graduation he went to the State of California, wherein he practiced medicine for five years, and then returned home to Connellsville. Spending a summer there, he removed to Harrison County, Va., and entered into the practice of his profession there. When the war broke out all business, on the border especially, was thrown into confusion, and he, being unable therefore to prosecute his profession in the old way, accepted a commission in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia under Gens. Lee and Jackson, where he became noted as a surgeon, and held his commission through the war.

After the war he resumed practice in Harrison



DAVID CUMMINGS.





A. W. Ryer

County, and continued it till the death of his father, in 1868, when he returned to Connellsville to settle the estate. He has since resided in that borough, and enjoys a fine practice, having in fact all the practice which he is able to attend to.

In politics Dr. Buttermore is a Democrat, and represented Fayette County in the State Legislature in the session of 1881.

In 1857 he married Miss Mary Lamb, a native of Washington County, Pa., by whom he has two children,—Nevada, born in Virginia, and Virginia, born in Connellsville.

MAJ. DAVID CUMMINGS.

Maj. David Cummings, who became a citizen of Connellsville about 1820, and lived there for several years, where four of his children now reside, was born in Cecil County, Md., April 23, 1777, and was the son of James Cummings, by birth a Scotchman of distinguished family, who coming to America became an officer in the war of the Revolution. David Cummings was a gentleman of classical education, and in early life taught select schools. He was an officer in the army during the war of 1812, and was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Beaver Dam, in Canada, and with other captive American officers carried to England, where he was held for six months, until exchanged, suffering great hardships. After the war he became a mail contractor under the government, and as such first found his way into Western Pennsylvania, and eventually settled at Connellsville, where he soon became a man of note. He represented Fayette County in the Legislature at the sessions of 1823 and 1824, and was the first man in the legislative body who made an effort to establish a general system of education by common schools. That system being a matter of contest, he was at the next election defeated.

Some years thereafter, leaving Connellsville, he removed to Mifflin County, where he was at first engaged in the building of the Pennsylvania Canal, from Huntingdon to Lewistown, he afterwards becoming superintendent of the canal, as also collector of the port of Harrisburg. He died at Lewistown, Feb. 5, 1848, and his remains were brought to Connellsville and interred in the family burying-ground beside those of his wife, who had died some years before him.

Maj. Cummings was married June 30, 1801, to Elizabeth Cathers, of Cecil County, Md., by whom he had six sons and six daughters, of whom five daughters and two sons are living,—Hannah M., who married the late Thomas R. McKee; Margaret Eliza, widow of Thomas McLaughlin; Sophia, widow of Josiah Simmons, who died about 1863; Mary Ann, who first married Dr. Bresee, of New York, now dead, and as her second husband, Andrew Patterson, of Juniata County; Ellen, wife of Robert T. Galloway, of

Fayette County; and Jonathan W., once a government surveyor, now of Uvalde County, Texas; and John A., who resides in Connellsville with his oldest sister, Mrs. McKee. Of the sons deceased was the late Dr. James C. Cummings, who died in Connellsville, July 28, 1872. He was born in Maryland in 1802, and moved with his parents to Fayette County about 1820, and was educated at Jefferson College, and studied medicine under Dr. Robert D. Moore, then a distinguished physician of Connellsville, where he himself afterwards became equally distinguished in his profession. He was coroner of Fayette County for several terms, and a member of the Legislature during the sessions of 1843 and 1844. He was never married.

JAMES K. ROGERS, M.D.

Dr. James K. Rogers was the son of Dr. Joseph Rogers, deceased, and Elizabeth Johnstone Rogers, still living, and of Connellsville. He was born Feb. 5, 1832, and was educated at the common schools and at the academy of Dr. McCluskey, at West Alexander, Washington Co., Pa. At about seventeen years of age he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. James Cummings, of Connellsville, eventually matriculating in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in March, 1852, a month after arriving at the age of twenty years. Immediately after graduation he commenced practice in Connellsville, and there followed his profession with signal success until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, soon after which he took his departure from home without apprising his friends of his intention and offered his services to the government. Being accepted he received appointment as surgeon and at once entered upon duty, and not long after wrote an affectionate letter to his parents, informing them of his new field of duty. During the war he held regular correspondence with his mother. His official positions in the service were those of assistant surgeon and surgeon under appointment by President Lincoln and confirmation by the Senate; and lieutenant-colonel by brevet under commission of Andrew Johnson, countersigned by Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, ranking him as such from the 1st day of November, 1865. During a portion of his career he was corps surgeon under Gen. Heintzelman. He at one time had charge of the hospitals at Chambersburg and Hagerstown, and was the chief commissioned officer present upon the capture and burning of the former town by McCausland's cavalry, July, 1864. He also held the post of assistant medical director of the Department of Missouri. Dr. Rogers visited various parts of the theatre of war, inspecting hospitals, etc. During his life in the army and elsewhere he performed over a thousand amputations of limbs, besides a large number of other surgical operations. He prepared some time before his death a manuscript work on

surgery intended for publication, but which was unfortunately lost.

After the surrender and the war was practically over Dr. Rogers was stationed in the government hospital at St. Louis, Mo., for about a year; but suffering under malarial fever contracted while on duty in South Carolina and Florida, he returned to Connellsville, and entered upon practice there, at once securing his old clientele. But he was ever a great sufferer, and on March 18, 1870, died from the effects of the fever which he had so long undergone. Dr. Rogers was not only a man of excellent intellect, but of great generosity and kindness of heart. He habitually gave away with free hand the money he earned in his practice. There was no avarice in his composition. His devotion to his profession as a whole was remarkable, but his chief love was surgery, in which his natural ability, disciplined by his experience in the army, made him eminently accomplished.

P. S. NEWMYER.

One of the most enterprising gentlemen of Connellsville, or whom she has numbered among her inhabitants for many years past, the common declaration of her citizens names Porter S. Newmyer, Esq., lawyer and business man, and still young. His ancestors were German, he being the great-grandson of Peter Newmyer, who came to America from Germany about the middle of the eighteenth century, and eventually settled near Pennsville, Fayette Co. His grandfather's name was Jacob. Mr. Newmyer is the son of Joseph (born about 1820) and Elizabeth Strickler Newmyer, now residing at Dawson, and was born in Tyrone township, Oct. 8, 1847.

He was educated at home and at the Southwest Normal College, in California, Washington Co., Pa., and at Alliance College, Stark County, Ohio, which latter college he left in the spring of 1868, and entered upon the study of the law under the direction of Hon. W. H. Playford, of Uniontown, with whom he remained until admitted to the bar at the March term of court, Fayette County, 1871. May 5th of the same year he located in Connellsville and commenced the practice of his profession, at which place he has continued to this time, enjoying an extensive and lucrative business. In politics Mr. Newmyer is a Democrat, and has several times been elected representative delegate for Fayette County, and once senatorial delegate from Fayette and Greene Counties to State Conventions.

While prosecuting his professional business he has also been largely and profitably engaged in the real estate business and other important affairs. He organized the gas company of his borough, and originated the First National Bank of Connellsville; was its vice-president from 1876 to January, 1882, and one of its heaviest stockholders until the last-men-

tioned date, when he sold out his stock. Mr. Newmyer was one of the projectors of the *Keystone Courier*, one of the best county papers of Western Pennsylvania, and was one of the organizers of the Dawson Bridge Company across the Youghiogheny River. He recently erected the extensive and theretofore much-needed structure known as "Newmyer's Opera-House Block," on Pittsburgh Street, and is connected with Hood Brothers & Co. in the dry-goods business, and lends his assistance to various measures for the advancement of the interests of Connellsville. He is one of the trustees of Bethany College, West Virginia, elected in May, 1880.

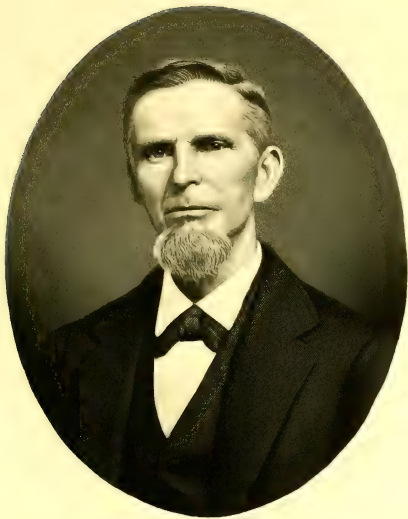
On the 10th of April, 1873, Mr. Newmyer married Miss Mary A. Davidson, daughter of Thomas R. and Isabella Davidson, of Connellsville, by whom he has a son, Thomas D., and a daughter, Isabella D.

JOSEPH SOISSON.

Of those of our fellow-citizens of foreign birth whose energy and ambition demand a less cramped field of action than Europe generally affords her most enterprising children, is Mr. Joseph Soisson, of Connellsville. Mr. Soisson was born in 1827 in Alsace, then a province of France, but since 1872 under the dominion of Germany, where he was educated in both the German and French tongue, and when about eighteen years of age came to America, at that time unable to speak English. Finding employment in New York he in a few months acquired a competent knowledge of our language and moved to Philadelphia, where he remained about eighteen months, and thence went to Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa., in the employ of Charles Hughes, a brick-maker, continuing with him about a year and a half, whereafter he visited New Orleans, La., tarrying there a few months, and returning to Mr. Hughes, who finally went into business with Dr. Rodrick, of which firm Mr. Soisson soon took contracts for making brick. This business he prosecuted for about two years, and then went into partnership with Hughes, Rodrick retiring, on the Allegheny Mountain, Plane No. 8, the firm-name being Hughes & Soisson. The business continued at No. 8 till about 1860, when Hughes & Soisson instituted another brick-making partnership at Miltenberger, Fayette Co., which lasted about nine years, the firm dissolving about 1869. Mr. Soisson then carried on the business alone for about six years, and next entered into partnership with Spriggs & Wilhelm, brick-makers at White Rock, Connellsville, under the style of Soisson, Spriggs & Co., which after sundry changes in copartners became Soisson & Co., Mr. Soisson buying out some of his partners, and his young son, John F., purchasing the interests of others in 1876 (with capital which he had the business energy and courage to borrow), the firm continuing under the name of Soisson & Co. till December, 1879,



A. S. Newmyer.



Joseph Scisson

when Soisson & Son came into full possession of the business, which they have since conducted with great success. The company manufactures all kinds of brick on order, but coke-oven brick are their specialty, of which their works produce about 1,300,000 per year. They also make a fine article of pavement tile.

In 1872, Mr. Soisson, John Kilpatrick, and John Wilhelm, as Kilpatrick, Soisson & Co., established a fire-brick works at Moyer's, near Connellsville, which is now owned by Soisson & Kilpatrick (son of John Kilpatrick), Wilhelm having withdrawn, and at which

about eight thousand coke-oven and other bricks are made per day.

Mr. Soisson has ever maintained an excellent reputation for moral character as well as business enterprise.

In March, 1853, he married, at Hollidaysburg, Miss Caroline Filcer, daughter of Michael Filcer, of Centre County, who was born and married in Germany, some of his children being born there, Caroline, however, being a native of Centre County. Of this union are four daughters and seven sons. Three of the daughters are married.

BROWNSVILLE BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP.

THE borough of Brownsville is situated on the right bank of the Monongahela River, at and extending below the mouth of Dunlap's Creek. Within its boundaries was the residence of the old Indian chief, Nemacolin, and the site of the pre-historic earthwork, known for a century and a quarter as "Redstone Old Fort," as also the site of "Fort Burd," which was the earliest defensive work reared by English-speaking people in the Ohio River valley, except that which was partially constructed by Englishmen (but completed by the French) where Pittsburgh now stands. The building of Fort Burd and the opening of a road to it from the East by Col. Burd, in 1759, gave to this place a great comparative importance, which it sustained in succeeding years, through the periods of Western emigration, of flat-boat and keel-boat building, of successful steamboat navigation of the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers, and of travel and traffic over the old National road, embracing a total of more than three-fourths of a century, until, by the completion of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, in 1852, and the consequent diversion of trade and travel, the old town was shorn of much of its former importance, and from that time, for almost thirty years, it has remained in a comparatively obscure and isolated situation until the spring of 1881, when, by the opening of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Line, from Pittsburgh to West Brownsville, the boroughs on the Monongahela at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek were for the first time placed in possession of railroad connection with Pittsburgh and the marts and markets of the Atlantic and the lakes.

The borough is almost encircled by the township of Brownsville, which extends around it from the Monongahela River and Redstone Creek, on the north and northeast, to Dunlap's Creek on the south, its

longest boundary line, on the southeast, being against the township of Redstone, of which it originally formed a part. The township, by the census of 1880, contained a population of 246; that of the borough of Brownsville being returned in the same census at 1489.

With the possible exception of a few transient squatters¹ who clustered around Fort Burd for a few years just after its erection, there is little doubt that Michael Cresap was the earliest white settler within the territory now embraced in the limits of the borough of Brownsville. He has been mentioned as such in all published accounts of the settlement, and it admits of no doubt that he was the first who came here with the intention of making the place his permanent home, though permanent settlers preceded him on the opposite side of Dunlap's Creek, and also at several points not far to the eastward and southeastward of the present borough. One of these was Thomas Brown (afterwards founder of the town), whose settlement in this section antedated that of Cresap a few years.

Michael Cresap was the son of Col. Thomas Cresap, of Oldtown, Md., who had been connected with the operations of the Ohio Company as its agent, and who had been one of the earliest travelers to the Monongahela country over the old Nemacolin path, as also one of those who accompanied Col. Burd to Fort Redstone in 1759. Whether the knowledge which he thus gained of this place had any influence in caus-

¹ Such were probably John and Samuel McCulloch, traders, who made claim to a large tract of land, including all that is now the borough of Brownsville. It is not certainly known whether they ever lived here or not, but it is probable they were located here for a time temporarily in their trading operations. They claimed under an alleged military permit, granted by Col. Bouquet. Whether valid or not, their claim was afterwards purchased by Thomas Brown to make his title complete.

ing his son to settle here is not known. He (Michael) first came as a trader about the year 1769 (though the exact date of his first visit is not known) to the mouth of Dunlap's Creek. "This post,¹ known in border history as Redstone Old Fort, became the rallying-point of the pioneers, and was familiar to many an early settler as his place of embarkation for the 'dark and bloody ground.' In the legends of the West, Michael Cresap is connected with this Indian stronghold. In those narratives Cresap is spoken of as remarkable for his brave, adventurous disposition, and awarded credit for often rescuing the whites by a timely notice of the savages' approach, a knowledge of which he obtained by unceasing vigilance over their movements. This fort was frequently Cresap's rendezvous as a trader, and thither he resorted with his people, either to interchange views and adopt plans for future action, or for repose in quieter times when the red men were lulled into inaction and the tomahawk was temporarily buried. These were periods of great conviviality. The days were spent in athletic exercises, and in the evening the sturdy foresters bivouacked around a fire of huge logs, recounted their hairbreadth adventures, or, if perchance, a violin or jews-harp was possessed by the foresters, it was certainly introduced, and the monotony of the camp was broken by a boisterous 'stag dance.'²

"Michael Cresap discovered at that early day that this location would become exceedingly valuable as emigrants flowed in and the country was gradually opened. Accordingly he took measures to secure a Virginia title to several hundred acres, embracing the fortification, by what at that time was called a 'tomahawk improvement.' Not content, however, with girdling a few trees and blazing others, he determined to insure his purpose, and in order that his act and intention might not be misconstrued, he built a house of hewed logs with a shingle roof *nailed on*, which is believed to have been the first edifice of this kind in that part of our great domain west of the mountains. We are not possessed of data to fix the precise year of this erection, but it is supposed to have occurred about 1770."³

For about five years after that time Capt. Cresap made the mouth of Dunlap's Creek the base of his trading operations, but still having his family and home in Maryland. "Early in the year 1774 he engaged six or seven active young men, at the rate of £2 10s. per month, and repairing to the wilderness of the Ohio, commenced the business of building houses and clearing lands, and being among the first adventurers into this exposed and dangerous region, he was enabled to select some of the best and richest of the Ohio levels."⁴ It appears that he had considerable

means at his command, for in addition to the business of his store which he kept in operation at Redstone Old Fort, he purchased various tracts of land in the surrounding country,⁴ as well as at several points on the Ohio River, and he was also, apparently, a loaner of money to some extent on landed security.

After the close of "Dunmore's war," in the commencement of which Capt. Cresap took part as a subordinate officer (for which his name and character were afterwards severely but unjustly assailed), he "returned to Maryland, and spent the latter part of the autumn of 1774 and the succeeding winter in the repose of a domestic circle from which he had been so long estranged, but in the early spring of 1775 he hired another band of young men and repaired again to the Ohio to finish the work he commenced the year before. He did not stop at his old haunts, but descended to Kentucky, where he made some improvements. Being ill, however, he soon left his workmen and departed for his home over the mountains, in order to rest and recover his health. On his way

¹ The following facts in reference to some of Cresap's land transactions in the vicinity of Dunlap's Creek are gathered from the old Augusta County, Va., court records, which are still in existence in Washington, Pa.:

"On the 28th of September, 1773, Robert Denlow deeded to Michael Cresap, "for the consideration of fifteen pounds, Pennsylvania money, a tract of land in Westmoreland County, adjoining lands of David Rodgers and Joseph Branton [Brinton?], on Monongahela, being part of a larger tract of land I, Denlow, purchased of James Branton and containing, by estimation, two hundred and fifty acres." The deed of conveyance was executed in the presence of George Brant, Joseph Denney, and Henry Branton, and "at a court and one-half held for Augusta County, Virginia, at Pittsburg, September the 21st, 1775, this deed of Branton and Sale was proved by two of the subscribing witnesses, and ordered to be recorded."

"On the 1st of September, 1775, "John Carey, of Dunlap's Creek Settlement, for the consideration of Fifty Pounds, Pennsylvania Currency, to Samuel and paid by Michael Cresap, Senr," "in regard to the said Cresap "All the parcel of land he obtained in the within, just noted Bill of Sale from Josias Litch (Litch-Carey), dated March 18, 1774." This mortgage was given to secure the payment of a certain sum of money loaned to a land given by Carey to Cresap, dated Dec. 13, 1772. The mortgage was witnessed by John Jeremiah Jacobs, and "by lawfully proved at a court, continued and held for Augusta County, Va., at Pittsburg, Sept. 21, 1775, and ordered to be recorded."

"On the 5th of September, 1775, "James Brinton, of Augusta County, Virginia, Monongahela Settlement," in consideration of Fifty pounds, Pennsylvania currency, "in hand paid by Michael Cresap, Senr," conveyed to him by deed "a certain tract or parcel of land lying about one mile distant from the Monongahela River, and bounded by the following persons: John Adamson to the North East, Edward Dossy to the East, Thomas Brown, west, and Edward White on the North; with all and singular the Appurtenances thereto belonging or in any way appertaining, containing, by Estimation about two hundred and fifty Acres, to be the same more or less,"—the grantor guaranteeing the same against the lawful claims and demands of "all manner of Person or Persons, the Heirs of the Said excepted only." The deed was witnessed by Robert Denlow, his mark, and John Jeremiah Jacobs, and "At a Court Continued and held for Augusta County at Pittsburg, September 21st, 1775, this deed of Branton and Sale was proved by the oath of John Jeremiah Jacobs, one of the witnesses thereto, and ordered to be Recorded, Test: John Maheson."

"The instrument was indorsed, Examined and delivered, John Jeremiah Jacobs, October 8th, 1775."

⁴ There was a younger Michael Cresap, the son of Daniel Cresap, brother of Michael Cresap, Sr.

¹ Extract from "Legend of Cresap," by Brantz Mayer.

² These festivities were doubtless joined in by the few soldiers of Fort Mifflin, for at that time and for some years afterwards, that work was occupied by a small garrison.

³ Jacobs' "Life of Cresap."

across the Allegheny Mountains he was met by a faithful friend with a message stating that he had been appointed by the Committee of Safety at Frederick a captain to command one of the rifle companies required from Maryland by a resolution of Congress. Experienced officers and the very best men that could be procured were demanded."¹

This occurred in June, 1775, and on the 18th of the following month Capt. Cresap, at the head of his company (of whom twenty-two men were volunteers from west of the mountains, doubtless mostly from the Monongahela settlements), set out from Frederick, Md., and after a march of twenty-two days joined Washington's army investing Boston. But his military career in the Revolutionary army was short. "Admonished by continued illness, and feeling, perhaps, some foreboding of his fate, he endeavored once more, after about three months' service, to reach his home among the mountains, but finding himself too sick to proceed he stopped in New York, where he died of fever on the 18th of October, 1775, at the early age of thirty-three. On the following day his remains, attended by a vast concourse of people, were buried with military honors in Trinity churchyard."¹ In that burial-ground they still rest, and the headstone of his grave may be found much dilapidated, but with the yet legible inscription,

"IN MEMORY OF
MICHAEL CRESAP, FIRST CAPT.
OF THE RIFLE BATTALIONS,
AND SON TO COL. THOMAS
CRESAP, WHO DEPARTED THIS
LIFE OCTOBER THE 18, 1775."

Michael Cresap left a widow and four children. His widow, in 1781, married her first husband's friend and employé, John Jeremiah Jacob, who, at the age of about fifteen years, had commenced as a clerk for Cresap in his store at Redstone Old Fort, and who, on his employer's departure for the army in 1775, was left in charge of the business, and so remained for several months after Cresap's death, closing up the affairs. In July, 1776, he entered the army as ensign, and served nearly five years, rising to the grade of captain. Later in life he became a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died highly esteemed in Hampshire County, Va. He was the author of the "Life of Capt. Michael Cresap," and by the facts which he gathered and gave to the public in that work successfully vindicated the character and cleared the memory of his dead friend from the terrible charges which were made, and for years generally believed, against him in reference to the murder of the relatives of the Indian chief Logan in the war of 1774.

Thomas Brown, who laid out the town which then took, and still bears, his name, was one of the earliest

settlers who came to the vicinity of Redstone and Dunlap's Creeks, his name being found in the list of "The names of the Inhabitants near Redstone" reported by the Rev. John Steele as living in this region in the spring of 1768. He was not then a resident in what is now the borough of Brownsville, but came here a few years later, and having purchased the right which Michael Cresap had acquired to the land afterwards the site of the town, and having also bought out whatever interest the McCulloughs had in the same, he settled here and commenced improvement in 1776. The correctness of this date is made certain by the certificate which was given him for the tract by the Virginia commissioners at Redstone Old Fort, Dec. 16, 1779. In that certificate there is added to the description of the tract granted to Thomas Brown the words, "to include his settlement made in the year 1776." The tract was surveyed to him March 21, 1785. It is described in the survey as being "situate on the dividing ridge between Redstone and Dunlap's Creeks;" the name by which the tract was designated was "Whisky Path."

Basil Brown, Sr., brother of Thomas Brown, did not become a resident of Brownsville, but lived on a tract "near Redstone Old Fort," in the present township of Luzerne. On this tract he settled in 1770, and remained there during the remainder of his life. His son, Basil Brown, Jr., however, removed to Brownsville, where he lived at or near the corner of Morgan and Market Streets. His sister, Sally Brown, who was a cripple, lived with him, both remaining unmarried. He died in Brownsville many years ago, at seventy-five years of age. Sally, who survived him a number of years, is still remembered by many of the older citizens of the town.

From the time of the opening of Burd's road, in 1759, the point of its western terminus on the Monongahela became a place of considerable importance, and this was more especially the case after the time when westward bound emigrants began to pass through this region, making this the end of their land travel and the point of their embarkation in flatboats for their passage down the river. A very heavy and constantly increasing emigration was setting towards the Southwest, particularly Kentucky, and to all emigrants traveling to that region the smoothly-flowing currents of the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers offered the easiest, cheapest, and in every sense the most eligible highway, a route by which, with very little labor to themselves, the rude craft on which they embarked at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek would land them without change almost on the spot of their destination.

These were the considerations which induced multitudes of western bound travelers to lay their route over the road which brought them to the Monongahela at Redstone Old Fort. Such as could conveniently make the arrangement usually chose the

¹ Mayer's "Logan and Cresap."

latter part of the winter for their exodus, because at that season the friendly snow still lingered upon the roads, and mitigated in some degree the horrors of the passage from the mountains to the river. If they had rightly timed their journey, and the melting time came soon after their arrival at the place of embarkation, then all was well with them, but if the spring thaws delayed their coming, and the shivering, homesick wayfarers were compelled to remain for weeks (as was sometimes the case) in their comfortless shelters, awaiting an opportunity to proceed on their way, then their condition was pitiable indeed. "John Moore, a very early settler, used to relate" (says Judge Veech) "that in the long, cold winter of 1780, a prototype of those of 1856-57, the snow being three or four feet deep and crusted, he said the road from Sandy Hollow (Brubaker's) to the verge of Brownsville, where William Hogg lived, was lined on both sides with wagons and families, camped out, waiting for the loosing of the icy bonds from the waters and the preparation of boats to embark for the West, the men dragging in old logs and stumps for fuel to save their wives and children from freezing."

The great amount of emigration and other western travel centring at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek as a point of embarkation rendered necessary the building of a large number of flat-boats and other primitive river-craft; and the construction of these, as well as the furnishing of supplies to the voyagers for their long trips down the river (for by the time of their arrival here many of them had exhausted the supplies with which they had set out on the journey), produced business activity, and gave to the place the promise of future prosperity and importance.

These facts and considerations caused Thomas Brown to conceive the project of establishing a town upon that part of his "Whisky Path" tract lying adjacent to the Monongahela and Dunlap's Creek. Accordingly, in 1785 he platted and laid out the town of Brownsville with streets and alleys nearly the same as they now exist in that part of the present borough which was embraced in the original plat. A "public square" (which still remains as such) was laid out on the southwest side of Front Street, and adjoining it was the early burial-place of the town, in which the Browns, the Washingtons, and many others were interred as elsewhere mentioned. It has been said that this spot was donated and set apart by Thomas Brown

as a public burial-ground, but of this there is no proof. An addition to the town was afterwards made by Chads Chalfant, and another by Samuel Jackson, who purchased from Thomas Brown certain lands adjoining the original plat and laid them out with streets and alleys; Church and Spring Streets were included in this addition to the town.

The proprietor of Brownsville offered his lots for sale, subject to conditions nearly identical with those imposed by Henry Beeson in sales of his lots at Uniontown. All dwellings erected on them were required to be equal to twenty by twenty-five feet in dimensions, substantially built, and in all cases to have a chimney or chimneys of brick or stone. Quit-rents were required in nearly all cases, but these were sometimes waived, for reasons which are not made apparent.

Thomas Brown occupied (so says that dubious authority, tradition) the shingle-roofed house built by Michael Cresap from the time of his purchase from the latter until his death, which occurred in 1797, at the age of fifty-nine years. He left two sons—Thomas Brown, Jr., and Levi Brown—and three daughters,—Mrs. Elizabeth Cox, Mrs. William Crawford, and Mrs. Ewing. There are no descendants of his now living in Brownsville or vicinity.

The following-named persons were purchasers of town lots in Brownsville from the original proprietor. Many others purchased from his estate after his death. The years indicated are those of the record, not the execution of the respective deeds:

Robert Elliott.....	1786	Nathan Chalfant.....	1793
Matthew Campbell.....	1788	James Hugginson.....	"
Robert Clark.....	"	Alexander Nelson.....	1794
John Rhoads.....	"	John Ayers.....	"
Stephen Duluth.....	"	Basil Beashear.....	1795
Joseph Bowman.....	"	John Fry.....	"
Andrew Bogg.....	"	William Cox.....	"
Charles Ford.....	1791	John Blackford.....	1796
Jacob Bowman.....	1792	Edward Hale.....	"
Ignatius Brown.....	"	William Hogg.....	"
Samuel Workman.....	"	George Kinnear.....	"
Basil Brown, Sr.....	1793	John Ekin.....	"
Charles Armstrong.....	"	John Yatenan.....	1793
Mahlon Schooley.....	1788	Patrick Tiernan.....	"
Thomas Newport.....	"	Jonathan Hickman.....	"
John McCadden.....	"	Samuel Jackson.....	1794
George F. Hawkins.....	"	Robert Ayres.....	"
Amos Townsend.....	"	Chads Chalfant.....	"
John Wildman.....	"	Christian Yost.....	1795
Arthur Dempsey.....	"	Henry Bateman.....	"
Gideon Walker.....	"	Amos Townsend.....	1796
John Restine.....	"	John Christmas.....	"
Charles Sumption.....	"	James Hawkins.....	"
Thomas McKibben.....	"	John Jacques.....	"
John Yatenan.....	1789	Thomas Gregg.....	1797
Matthew Van Lear.....	"	Andrew Brown.....	"
Isaiah Ratcliff.....	"	Amos Wilson.....	"
James Long.....	1790	John Brown.....	1796
Joshua Trenchill.....	"	Andrew Sinn.....	1799
Elijah Freeway.....	1791	Ayers Sinn.....	"
Basil Brown.....	"	Isaac Sinn.....	"
Andrew Scott.....	1793	John McChure.....	1802

Basil Brown, who was the purchaser of a large number of lots from his brother, Thomas Brown, made sales of them from time to time to the following-named persons, viz.:

¹ These boats were most generally (in the earlier times) constructed by the emigrants themselves, at the mouth of the creek and below that point on the river, but were sometimes purchased, by such as had the means. From pioneer boat-builders, who had come to the place for the especial purpose of supplying this demand. Some idea of the number of boats thus built here, even as early as 1784, may be had from a petition presented at the September term of the Fayette County Court in that year: "for a road from Redstone Old Fort along the riverside to the grist- and saw-mill at the mouth of Little Redstone and to Colles, Edw'd Cook's," it being represented in this petition that the road was necessary because "the intercourse along the river is so considerable, by reason of the number of Boats for passengers which are almost constantly building in different parts along the River-side."

Thomas Brown, Jr.....	1788	William Hogg.....	1799
Otho Brashear.....	1791	Adam Jacobs.....	1800
Thomas Brown.....	"	John Laughlin.....	1799
Thomas Newport.....	1792	Basil Brashear.....	1800
William Goe.....	1794	John Hagan.....	"
Chads Chalfant.....	1796	Jonathan Miller.....	1802
Samuel Bell.....	"	Barrack Brashear.....	1805
John Wildman.....	"	Jacob Bowman.....	1809
William Price.....	1797		

Robert Elliott, the earliest purchaser whose name appears in the above list, came from Washington County, Md., to Brownsville, and purchased (April 28, 1786) a town lot for the consideration of £10. The lot was No. 17, adjoining lot of Robert Taylor. Col. Elliott was engaged here in the purchase of supplies for the United States government, in which business he was associated with Col. Eli Williams and Jacob Bowman.

Jacob Bowman, whose father emigrated from Germany to America about the time of the "Old French war," was born at Hagerstown, Md., June 17, 1763, and when twenty-four years of age came to Brownsville, and commenced the business of merchandising, he and William Hogg being the first two permanently-located merchants in the town. He was also engaged in partnership with Col. Elliott and Eli Williams, as before mentioned, in purchasing supplies for the Western army under Gen. Anthony Wayne, and he was made commissary to the government troops which were sent across the mountains to suppress the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794.

At the time when Mr. Bowman started business in Brownsville all goods were brought over the mountain roads from Cumberland to the Monongahela on pack-horses, of which large numbers, loaded with his goods, were frequently seen standing together in the public square opposite his residence, waiting their turn to be relieved of their burdens. The first load of merchandise brought over the mountains by wagon came here in 1789 to Jacob Bowman. The wagoner who drove the team was John Hayden, afterwards a well-known iron-master in Fayette County. The load, which was about two thousand pounds in weight, was drawn by four horses, and the freight charged on it was three dollars per one hundred pounds. Hayden was about a month in making the trip from Hagerstown, Md., to Brownsville and back.

In consideration of his services to the government, Jacob Bowman was appointed under the administration of President Washington (in 1795) postmaster of Brownsville, and held the office until the incoming of Gen. Jackson's administration, a period of thirty-four years. He was prominent in the organization of the old Monongahela Bank, and was its president from its organization under the charter in 1814 till Sept. 26, 1843, when he retired, and was succeeded by his son, James L. Bowman.

The residence of Jacob Bowman was where his son, N. B. Bowman, now lives, on the property called "Nemacolin," for the old Indian chief whose wigwam or cabin (tradition says) was once located on it.

This property he purchased of Thomas Brown soon after his settlement in Brownsville. Until the time of his emigration from Hagerstown to Brownsville Mr. Bowman was a member of the Lutheran Church, but not long afterwards he united with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and remained one of its most influential, liberal, and respected members until his death, which occurred March 2, 1847, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife died two years earlier, March 11, 1845.

The children of Jacob Bowman were the following named: Mary, born in 1788; married Henry Sterling, a planter of St. Francisville, La., and died in 1852. Annie E. Bowman, born May 8, 1790, and married March 12, 1818, to Henry Sweitzer, of Hagerstown, Md. Harriet E. Bowman, born June 16, 1792; married John Thompson McKennan; died March 8, 1832. James L. Bowman, born June 23, 1794; graduated at Washington College in 1813; studied law with John Kennedy; admitted to the bar in 1817; president of the Monongahela Bank from 1843 until his death in 1857. Matilda L. Bowman, born Aug. 13, 1796; married Thomas M. T. McKennan (member of Congress and Secretary of the Interior under President Fillmore); she died March 3, 1858. Louisa Bowman, born in 1798; married Samuel Bell, of Reading, Pa., in 1830; she died in January, 1880. William Robert Bowman, born 1801; graduated at Washington College, Pa., in 1822; graduated at theological seminary, Princeton, N. J., 1825; made deacon in Episcopal Church May 11, 1826; removed in 1827 to St. Francisville, West Feliciana Parish, La., where he organized Grace Church, Feb. 7, 1829; remained at St. Francisville till his death in 1835. Goodloe Harper Bowman, born April 3, 1803; entered trade with his father under the firm-name of Jacob Bowman & Sons; was subsequently in partnership with his brother, N. B. Bowman; was cashier of the Monongahela Bank from 1830 to 1841; elected president of that institution in 1857, and held the position till his death in February, 1874. Nelson Blair Bowman, born July 8, 1807; entered mercantile pursuits with his father and brother; retired from active trade in 1858, but is still a director in the Monongahela National Bank and in the Monongahela Bridge Company. He is living in retirement and elegance at "Nemacolin," an eminence which commands a fine view of the Monongahela River and surrounding country,—the same property which his father, Jacob Bowman, bought of Thomas Brown in 1788.¹

William Hogg was contemporary with Jacob Bowman as an early merchant in Brownsville. He was an Englishman who had been impressed as a sailor on

¹ The earliest date under which Jacob Bowman's name is found in the Fayette County records is June 23, 1788, at which time he purchased four and a half acres and four and a half perches of land in Brownsville from Thomas Brown for the consideration of £25. This was undoubtedly the homestead property "Nemacolin," now occupied by Nelson B. Bowman, though the description does not absolutely prove it to be the same.

board one of His Majesty's ships, and deserted at Charleston, S. C., whence he traveled to Philadelphia. There he made the acquaintance of an English gentleman named Stokes, who furnished him with a small stock of light hardware, with which he started out as a traveling peddler. He continued in this business for two or three trips, and finally, about 1787, came to Brownsville, where he opened a store in the upper story of a building on Water Street, where the rolling-mill now stands. He bought his goods in Baltimore, making his earliest trips to and from that city on foot, generally starting from Brownsville on Sunday morning, and closing his store during his absence. The first mention found of him in the records is his purchase of three lots in Brownsville, Jan. 28, 1796, after he had been here in business for nearly ten years. The lots which he purchased at that time were Nos. 3, 4, and 5 of the original plat, for the consideration of £15. Mr. Hogg was a bachelor, and by his industry and perseverance during a long period of merchandising in Brownsville accumulated a large fortune.

George Hogg, a nephew of William, was an iron-worker in Northumberland, England. About the year 1800 his uncle brought him to Brownsville and formed a business partnership with him, which continued till his death. George Hogg married a daughter of Nathaniel Breading, and they became the parents of four sons and two daughters, viz.: George E. Hogg, now living in Brownsville; Nathaniel B. Hogg, now a resident of Allegheny City, Pa.; John T. Hogg, living in Connellsville; James Hogg, lost at sea on board the steamer "Arctic;" a daughter, now Mrs. Felix R. Brunot, living in Pittsburgh; the other daughter, who became the wife of William Bissell, died many years ago.

In a deed executed in 1787 by Thomas Brown, conveying a town lot to Matthew Campbell, the property is described as "situate in Brownsville, *alias* Washington," by which it is made apparent that an attempt was made about that time to have the latter name adopted for the town in place of Brownsville. No allusion to the name (as applied to this town) has been found in any other place. The lot above referred to as having been sold to Campbell was No. 1, on Front Street, bounded on the northwest by Trader's Lane. The price paid was £5. The purchaser of this lot was doubtless the same Matthew Campbell who, in December, 1783, was licensed by the court of Fayette County to keep a tavern in Uniontown, and who in 1784 purchased a lot (where the Fulton House now stands) in that town, from Henry Beeson. In 1785 he was licensed to keep a public-house in Menallen township. Little beyond this is known of him.

Andrew Boggs was the purchaser from Thomas Brown (in June, 1788) of a lot on Second Street, extending through to Market Street, adjoining a lot

owned by Nathan Chalfant. The consideration named in the deed to Boggs is £7 10s.

Nathan Chalfant purchased the lot (referred to in the deed to Boggs) on the 23d of June, 1788. It was sixty by one hundred and eighty feet in size, extending from Second to Market Street. He sold it on the 19th of March, 1798, to Andrew Lynn, who, in June, 1815, conveyed it to the trustees of the Presbyterian congregation, and it is the same on which the church edifice of that congregation now stands.

At the same time that Chalfant purchased the lot above named he also bought lot No. 4, on Water Street, adjoining Thomas McKibben and Holborn Hill. On this lot he lived for many years, and carried on an extensive business in boat-building.

Chads Chalfant lived on a farm about one mile out of town, but was the owner of several town lots. In 1804 he donated to the Methodist Episcopal Church the lot on which the present house of worship stands. He also sold the lot which is now occupied by the Masonic Hall.

Robert Clarke came here from Greene County as early as 1788, at which time he was the purchaser of a lot in this town. He built the house which is now owned by the heirs of George Shuman and occupied as a telegraph-office. Its original site was where the Snowdon House now is, but it was removed about 1823 to its present location by Clarke, who then built the Snowdon House on the spot thus vacated, and lived in it until his death, about 1840. He was concerned with Neal Gillespie in the grist-mill and saw-mill on the river, as hereafter mentioned. A daughter of Robert Clarke married John L. Dawson, and another daughter became the wife of Gen. Henry W. Beeson, of Uniontown.

Neal Gillespie was not a settler in Brownsville, yet it seems proper to mention him in this connection, as he was closely identified with the business interests of the place. He was an Irishman who came to the west bank of the Monongahela, and settled upon the "Indian Hill" tract, which had previously been the property of "Indian Peter," opposite Brownsville. He became the owner of the ferry across the river at this point, and operated it for many years. He purchased land in Brownsville, on the "Neck," where his landing-place was located, as also the grist-mill and saw-mill (elsewhere mentioned) which he built in partnership with Robert Clarke. A part of his land on the "Neck" was sold March 19, 1829, to Samuel J. Krepps.

Gillespie's daughter, Nellie, married a man named Boyle. They lived in Brownsville in a log house that stood on Second Street in the rear of the Central Hotel. In that house was born their daughter, Maria, who became the wife of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and mother of the wife of Gen. W. T. Sherman, of the United States army.

George Kinnear, a Scotchman, came to Brownsville before 1788, and purchased several lots located on the

east, south, and west of the Public Ground. This property passed to Polly Kinnear, and later to William Cock, who sold to J. W. Jeffries. Kinnear was associated in business with James Lang (the auctioneer), who came here in 1790.

Thomas McKibben was in Brownsville as early as 1788, in which year there was recorded a deed to him from Thomas Brown, conveying certain property in the town. He was a merchant on Market Street, and a justice of the peace, also prothonotary of Fayette County in 1821. No descendants of his are now in Brownsville.

Samuel Workman came here as early as 1790, and started a tannery where now stands the residence of Samuel Steele. James Workman, a son, afterwards built the present Steele tannery. He also kept the tavern, now the Girard House, at the head of Market Street.

The Brownsville post-office was established Jan. 1, 1795, with Jacob Bowman as postmaster. Basil Brashear was here in the same year, and soon after built the stone house now occupied by Mrs. Wesley Frost, opening it as a tavern. This was for years the leading public-house of Brownsville.

Adam Jacobs came in about 1795. He was a merchant, and kept a store on Water Street, next below where the rolling-mill stands. A daughter of his married her father's clerk, a Mr. Beggs, with whom she removed to New Lisbon, Ohio. Adam Jacobs, Jr., became a merchant in the town, and father of the third Adam, now known as Capt. Adam Jacobs, who was born in Brownsville, Jan. 7, 1817. He learned the trade of coppersmith and tinner, but commenced steamboating early in life, taking command of the steamer "Exchange" in 1840, when he was only twenty-three years of age. Afterwards he commanded several boats, the last of which was the "Niagara," in 1847. Since that time he has been engaged in the building of steamboats, of which about one hundred and twenty have been built for him. He has always been an active business man, and by his industry and remarkable business tact has accumulated a handsome fortune. There are few, if any, who have done more than he to advance the business interests of Brownsville, and to-day he is accounted one of the most enterprising as well as substantial men of the Monongahela Valley. He has a residence in Brownsville, and another upon his fine estate of "East Riverside," on the Monongahela, in the township of Luzerne.

In 1796, Elijah Clark was engaged in boat-building in Brownsville. His yard was on Water Street, north of the site of the United States Hotel. At the same time Capt. T. Shane advertised boat-sheds and boat-yards for sale or to let.

A coppersmith and tin-working shop was carried on here in 1797 by Anthony & Bowman.

William Crawford was a merchant in Brownsville in (and probably before) the year 1800. His store

was on Market Street, where Jacob Sawyer now lives. His wife was a daughter of Thomas Brown.

Valentine Giesey, the son of a Lutheran clergyman who emigrated to America in 1776, and settled at Berlin, Somerset Co., Pa., where this son was born, came to Brownsville about the year 1800, and went into trade here. On the breaking out of the war of 1812 he entered the service as a sergeant in Capt. Joseph Wadsworth's company, of which he afterwards became captain. After his return from the war he reopened the mercantile business, and also became very popular as a military man and a politician. He died in 1835, and was buried in the Episcopal churchyard. He had two sons and two daughters, but none are now living.

James Blaine was a man who traveled quite extensively in Europe and South America, and afterwards, in 1804, settled in Brownsville, where he opened a store, and where he was also for many years a justice of the peace. He was a man of dignified bearing, and held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen. In 1818 he removed to Washington County, where he lived during the remainder of his life.

George Graff, a carpenter and cabinet-maker, came from Allentown, Pa., to Brownsville in 1806. He lived on Front Street, where his son Joseph now lives.

George Johnston, a native of Monaghan County, Ireland, landed in Philadelphia with his wife in August, 1805, and thence moved to Hickory, Washington Co., Pa., where his uncle resided. There he remained until the following spring, his son John having been born in the mean time. Mr. Johnston then removed to Brownsville, where he commenced business as a weaver in a house that stood where Dr. J. R. Patton now lives. He had a family of eight children, of whom John was the eldest. He (John) learned the trade of carpenter with George Graff. He has since been prominent in the affairs of Brownsville, and has often been elected to offices in the borough. He is still living here, on the corner of Morgan and Front Streets. Two other sons (William and James) and a daughter of George Johnston are also living in Brownsville.

In 1807, Alexander Simpson was established in Brownsville as a manufacturer of surveyors' instruments and other fine work of similar character.

Abraham Underwood, a Quaker, left Baltimore in 1808, with his wife and three children, bound for Cincinnati, over the then usual route by way of Brownsville. Arriving at this point, and finding something of a Quaker settlement here and in the vicinity, they abandoned their original intention and remained in Brownsville. Mr. Underwood was by trade a tailor, and he soon opened a shop on Front Street, west of Jacob's Alley. The family remained in Brownsville from 1808 until 1834, when he removed to Monongahela City, Pa.

Philip Worley came from Virginia to Brownsville

about 1808, and took up the business of boat-building. His mother kept a cake-shop in the "Neck," where the vacant lot is, just below the hardware-store of James Slocum. Worley died a few years later, and his widow married Thomas Brown, son of Basil Brown, Sr. Daniel Worley, a son of Philip, was a clerk in Robert Clarke's store. He married a daughter of James Tomlinson, and in 1815 was employed as master of one of the river-boats owned by his father-in-law. In 1823 he and Tomlinson, with their families, moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where they settled, and where their descendants are still living.

Eli Abrams settled here about 1812. His grandfather, Henry Abrams, was a settler at Turkey Foot as early as 1768, being mentioned as such in the report of the Rev. John Steele, made in that year. Eli, on his arrival at Brownsville, was employed in the nail-factory of Jacob Bowman, on Front Street. Afterwards he married a daughter of Martin Tiernan, and kept a store on the "Neck." He became a justice of the peace, and filled that office with honor for many years. Two of his sons (Dr. James Abrams, dentist, and Decatur Abrams) are now living in Brownsville. Another son, Lewis Abrams, lives about a mile outside the borough.

George Dawson was a son of Nicholas, and grandson of George and Elenor Dawson, who were settlers in the township of Union (now North Union). Their son Nicholas removed to Kentucky, where his son George was reared to manhood. About 1813 he (George) returned to Fayette County, Pa., and settled in Brownsville with his wife and two children (John L. Dawson, who afterwards became a prominent public man, and a daughter, who married George Ashman), occupying a house on Front Street, now owned by Mrs. Sweitzer. He was the Brownsville agent for a salt company, and became interested in the construction of the National road, being the contractor for the building of the heavy stone-work on the river-side of that road in its approaches to the Monongahela. He was also the owner of large tracts of land in Ohio. His children, besides the two before mentioned, were as follows: Louisa, who married Gen. George W. Cass; Ellen, who after her sister's death became the second wife of Gen. Cass; Samuel Kennedy Dawson, who became an officer in the United States army, and is now on the retired list, living at Eastport, Me.; Mary, who died at the age of about twenty years; Elizabeth, married Alfred Howell, of Uniontown; Catharine, married Alpheus E. Willson, of Uniontown, president judge of Fayette County court; and George, the youngest, who married a daughter of Alfred Patterson, of Pittsburgh, and is now residing in Louisiana. George Dawson, the father of this numerous family, died in Brownsville a few years ago. None of his descendants are now living in the borough.

John Snowdon, a young Englishman, came to Brownsville about 1820, with a wife and two chil-

dren. He was a blacksmith by trade, and commenced work here with John Weaver, who, however, was a man of very little account, and the work of the shop was chiefly done by Snowdon. His industry soon attracted the attention of George Hogg (himself also an Englishman), who asked young Snowdon if he could make an English oven. His reply was that he could if he had the necessary iron, which was thereupon procured for him by Mr. Hogg, and the oven was produced as desired. At that time stoves were nearly or wholly unknown in this section, and Mr. Snowdon was called on to make several of them, which he did. After a time Mr. Hogg asked him why he did not start a shop of his own, and received the very natural reply that it was because he had not the capital. Mr. Hogg then furnished him with an anvil, bellows, and all other needed articles which he could not make, and he opened a blacksmith-shop where John R. Dutton's store and residence now is. The new shop received an unexpectedly large patronage, and many articles in the machinery line were required, whereupon, after a short time, a machine-shop was added. At first the necessary castings were procured from William Cock, at Bridgeport, but it was not long before Snowdon added a foundry and pattern-shop to his other works. In 1827 he built at these works the engines for the steamer "Monongahela." In 1831 he built larger shops where the rolling-mill now stands. These shops were burned and rebuilt below the site of the rolling-mills. In them the engines of the iron-clad "Manayunk" were built. The building of the rolling-mill and its subsequent history will be found in another place in the history of the borough.

Mr. Snowdon, who was for a period of more than fifty years a resident of Brownsville, and in the active part of his life one of the most enterprising men of the borough, was born at Martin, near Scarborough, in Yorkshire, England, March 2, 1796, and died in Brownsville on the 25th of January, 1875. His son, J. N. Snowdon, is the present postmaster of Brownsville.

Henry J. Rigden, a "watchmaker," came from Georgetown, D. C., in September, 1817, and opened a shop on Front Street, Brownsville. He was afterwards elected justice of the peace, and filled the office for fifteen years. For several years he was in the State service as clerk for the superintendent of canals at Erie, Pa., but had his home at Brownsville during that term. He also held the office of postmaster at Brownsville during the administration of President Polk. He still resides in Brownsville, which has been his home for sixty-four years.

Henry Sweitzer, long a prominent citizen of Brownsville, was a native of Doylestown, Pa., and at the age of sixteen years removed to Washington County, Md., where he remained for many years, during which time he was elected sheriff of that county and member of the Legislature. In 1818 he married Ann E. Bowman, daughter of Jacob Bowman, and removed to Browns-

ville, entering at once into mercantile business and real estate transactions. He built the stone house on Water Street (now the United States Hotel), which was his residence for many years, and in which all his children were born. One of his sons, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, of Pittsburgh, is now prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Western District. In the war of the Rebellion he entered the service in July, 1861, and became colonel of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Regiment, succeeding Col. Samuel W. Black. As senior colonel he commanded the Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, Army of Potomac, and served through the campaigns of McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade, and Grant to the close of the conflict. Nelson B. Sweitzer, also a son of Henry, graduated at West Point in 1853, and entered the regular army. He served in McClellan's campaigns as personal aide on the staff of that general, and was afterwards placed in command of cavalry by Gen. P. H. Sheridan. He is now (June, 1881) in command of Fort Clarke, on the Rio Grande, in Texas. William, another son of Henry Sweitzer, and a native of Brownsville, is living in Washington, Pa.

INCORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH, AND ERECTION OF THE TOWNSHIP, OF BROWNSVILLE.

Brownsville was erected a borough by an act of Assembly passed Dec. 14, 1814, and approved Jan. 9, 1815, by which act it was provided and declared—

"That the town of Brownsville, in the county of Fayette, shall be, and the same is hereby, erected into a borough, which shall be called 'the Borough of Brownsville,' bounded and limited as follows: Beginning at the east abutment of Jonah Cadwallader's mill-dam," . . . and running thence by various courses and distances to low-water mark on the Monongahela River at the lower end of the town; thence up the river to the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, and up the Creek to Cadwallader's mill-dam, the place of beginning."

The act provided that the electors of the borough should meet at the house of Jacob Copland, and there elect one chief burgess, one assistant burgess, seven reputable citizens to form a Town Council, and one high constable. Accordingly, "at an election held at the house of Jacob Coplan, in the Borough of Brownsville, on the first Tuesday of April, A.D. 1815, agreeably to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 14th day of December, 1814, for incorporating said Borough," the following-named persons were elected: Chief Burgess, Thomas McKibben; Assistant Burgess, Philip Shaffner; Councilmen, William Hogg, Basil Brashear, John S. Dugan, John McCadden, George Hogg, Jr., Israel Miller, George Dawson; High Constable, John Jacques. These were the first officers of the borough of Brownsville.

"April 8, 1815.—The Burgess and Town Council met at the office of Michael Sowers, Esq., and took

the oaths of office, and proceeded to the Council Room in Basil Brashear's tavern, where William Hogg was elected president of the Council, and John McC. Hazlip, clerk."

At the April term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette County in 1817 a petition of a number of inhabitants was presented, praying for the erection of a township to be called Brownsville from a part of Redstone township, to include the borough of Brownsville and a small territory beyond the limits of the borough and east of it, and to extend from Dunlap's Creek to Redstone Creek. Upon this petition the court appointed Jacob Bowman, Esq., John Fulton, and Griffith Roberts viewers to examine into the matter and report. In August of the same year this committee reported to the court that they had performed the duty assigned them, and agreed on the boundaries of the proposed township of Brownsville, to be erected from the territory of Redstone, viz.: "Beginning at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek; thence up the same with the meanders thereof to the west end of Miller's mill-dam;" thence by a great number of recited courses and distances from Dunlap's Creek to Redstone Creek; "thence down said Creek to the Monongahela River, and up the said River with the meanders thereof to the place of beginning." This report was accepted and confirmed, and at the November sessions of the same year the court ordered the erection of the new township, with bounds as reported, "to be called Brownsville Township."

PUBLIC GROUND, MARKET-HOUSE, AND OTHER MATTERS FROM THE BOROUGH RECORDS.

The plat known as the Public Ground in Brownsville borough appears to have been a matter of dispute in early years. In the year 1807, Jonathan Miller, John Sheldon, and Henry Wise gave notice that they had been "authorized to erect a Market-House on a certain piece of ground in the town of Brownsville known as the Public Ground," whereupon they were notified and warned not to erect any building on that ground until an investigation should be had, and a decision rendered by the proper tribunal. The protest came from Basil and Wilkes Brown, executors of Thomas Brown, deceased. A public notice by these executors to the effect that "they hold an entrust on that piece of ground" is found in the *Genius of Liberty* of May 4th in that year.

Nothing is found in reference to any official action being taken in consequence of the protest of Thomas Brown's executors, but it is certain that a market-house was built on the ground in question, and that it was used as the public market-house of the town until 1815, when a new one was erected, but the old one was soon after repaired, and continued in use for about twelve years longer.

The first action taken concerning the erection of the second market-house in 1815 has not been found.

but that the erection had been decided on, and a site fixed for it, is shown by a resolution of the Council on the 15th of April in that year, "That the centre of the Market-House be in the centre of Market Street, opposite the division line between Jacob Bowman's two lots, which lie on the southwest side of said street;" and also by the tenor of a petition to the Council signed by thirty-eight freeholders, dated May 5, 1815, praying for a change of the site of the proposed market-house "as formerly fixed by the Council." A vote of the Council on the question of removal of site resulted in the decision that it should remain as previously fixed upon.

On the 2d of June following, "It was agreed that a Market-House be built on the Scite last agreed on, of the following dimensions, viz.: fifty feet long and eighteen feet wide from out to out of the pillars. The roof to be supported by ten pillars, five at each side. The Roof to project four feet on each side outside of the pillars; the bottoms or bases of the pillars to be built with stone and lime-mortar, sunk two feet in the ground, and to rise one foot above the surface, twenty-two inches square, and to be raised six feet six inches above the stone, with brick and lime-mortar, twenty-two inches square." It was also "Agreed that an advertisement be put in the *American Telegraph* for mechanics to hand in proposals for doing the work to the Council at Basil Brashear's [tavern], on the 16th inst., betwixt the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P.M." On the 4th of August, 1815, "A Contract was made with John M. Hazlip for Completing the Market-House, for which he is to receive Three hundred and fifty dollars, the work to be done, in a substantial, workmanlike manner, against the first of October next."

Dec. 26, 1815, "The Market-House being Completed, the Council appointed George Graff, John Laybourn, Griffith Roberts, and Ephraim Butcher Referees to view the work and report to the Council." Part of this committee reported, Jan. 5, 1816, "that the work throughout the whole is done in a substantial and workmanlike manner." This report was signed by John Laybourn, George Graff, and Griffith Roberts. But the other member of the viewing committee, Ephraim Butcher, certified only that "I, as one of the referees chosen to examine the work of the new Market-House, have done so, and do certify that in my opinion the mason-work is sufficiently substantial," thereby inviting the inference that, in his opinion, the other parts of the work were not done according to the requirements of the contract. It was accepted, however, and on that day (January 5th) a committee was appointed "to level the market-house floor, fix chains across the ends," and attend to certain other small matters.

Feb. 23, 1816, the Council passed an ordinance "That from and after the 15th of March Market shall be held in the Market House on Market Street of said borough on Wednesday and Saturday of each

week; the Market hours shall be from daylight until nine o'clock A.M. on each of said days in the months of March, October, November, December, January, and February, and from daylight until eight o'clock A.M. on each of the aforesaid days in the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September."¹ The commodities to be deemed articles of marketing were meats, salted or fresh, eggs, butter, poultry, cheese, lard, tallow, candles, fruit, and all kinds of vegetables, but not grain. A fine of one dollar was imposed on each and every person buying or selling marketable articles at any other place than the market-house during market hours. The stalls on the southwest side of the building were to be occupied by the butchers and fishmongers at a reasonable rate, fixed at \$5 each per annum.

James Workman and Nathan Smith were empowered "to enclose the Market House with a pale fence and a gate at each end, and to have the sides so secured as to prevent sheep, hogs, and geese from entering the same."

In August, 1817, the superintendent of the work on the National road (then in process of construction) requested the removal of the market-house in Market Street, it being in the location of the road, and so situated as to impede the progress of the workmen. On the 9th of that month the Council "Resolved that the materials of the Market House be offered at public sale on Wednesday next,"² the Council reserving the Stone, Brick, and Gates for the use of the Market House in Front Street," meaning the old building erected for that purpose on the Public Ground in 1807. This old market-house was then repaired, and used by the people of the borough until the erection of the present market-house. Quit-rents were paid on it to Sally Brown as late as the year 1844, when a bill of six years' rent was presented to the Council and ordered paid. The present brick market-house was built in 1829. An addition to it was projected in 1853, and the Council passed a resolution to that effect, but it was not done, and the building as it stands to-day (at the corner of Market Street and Bank Alley) is the same as when erected fifty-two years ago.

The grading of the National road, in 1817-18, rendered Front Street almost impassable, by reason of the filling at the upper end and the excavation at the lower. The borough board ordered that street graded to the National road, to make it passable. At a Council meeting held June 17, 1818, it was resolved, on motion of George Dawson and Valentine Geisey, that the sum of \$4000 be obtained as a loan from bank, and that the same be equally expended on Front, Market, and Water Streets,—Front Street to be graded forty-five feet wide. On the 21st of September in the same year the Council considered an offer from John Bogle to contract "To pave Front Street for \$25 per perch, running measure."

¹ Repeated May 11, 1820.

² The timber and roof were sold to Elijah Clarke for \$46.

Sept. 23, 1819, James L. Bowman and D. B. Bayliss were authorized to employ Freeman Lewis "to make a survey and draft of the borough." The work was accordingly done by Mr. Lewis, and on the 20th of October the Council "Ordered that survey monuments be erected in the centre of Market Street and elsewhere, under the direction of Freeman Lewis," which was also done.

LIST OF TAXABLES IN BROWNSVILLE IN 1818.

Robert Ayres. John Chenney.
John Allender. Church Cashing.
David Auld. James Carter.
David Aviel. Charles Campbell.
James Allison. Jacob Crawl.
Thomas Auberry. Landon Crocker.
David Allen. William Crawford.
David Anderson. Emmanuel Crossin.
J. Auld. Thomas Carter.
Ephraim Butcher. Thomas Downey.
D. Bayliss & Co. John Dixon.
John Biddle. Henry G. Dales.
Peter Beaker. George Dawson.
John Bowman. John Duval.
Basil Brown. William Drake.
Basil Brashear. John Davis.
John Beckley, Admin. Neal Duffee.
Edward Burns. Bartholomew Depsey.
Henry Barkeman. Peter Elston.
James Boner. John Everhart.
James Blaine. Charles Ford.
George Boyd. John Fletcher.
Bank of Brownsville. John Foster.
Nathan Briggs. Robert Fordis.
James Breeding. Jacob Fouch.
James S. Bowlin. John Frew.
Ezekiel Baldwin. Henry B. Goe.
Jacob Bowman & Son. Robert Graham.
Thomas Berry. George Graff.
Charles Brown. Patrick Gormley.
Simcon Bowman. Valentine Giesey.
Joseph Baldwin. Neal Gillespie.
Sarah Brown. John Gribble.
Randle Black. Henry Graham.
Benjamin Berry. John Gordan.
James Butterfield. John Givin.
James Boyle. Robert Hamilton.
Nancy Beckley. Peter Humerickhouse.
Donnell, Gregg & Carruthers. John Hazlip.
Chads Chalfant. George Hanes.
John Connelly. Matthew Hutchinson.
James Chalfant. William Hogg.
Joseph Craig. E. & C. Hunt.
John Christmas. Caleb Hunt.
Robert Clark. George Hogg & Co.
Jonah Cadwallader. William Howard.
William Craig. William Hanes.
Jacob Conrad. Robert Henderson.
Joseph Copley. Henry Hull.
Matthew Coffin. Thomas Headon.
Elijah Clarke. James Hutchinson.
John Collins. John Harris.
George Craft. Michael Harris.
Jacob Coplan. Henry Holman.
Charles Chadwick. James Harkness.
Nathan Chalfant. Henry Irwin.

Adam Jacobs. John Richards.
John Jaquis. John Rape.
John Johnston. James Reynolds.
James Johnston. John Robinson.
Samuel Jackson. Samuel Rose.
John Johnson. Samuel Richards.
James Jones. Robert Ritchie.
Job Jones. Henry Rigden.
John Juil. Michael Rusler.
Jacob Kennear. Levi Springer.
Mary Kennear. William Stephenson.
George Kennear. Patrick Sullivan.
Basil King's heirs. Michael Sowers.
Michael Kelly. Henry Stoy.
Mary Kennedy. Lewis Switzer.
John McCartney, Jr. Charles Sheets.
Edward Maloine. Philip Shafner.
William Miniken. George Shuman.
John McMordee. Nathan Smith.
George McMichael. Isaac Saffel.
John Marsh. James Spencer.
Ready McSherry. Thomas Stephenson.
William Moffit. Henry Shreve.
Israel Miller. John Smith.
John McCartney, Sr. Philip Smith.
William McFall. Robert Scott.
Charles Michael. Andrew Stark.
John McCadden. William Seale.
Thomas McKibben. Jacob Sheffner.
John McKennon. Samuel Shuman.
John McCadden, Sr. Thomas Sloane.
Robert McClane. Henry Sweitzer & Co.
John McCormick. Joseph Thornton.
William McMullen. Martin Tiernan.
Allen McCurdy. George Trucks' heirs.
George Murrie. Aaron Townsend.
Henry Morrison. James Thompson.
Hugh McDonald. Ebenezer Taylor.
John Murry. Eli Tascour.
Yardner McGuire. Matthew Thona.
David McGraw. Abram Underwood.
James Morrison. David Victor.
William Morgan. Thomas Wells.
Joseph Noble. Henry Wise.
Solomon Norris. John Wise.
Joseph Novis. James Workman.
Daniel Osten. Mary Workley.
William Ogle. David Wilson.
Patrick O'Hair. H. H. Wadsworth.
Charles O'Donnold. Frederick Weigle.
John Pattinger. William Willis.
Robert Philson. Henry Wilson.
John Peters. Simon Watson.
Thomas Pierson. John Weaver.
Ruel Perry. Robert Whele.
William H. Parks. William Walker.
Jacob Reucheneker. Benjamin Whitehouse.
Thomas Rhoads. Jonathan Worrell.
William Rhoads. James Waters.
Samuel Rogers. Travers Worcester.
John Rogers. John Wright.

BUSINESS OF BROWNSVILLE IN 1818.

The following list of persons, following the several occupations indicated in 1818, is from the assessment roll of that year:

Merchants.

Jacob Bowman (P.M.).
 D. B. Bayliss & Co.
 James E. Breading.
 Robert Clarke.
 Wilson Drake.
 John Everhart.
 Valentine Geisey.
 Matthew Hutchinson.
 E. & C. Hunt.
 Caleb Hunt.
 George Hogg & Co.
 Robert Henderson.
 Adam Jacobs.
 John Johnston.
 William Moffit.
 Israel Miller.
 Thomas McKibben.
 Samuel Rogers.
 John Rogers.
 William Stephenson.
 Philip Shaffner.
 H. H. Wadsworth.
 "Dealers."
 Edward Burns.
 George Boyd.
 "Doctors."
 Lewis Sweitzer.
 Samuel Shuman.
 Henry W. Stoy.
 "Schoolmasters."
 Robert Ayres.
 David Taylor.
 Inn-keepers.
 Basil Brashear.
 Nancy Beckley.
 John Connelly.
 William McMullen.
 Joseph T. Noble.
 James Reynolds.
 Coppersmith and tin-
 worker.
 George Shuman.

Tailors.

Abraham Underwood.
 John Robinson.
 Allen McCurdy.
 Ready McSherry.
 John Johnston.
 David Allen.

Hatters.

John Bowman.
 Charles Campbell.
 Robert Ritchie.

Tanners.

John McCaddu, Sr.
 John McCaddu, Jr.
 Robert McClane.
 William Ogle.

Shoemakers.

Andrew Stark.
 James Thompson.
 Ebe. Taylor.
 William Walker.
 John Wright.

Blacksmiths.

John Beadle.
 Nathan Briggs.
 Isaac Saffell.
 John Weaver.

Saddler.

Ephraim Baldwin.

Cabinet-maker.

John Allenden.

Chair-maker.

Thomas Rhoads.

Watch-makers.

Henry J. Rigden.

James Spencer.

Justice.

James Blaine.

Gunsmith.

Landon Crocker.

Nailers.

Henry Irwin.

George Michael.

Charles Michael.

The following additional names appear on the roll of 1819, viz.:

Printer.

Robert Fee.
 Tanner.
 James Workman.
 Boat-builders.
 Nathan Chalfant.
 James Carter.
 Thomas Carter.
 John McCartney.
 James McCartney.
 Brick-maker.
 Joseph Thornton.

Bakers.

Henry Dales, Jr.
 John Williams.

Schoolmasters.

Edward Byrne.
 James Johnston.

Inn-keepers.

James Auld (and shoe-maker).
 Evan Cadwallader.
 John McCartney.

Merchants.

James L. Bowman.
 Jacob Bowman & Son.
 Simeon Bowman.
 Peter Humrickhouse.
 Nathan Smith.

Henry Sweitzer.

"Quit-rents."
 Sally Brown (daughter of the original proprietor).

Many of the locations occupied by the business men mentioned in the above lists have passed from the memory of those who were living in Brownsville at that time, but some of them have been ascertained and are given below.

The store of Jacob Bowman & Son was on the lot where J. N. Snowdon and John Anderson now reside.

Hogg & Bowman (George Hogg and Simeon Bowman) did business on Water Street, two lots south of the site of the United States Hotel. Where the hotel stands was the store of Henry Sweitzer.

James L. Bowman kept a store in the "Neck," where now is Armstrong's drug-store, but whether he was located there at the time referred to (1818-19) has not been definitely ascertained.

The store of D. B. Bayliss & Co. was on Front Street, where S. P. Knox now lives. James E. Breading's store was in the Central Hotel building on Market Street. Thomas McKibben's store was on Front Street, adjoining or near that of Bayliss & Co.

Peter Humrickhouse kept his store on Front Street, now the residence of George E. Hogg. Humrickhouse came from Hagerstown, Md., to Brownsville about 1814, and removed to Coshocton, Ohio, about 1830.

John and Samuel Rogers (twin brothers) were located in trade on Front Street. They had been in business there at least four years before 1818.

Elisha Hunt and Caleb Hunt kept a store in the Neck, where now is Keiser's jewelry-store. The Hunts were members of the Society of Friends.

Matthew Hutchinson (an Irishman) did a small mercantile business on Front Street, on a lot adjoining the Black Horse tavern.

The store of Adam Jacobs, Jr. (father of the present Capt. Adam Jacobs), was in Market Street, where Charles Johnson's grocery-store now is. His father, Adam Jacobs, Sr., had commenced business as early as 1800 in a store located on Water Street, next below the site of the rolling-mill.

Israel Miller's store was on Front Street, opposite the old Monongahela Bank building (now Dr. Richard's residence). Miller afterwards moved his business to a store where Joseph Sanforth's cabinet-shop now is on Market Street. Later still he removed to where Samuel Graham resides.

The store of Valentine Giesey was opposite the Black Horse tavern on Front Street.

Philip Shaffner's location was on Water Street. Besides the business of his store he also carried on a coppersmith and tin-working shop.

Robert Clarke's store was in a building that stood

on the site of the Snowdon House, and upon the erection of the latter the store was kept in it.

Henry J. Rigden's watchmaker-shop was on Front Street, though he afterwards had other locations in different parts of the town. An earlier watch-maker than he in Brownsville was Isaac Goodlander. Mr. Rigden first started business here in 1817.

Dr. Lewis Sweitzer's office was in the three-story stone house now owned by Ayres Lynch, on Front Street.

The boat-yards of Nathan Chalfant and James and Thomas Carter were on the river-bank, below and near the site of the United States Hotel. Chalfant was one of the earliest boat-builders in Brownsville.

Jacob Bowman's nail-factory (built before 1800, but not in operation at the time to which the preceding business list has reference) was located on the sloping ground on Front Street, below the present residence of N. B. Bowman. Eli Abrams, George Michael, and Henry Irwin were workmen in this establishment, which (as tradition has it) produced the first nails made west of the mountains.

The old grist-mill and saw-mill owned by Robert Clarke and Neal Gillespie is not mentioned in the business list referred to, but was built at about that time. In the *Navigator*,¹ published at Pittsburgh in 1821, is found the following mention of this old mill: "There has been built lately on the town side a valuable grist- and saw-mill, turned by the water of the river, in which are wool and cotton carding machines. The mills are owned by Messrs. Gillespie & Clark, who got an act of Assembly passed to throw a dam across the river by engaging to make a safe way for the passing and repassing of boats up and down the river. This was at first done by a chute in the dam, and since by a lock canal." The old mill building, a long, low, gambrel-roofed structure, is still standing on the bank of the river north of Britton's distillery. It is used as a store and warehouse by S. S. Graham.

In the publication above referred to (the *Navigator*) the following account is given of the condition of Brownsville in 1821:

"Brownsville (or Redstone) lies immediately below Dunlap's Creek, on the east side of the river, finely situated on a first and high second bank. It contains (1816²) about one hundred and twenty houses, principally of wood, some handsomely built with stone and brick, a market-house, an Episcopal Church, eighteen mercantile stores, two tan-yards, a rope-walk, two boat-yards, two tin and copper manufactories, two factories of nails, one printing-office, which issues a weekly paper, a post-office, a warehouse, one scythe- and sickle-maker, blacksmiths, silversmiths (one of whom makes surveyors' compasses), tailors, shoemakers, saddlers, etc. Within a few miles of the town are four Friends' meeting-houses, twenty-six grist-, saw-, oil-, and fulling-mills, and within four miles, up Redstone Creek, a valuable paper-mill.

"Burd's fort formerly stood here. In addition to the above, a manufactory of steel, established by Morris Truman & Co., was in full operation in 1811. Mr. John Gregg, near Brownsville, has contrived a machine for planing bats, either by horse or water. It is calculated to save much labor in the hatting business. Cotton and wool cards are also made. A large cotton manufactory is erecting, in which the steam-power will be used; and a foundry on an extensive scale has been erected, as also a manufactory for making mill-saws. A steam-boat was commenced in 1813, and has now made several trips; the engines constructed by Mr. French. The Monongahela Bank was established here in 1813, with a capital of \$300,000. [Here follows the mention of Gillespie & Clark's old mill, as before quoted.]

"The inhabitants of Brownsville are remarkably industrious, and the settlement around the town is the oldest and richest in the western country, and is principally settled by Quakers. This being a place of considerable embarkation, individuals make it their business to supply travelers with boats and all other necessities for descending the river."

LA FAYETTE'S VISIT TO BROWNSVILLE.

The visit of the Marquis de La Fayette to Brownsville in May, 1825, was a memorable event in the annals of the borough. Having started in 1824 from the Eastern cities on an extended tour of the United States, he was at the time mentioned moving eastward from the Ohio on his return. On the evening of the 25th of May he arrived at Washington, Pa., where he was to pass the night, and in the morning proceed to Brownsville and Uniontown. The reception committee of the last-named place were at Washington to meet him, and it appears that he considered himself as in their charge from the time of his leaving Washington. The message sent forward from that place in the evening of the 25th was, "He will leave here tomorrow morning early, will breakfast at Hillsborough, dine at Brownsville, and sup and lodge at Uniontown."

In accordance with this arrangement, Gen. La Fayette, accompanied by his son, George Washington La Fayette, and his private secretary, set out from Washington at a very early hour in the morning of the 26th, and took the road to the Monongahela River, escorted by the reception committee and others from Fayette County. The scenes attending the arrival of the party at Brownsville were described in an account written a few years later by one who witnessed them, as follows:

"The citizens of Brownsville had also made preparations to give the general a very warm reception. At that time there was no bridge over the Monongahela at that place, and communication was kept up between the two counties of Fayette and Washington by means of a flat-boat ferry. This ferry-boat was magnificently fitted up by the citizens of Brownsville for this grand occasion, being nicely carpeted and decorated with beautiful arches. A company of volunteers, commanded by Capt. Valentine Giesey, was present, each member of the company having the following appropriate motto printed and attached to his cap, 'Welcome General La Fayette!' About the

¹ A book "Containing directions for Navigating the Monongahela, Allegheny, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers, with descriptions of Towns, Villages, Harbours, &c."

² Meaning by the census of 1810.

time of La Fayette's arrival on the opposite side of the river, the Volunteers, accompanied by twenty-four ladies dressed in white, representing the then twenty-four States in the Union, entered the ferry-boat, and were soon landed on the opposite side of the river, where the first general reception given to La Fayette by the citizens of Fayette County took place, on the ferry-boat on the west side of the Monongahela River.

"After a general welcome was extended to General La Fayette by the large concourse of people assembled on the shore, the ferry-boat returned to the Brownsville side of the river, and the distinguished patriot was escorted, amidst the most unbounded enthusiasm, to what was then called the Brashear's Hotel, kept by Colonel Brashear, where a most sumptuous dinner had been prepared for the occasion. La Fayette's reception at Brownsville, in the language of one of the survivors of that memorable occasion, was affectionate and touching. So urgent were the citizens of that place for the General to remain that the committee from Uniontown, of whom George Crafts, then sheriff of Fayette County, was one, were compelled to remind him that a very large concourse of the citizens of the county was awaiting his arrival at Uniontown. Upon being thus reminded, the General very pleasantly remarked to the citizens by whom he was surrounded 'That he was now in the custody of the sheriff, and they must excuse him.'"

The reception at Brownsville was much briefer and less elaborate than that which was given to the hero at Uniontown, but it was an occasion which will never fade from the memories of those who witnessed it.

FERRIES.

The first ferry across the Monongahela River at Brownsville was established by Capt. Michael Cresap in 1775, under authority granted by "a Court held for Augusta County [Va.] at Fort Dunmore" on the 23d of February in that year, which action is recorded¹ as follows: "On the motion of Michael Cresap, license is granted him to keep a ferry on Monongahela River at Redstone Fort to the land of Indian Peter, and that he provide a Boat."

Capt. Cresap died in the fall of the same year, and it is not known by whom the ferry was continued, but in about 1784 it passed into the hands of Neal Gillespie, who had purchased the land of Indian Peter on the west side of the river. In the minutes of the December session of Fayette County court for

1788 is found the report of certain persons appointed to view "the road from Friends' Meeting-House to the ferry at the Fort," meaning Gillespie's ferry at Redstone Old Fort, or Brownsville.

The landing-place of Gillespie's ferry in Brownsville was opposite the old residence of Henry Sweitzer, now the United States Hotel. Gillespie continued the ferry, making his landing at this point, until 1820, when the National road was opened to the Monongahela, and the ferry landing was moved up to the point where the great highway struck the river in Bridgeport.

BRIDGES OVER DUNLAP'S CREEK.

Concerning the first bridge across Dunlap's Creek, between Brownsville and Bridgeport, very little is now known. No record is found showing the names of its projectors, of the artisans who executed the work, or of the time of its erection, beyond the fact that it was in existence prior to June, 1794, at which time a petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette County for the laying out of "a road from Krepps' Ferry to the bridge at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek." That it had been long enough in use before the commencement of the present century to be at that time considerably dilapidated and out of repair is made evident by an entry in the records of the county commissioners, to the effect that a meeting of that board, held on the 22d of October, 1801, was adjourned "to meet at Bridgeport, Monday, October 27th, to view the bridge over the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, and contract with or appoint some persons to repair the same." At the meeting held according to adjournment at Bridgeport, the commissioners decided upon the necessary work to be done on the bridge, and "appointed and by writing authorized John Rogers, Septimus Cadwallader, and Andrew Porter to repair said bridge, at an expense not exceeding three hundred dollars." No further information has been obtained concerning this old bridge, except what is contained in the following extract from the old diary of Mr. Robert Rogers, one of the early residents of Brownsville and Bridgeport, viz.:

"Early in the spring of 1808 there was a heavy freshet in the Monongahela and Dunlap's Creek, which floated off the wooden bridge that connected Brownsville to Bridgeport, and they were without until the chain-bridge was built in 1809 by James Finley."

After the destruction of the bridge, as told by Mr. Rogers, nearly a year elapsed before any action was taken towards the erection of another in its place. On the 13th and 14th of February, 1809, the commissioners were in session at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek for the purpose of viewing the bridge location and deciding what was to be done. Plans, specifications, and estimated expense were ordered made out, and a copy sent to the President of the United States, with the request for an appropriation in aid of build-

¹ In the original record of that court, which (as also the minutes of the Yologonide, Va., County court) is still in existence in Washington, Pa., the "Indian Peter" mentioned is the same old friendly savage who first settled near Philip Shute's place, in what is now North Union township. It appears that Shute was a quarrelsome man, and made it so uncomfortable for the peaceable Peter that the latter was compelled to abandon his land, which had been granted to him by the Penns., and having represented the case to the proprietaries and asked for another piece of land one was given him located on the Monongahela opposite Brownsville.

ing the bridge. On the 20th of April following proposals were advertised for, and on the 26th of May, in the same year, a contract was made with Isaac Rogers for building the abutments, "and also one thousand perches of stone wall along the creek by the bridge." On the 28th of June the commissioners met at the bridge site "on account of an unusual flood of water washing away the banks of Dunlap's Creek in such a manner that it was thought necessary to alter the plan for building the bridge."

No further definite information can be gleaned from the commissioners' minutes with regard to the building of this bridge, except that it was completed (apparently after considerable delay), and the last payment for its construction was made Nov. 9, 1811. It was a bridge suspended from chains, as patented by Judge James Finley, and similar in construction to the one built across Jacob's Creek, on the north line of the county.

The floor of this bridge was about thirty feet above low water, and it was very long, not only spanning the creek, but a considerable width of the banks on either side. In March, 1820, it gave way and fell with a crash under the combined weight of a deep snow which lay upon it and that of a team and heavy-loaded wagon which was crossing at the time. The occurrence is found mentioned in the *Brownsville Register* of March 13, 1820, as follows:

"ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last the chain bridge over Dunlap's Creek, between Brownsville and Bridgeport, broke down with a waggon and six horses upon it. The waggon fell on the bank, this side of the stream, the horses in the water. The driver, who was on the saddle-horse, was pitched between the two middle horses, where he was held entangled in the gears until relieved by the citizens. He received no material injury, but two of the horses were killed. The team, we understand, was the property of a person named Hackney, near Winchester (Va.). The distance from the floor of the bridge to the surface of the water must have been at least thirty feet."

In June next following Joseph Torrence, Isaac Meason, Jesse Evans, James W. Nicholson, John Oliphant, and William Swearingen were appointed to view the site of the bridge and report what was expedient to be done. They reported "that a bridge at the proposed place is wanting, and they recommend that one be there erected, and that the county defray \$900 of the expenses, the iron and other materials of the old chain-bridge belonging to the county to be taken by the contractor at \$400 in part of said \$900." Brownsville was to pay \$380, and Bridgeport the same amount,¹ to make up the cost of the bridge (sixteen hundred and sixty dollars).

On the 28th of December, 1820, the Council of Bridgeport appointed Solomon G. Krepps to present a plan for a bridge to the commissioners of Uniontown,

and to urge its adoption. On the 4th of January, 1821, he reported that the commissioners had adopted the plan, and subscriptions were then commenced among the citizens to aid in building the bridge.

Jan. 20, 1821, the commissioners, in session at the house of James Reynolds, in Bridgeport, "received proposals for building a bridge over the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, and after having considered the various proposals laid before them, entered into an agreement with Samuel Story, of Bridgeport, in the county of Fayette. It was ordered that Isaac Core proceed early next week to said place to take bond and security of said Story." The contractor to take the pier then standing, and to build "two other piers with large stones well laid in lime-mortar, which said piers shall be founded on a rock," the timbers of the bridge to be solid oak, and the hand-railing to be painted with three coats of white lead.

March 21, 1821, Isaac Core reported that the bridge contractor had made considerable progress in the work. On the 9th of May, the commissioners "having been informed that Samuel Story was to lay the foundation of one of the piers of the bridge over the mouth of Dunlap's Creek on that day, met at that place, and saw the pier founded on a rock agreeably to contract." And Isaac Core was appointed by the commissioners to see the foundation of the second pier laid in the same manner.

Aug. 18, 1821, "Samuel Story having notified Isaac Core that the bridge he contracted to build was finished and ready for examination, said Core, with a view to that object, forwarded the letter to Messrs. Vance and Andrew Moore, to meet at their office." The viewers, Messrs. Adam Wilson, William Ewing, James Beck, and Joseph Thornton, met Aug. 27, 1821, examined the bridge, and reported that, having viewed the bridge agreeably to the order, "we are of opinion that it ought to be received off the contractor's hands." The bridge was thereupon accepted from the contractor, who received his final payment upon it Sept. 5, 1821. The total amount paid him was \$2050, a supplemental article having been added to the original contract giving him an additional sum for extra work done on it.

In 1835, when the present iron bridge over Dunlap's Creek was projected as a permanent crossing for the National road, Capt. Richard Delafield, then government engineer on the work, decided, and so reported to the Treasury Department, that the best crossing-place for the bridge was at a point below where the road struck the creek. In consequence of this report the Borough Council forwarded a memorial to the department, protesting against the change of location, setting forth that in case the proposed site was adopted the bridge must be longer and would cost twenty-five per cent. more than if erected on the old site; also that the change would work great injury to property on the line of the then existing road,

¹ This amount was increased (on account of the cost of the bridge exceeding the estimate) to four hundred and ten dollars as the borough quota, and this was paid in conformity to an order of the commissioners dated Sept. 5, 1821.

which would necessarily be discontinued and rendered useless for a considerable distance where it approached the bridge. The result was that the views of Capt. Delafield were modified, and he then proposed to build on the upper (present) site, provided the Council would throw open a triangle on the line of the road opposite the borough market. This was acceded to, the bridge site was adopted in conformity to the wishes of the Council and people of the borough, and a slight temporary bridge was thrown across the creek to accommodate travel during the construction of the permanent structure.

It was decided that the material of the bridge should be cast iron. The contract for casting the pieces was awarded John Snowdon, the metal being furnished by the government. Mr. Snowdon rented the old Cock foundry for the purpose, and duly furnished the castings according to contract. The construction of the bridge proceeded successfully, and was in due time completed under the superintendency of George W. Cass, who had come to this section years before as one of the engineers of the National road.

This bridge across Dunlap's Creek was the first cast-iron structure built across any stream west of the Alleghenies. It still stands, solid, and in excellent condition, the only highway between the boroughs of Brownsville and Bridgeport.

EARLY TAVERNS AND LATER HOTELS.

The name of the first public-house in Brownsville is not known, but it appears likely that it was kept by Thomas Brown, as there is found in the records of the West Augusta (Va.) court, held at Fort Dunmore in April, 1776, an entry, dated the 16th of that month, as follows: "License to keep an Ordinary is granted to Thomas Brown, at his house at Redstone Fort. Bazel Brown, on his behalf, entered into bond according to law." Nothing further is found of the "ordinary" of Thomas Brown.

The earliest inn of Brownsville of which anything definite is known as to its location and landlords was the "Black Horse Tavern," a stone building, a part of which is still standing in the more-recently erected stone building located between the residences of N. B. Bowman and James Slocum. The date of the opening of the old tavern cannot be accurately fixed, but it is known that the public meeting at Redstone Old Fort July 27, 1791, usually referred to as the first public act in the Whiskey Insurrection, was held at the Black Horse tavern. The last meeting of the insurgents was also held at the same place, Aug. 28 and 29, 1794. In the *Western Telegrapher* published at Washington, Pa.) of March 29, 1796, is found the following advertisement, viz.:

"Amos Wilson begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the house formerly occupied by Mr. Patrick Tiernan, the sign of the Black Horse, on Front Street, Brownsville, well known by the name of Redstone Old Fort, where has opened a Tavern," etc.

The tavern property, together with four other lots in Brownsville, "belonging to Charles Armstrong, Elijah Clark, boat-builder, and Capt. T. Shane," were sold at public auction on the 31st of December, 1796, by James Long, auctioneer; but it seems probable that, notwithstanding the sale, Wilson still continued as landlord of the Black Horse tavern, and was keeping it in 1799, from an account of the celebration of St. John's day (June 24th) in that year by Brownsville Lodge, No. 60, of Free Masons, viz.: "In the evening repaired to Brother Wilson's, at the Black Horse Tavern, and spent the evening in festivity." Later it was kept successively by John Sheldon, Josiah Tannehill, Joseph Noble, Mrs. Dr. Lewis Sweitzer, and others. It was discontinued as a public-house many years ago.

Basil Brashear was in Brownsville as early as 1795, and soon afterwards built the stone house now occupied by Mrs. Wesley Frost and Mrs. Couldren. At that place he kept tavern for many years. The first meeting of the Borough Council was held at "the Council room in Basil Brashear's tavern." This was one of the most famed of the early public-houses of Brownsville. It was kept by Brashear, and was the principal hotel of the town when Lafayette made his visit here in 1825.

John McClure Hezlop was in Brownsville in 1797, and three years later he built the stone house at the head of Market Street. It was afterwards kept as a tavern by John Beckley. The house was continued by his widow, Nancy Beckley, for some time after his death. In 1843, Jacob Workman was its landlord. It is now the Girard House.

James Auld, "Inn-keeper and Shoemaker," kept a tavern at the head of Front Street in 1819. Afterwards James C. Beckley kept at the same place. In 1820 public-houses were kept in Brownsville by John Conolly, William McMullen, and James Reynolds. The building on Market Street, in which the Central Hotel was afterwards kept, was built in 1816.

The Snowdon House building was erected about 1823 by Robert Clarke, who lived in it until his death, about 1840. It was first kept as a hotel by Andrew Byers, who was also a landlord at Uniontown, Connellsville, and several other places. The house is still a hotel.

The Monongahela House, located in the "Neck," was built as a private residence by Samuel J. Krepps in 1832. About twelve years later it was purchased by — McCurdy, who opened it as a hotel, and kept it for a time, but failed to make the payments on the property, and was obliged to give it up. It was then leased to — Ganz, — Vance, and others successively, and was finally (in 1870) taken by John B. Krepps (son of Samuel), who kept it until his death, in January, 1881, and it is still kept as a public-house by his widow. The other hotels of Brownsville at the present time are the United States, on Water Street, by George W. Poundstone; the Snowdon House, on

Market Street, by Harvey Sawyer; and the Girard House, at the head of Market Street, by Jacob Marks.

NEWSPAPERS.

The earliest Brownsville newspaper of which any information has been found is *The Brownsville Gazette*. The only copy of it known to be now in existence bears date Jan. 14, 1809, from which it is learned that the paper was "published every Tuesday by John Berry, Printer, on Market Street, opposite Col. Brashers's Inn." When it was first issued or how long it continued is not known.

The Western Repository was published at Brownsville in 1810. One-half of a copy of this paper, bearing date Wednesday, June 13th of that year, is now in possession of Mrs. Samuel B. Page, of Brownsville. It contains the advertisements of Dr. Edward Scull and Dr. James Roberts (then physicians of Brownsville), and also an obituary notice of Isaac Rogers, who died Saturday, June 9, 1810, aged forty-two years. *The Repository* was a four-column paper, published at \$2 per annum. No other facts can be given concerning it.

The Western Palladium of Brownsville was in existence in 1812, but probably not later, as is indicated by an advertisement found in *The Reporter* of Washington, Pa., dated May 4th in that year, being as follows:

"PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

"The Establishment of the Western Palladium, at Brownsville, Pa., is offered for Sale with the Press."

The American Telegraph was established at Brownsville in 1814, by John Bouvier, who continued its publication here for about four years, and then removed it to Uniontown, where it was united with the *Genius of Liberty*.

The Western Register was commenced in the summer of 1817, by Robert Fee, who continued to publish it in Brownsville until 1823, but nothing of a later date has been found in reference to it. A copy the paper (Vol. VI. No. 49), dated March 29th in that year, is in possession of J. A. Scott, of Bridgeport. It is a folio, four columns, about one-fourth the size of the *Clipper*, and bears the motto "Virtuous Liberty."

The American Observer was started in Brownsville, in September, 1825, by Jackman & Coplan, the office of publication being on Market Street. A copy of the paper (Vol. II. No. 17), dated Jan. 13, 1826, is in possession of Mrs. Samuel B. Page, of Brownsville. It contains an address delivered by Thomas Rodgers on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The *Observer* was afterward removed to Uniontown and merged with the *Genius of Liberty*.

The Western Spy of Brownsville is found mentioned in a Pittsburgh paper of Jan. 5, 1824. The fact that such a paper existed at that time is all that is known of it.

The Brownsville Galaxy, edited and published by William J. Copeland, was in existence in 1829, but the

dates of its birth and death have not been ascertained. In an old number of the *Casket*, published by Atkinson in Philadelphia, is found the following notice, copied in that paper as a curiosity from the *Brownsville Galaxy* of Aug. 7, 1829, viz.:

"Whereas, Fanny Morton, *alias* Kerr, has without cause left my habitation, and is floating on the ocean of tyrannical extravagance, prone to prodigality, taking a wild goose chase and kindling her pipe with the coal of curiosity, to abscond and abolish such insidious, clandestine, noxious, pernicious, diabolical, and notorious deportment, I therefore caution all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date unless compelled by law.

"JAMES KERR."

The Brownsville Intelligencer was a paper of which no information has been obtained, except the fact of its existence in July, 1830, which is shown by a reference to it in a Pittsburgh journal of that time.

The Brownsville Free Press was established in September, 1843, by A. H. Shaw. It was a five-column folio, and devoted to the interests of the old Whig party.

The Brownsville Times was first issued in the fall of 1857. It was a seven-column paper, eighteen by thirty-six inches, Democratic in politics. Its publication office was on the Neck, near the east end of the bridge. In February, 1861, it was edited and published by R. B. Brown. The date of its suspension has not been found.

The Brownsville Clipper was established by the late Hon. Seth T. Hurd, at Brownsville, on the 1st day of June, 1853, Wednesday being the publication day. The *Clipper* was started in the interests of the old Whig party, and continued to advocate its cause until the organization of the Republican party, when it espoused those principles, and has so continued to the present day. On the 20th of September, 1875, the Hon. Seth T. Hurd, after about twenty-two years of continuous editorial management, sold the *Clipper* and the printing establishment to Mr. A. R. Hastings. On the 22d of November, 1878, Mr. Hastings sold the paper to Mr. W. F. Applegate, the present proprietor, who was then connected with *The Monmouth* (N. J.) *Inquirer*. Thus it will be seen the *Clipper* has had but three proprietors in its existence of twenty-seven years. The *Clipper* was in reality the outcome of the *Free Press* and other old newspapers previously published in Brownsville during the past seventy years, consequently it is the oldest paper now published in Brownsville. When it was started in 1853 by Mr. Hurd it was the same size as now, thirty-two columns, twenty-six by forty. The paper is all printed at home, and devotes most of its space to the local news of the community.

The *Labor Advocate*,¹ as its name imports, is the

¹ Sketch furnished by Dr. U. L. Chamber

professed champion of the labor and producing classes of the county. It is the offspring of the *Greenback Banner*, which was first issued on the 23d of August, 1877, with Dr. U. L. Clemmer as publisher and business manager, and Dr. N. W. Truxal as editor. The *Banner* was the second Greenback newspaper published in Pennsylvania, and it acquired quite a celebrity as a wide-awake political journal, but at the expiration of six months Dr. Truxal withdrew from the editorial management, and Dr. Clemmer sold the office to two gentlemen, who continued the publication of the paper until shortly before the election in the fall of 1878, when they abandoned it and surrendered the material to the doctor. Then, in the early spring of 1879, a stranger, whose name is not material, tried an experiment in the shape of a newspaper called *The Better Times*, which existed three weeks and then expired. After that occurrence the prospect of establishing a newspaper in the interest of the Greenback-Labor party seemed to be gloomy enough, but Dr. Clemmer was determined to try it once more, and, without a single subscriber, he commenced the issue of the *Labor Advocate* about the middle of February, in the year 1880. The paper has now been permanently established, and on the 18th of April, 1881, it passed into the hands of Prof. Phillips and Mr. J. T. Wells, both of whom are scholarly gentlemen, and both excellent writers.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN BROWNSVILLE.¹

The earliest data to which the writer has been able to obtain access show that Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Chesteter were both practicing medicine in Brownsville in the year 1806.

In the *Western Repository* newspaper (of Brownsville), dated June 13, 1810, are found the advertisements of Dr. Edward Scull and Dr. James Roberts as physicians in the town at that time. The last named is still remembered by Mr. Nelson B. Bowman. Dr. Edward Scull was the son of John Scull, the founder of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*. Nothing has been learned of these two early physicians except the fact above shown that they were practicing in Brownsville at the time mentioned.

Dr. Thomas Blodgett was in practice in Brownsville from 1812 to 1815, when he removed to Dayton, Ohio. Dr. Pifer practiced here about 1831 to 1833.

Dr. John J. Steele was born in Lancaster, Pa., about 1795, removed from there to Canonsburg, Washington Co., Pa., and was married to Mrs. Mary Clemmens. He afterwards lived in Masontown, in this county, and came to Brownsville about 1836. He died in indigent circumstances near Uniontown about 1839. The doctor left five children, one of whom, Clemmens Steele, was engaged in business pursuits in South America for several years, but returning to the United States shortly before the at-

tempt to establish the Confederate government, served with credit as colonel of the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers during the civil war.

Dr. Lewis Sweitzer was born in Doylestown, Bucks Co., Pa., in 1774. He attended a medical college in Philadelphia, and afterwards pursued his medical studies in Paris, France. He practiced medicine a short time at Springtown, Bucks Co., was married to Eliza F. Bell, Dec. 10, 1807, and moved to Brownsville in 1808, entering immediately upon the practice of his profession, in which he maintained an honorable position up to the time of his death, in 1837. Dr. Sweitzer was interested in the organization of the Union Medical Society of Fayette County in 1810. He was a brother of Henry Sweitzer, who came to Brownsville a few years later.

Drs. Samuel Shuman and Henry W. Stoy were in Brownsville in 1818, as shown by the assessment roll of that year.

Dr. Robert W. Playford was born in London, England, on the 12th day of March, 1799, and educated at Eton College, the celebrated English public school, founded by King Henry VI. in 1440. In this school he was what is known as a "king's scholar." His position in his classes on leaving the college entitled him to a scholarship at Oxford, but he preferred to enter at once upon the study of medicine in the office of his father, a reputable London physician. With his father he came to this country, locating in Brownsville in 1820. Dr. Playford, Sr., remained here about two years, in that short time establishing, in connection with his son, a large and lucrative business. He returned to London, where he died in 1826. Dr. R. W. Playford remained in Brownsville, continuing in active practice until 1861, when he was stricken with hemiplegia, which unfitted him for further active practice. He enjoyed the reputation of having the largest business of any physician in the county. In all his practice he was singularly successful, his acute perception, clear judgment, and rapid decision fitting him peculiarly for emergencies, and seemed to render his knowledge of his duties almost intuitive. During the whole period of his business life he was once away from town five days at one time, being the only instance of absence from his professional cares for more than one day during the forty-one years of his life that were devoted to active professional pursuits. He frequently wrote for the local press on sanitary affairs and matters of home interest. He died at his home in Brownsville, March 24, 1867. His surviving children are Mrs. Sophia Parkinson, of Monongahela City, Pa.; Miss Harriet Playford, of Brownsville; Dr. Robert Playford, of Petroleum Centre, Pa.; Hon. Wm. H. Playford, of Uniontown; and Mrs. Amanda Kennedy, of Philadelphia, Pa.

William L. Lafferty, M.D., was born in Kent County, Del., on the 18th day of May, 1807, and removed to Allegheny County, Pa., when five years of age. He received his literary education in Washington College,

¹ By W. S. Duncan, M.D.

at Washington, Pa., and served some time as a civil engineer on the Pennsylvania Canal, afterwards studying medicine in the office of F. J. Le Moyne, M.D., of Washington, Pa., completing his medical studies in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he received the degree of M.D. in March, 1836. He began the practice of his profession in Brownsville one month after graduating, and remained continuously in business for thirty years, returning to his native county in Delaware in 1866. The doctor soon acquired an extensive practice, and retained it during the whole time of his residence in Brownsville, in addition to being the owner of the largest drug-store in the place nearly the whole of that time. He was industrious and enterprising in business, took an active part in educational affairs, being an early and sturdy supporter of the public school system; was one of the originators and principal stockholders of the Brownsville Gas Company, and interested in all that pertained to the sanitary and general welfare of the community. In politics he was an Old-Line Whig, afterwards a Republican, and at one time a candidate for Congress in the latter party. He was a prominent Freemason, and a zealous member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He still resides in Delaware, where he has been engaged in fruit-growing since 1866, though still from force of long habit giving part of his time to the practice of the profession to which the best part of his life has been devoted. In a recent letter he says, "I am now an old man, but still visit the sick when requested so to do, having never learned to refuse assistance to a suffering fellow-being."

Isaac Jackson, M.D., was born in Menallen township, Fayette Co., on the 13th day of March, 1821. He was educated at Madison College, Uniontown; studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Smith Fuller, of Uniontown, attended lectures in Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, receiving the degree of M.D. from that institution in March, 1847, and located in Brownsville the same year, continuing in active practice up to the present time. He has also been engaged for several years in the drug business, having been at different times a member of the drug firms of W. F. Simpson & Co., Jackson & Armstrong, and J. Jackson. He held for several years the office of examining surgeon for pensions under the United States government. In politics he has always been a Democrat, taking an active part in the affairs of that party, and was once a candidate for the State Legislature. He is a member of the order of Freemasons, also a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Fayette County Medical Society. He has been twice married. One of his sons, Duncan C. Jackson, Esq., is a member of the Allegheny County bar; another son, Dr. John Jackson, is practicing medicine in West Virginia.

Benjamin Shoemaker, M.D., was born Aug. 9, 1827, in the city of Philadelphia, and educated at Shade

Gap Academy, Huntingdon Co., Pa. Having qualified himself to practice dentistry, he came to Brownsville and opened an office for that business in 1856; afterwards studying medicine, he received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1869, since which he has been engaged jointly in the two professions. He has been a United States examining surgeon for pensions for twelve years last past, has been a school director and member of the Town Council for the last six years, is a Freemason, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Republican in politics; he is a member of the Fayette County Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association.

Samuel B. P. Knox, A.M., M.D., son of the late David S. Knox, Esq., for many years cashier of the Monongahela Bank of Brownsville, was born in Brownsville, Feb. 11, 1839, and educated in Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., from which institution he graduated in June, 1860. He attended first course of medical lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania during the winter of 1861-62, and while attending second course, in 1862-63, was, in January of the latter year, commissioned and mustered into the United States service as assistant surgeon of Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. In January, 1865, he was promoted to be surgeon of the same regiment, in which capacity he served until the end of the war, after which he returned to the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of M.D. in March, 1866. He began the practice of his profession in Brownsville a few months after graduating, remaining in business here until 1875, when he removed to Santa Barbara, Cal., where he now resides. In 1869 he took an effective part in the reorganization of the Fayette County Medical Society, and was an active member of the society during the remainder of the time he resided here. Before leaving this State he became a member of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. N. W. Truxall was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., in 1822. He received an academic education at the Westmoreland Academy, learned the printing business in the office of the *Westmoreland Republican*, and during his apprenticeship studied the classics under the tuition of the professors in the academy. He commenced the study of law, but abandoned it and began the study of medicine in 1845. He commenced practice in Pittsburgh in 1848, and since that time has practiced his profession in Masontown, Millsboro', and California, Pa., and since 1870 in Brownsville. He went into the army in 1861, and served three years as an officer of the line. He has acquired some reputation as a literary writer, and is now preparing an extensive work, entitled "An Epic on the Battles of America."

C. C. Reichard, M.D., was born Nov. 6, 1844, in Maryland. He studied medicine and received the

degree of M.D. from Chicago Medical College in the spring of 1870. He practiced medicine in Mitchellville, Iowa, and Monongahela City, Pa., and came to Brownsville in 1875, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a Freemason and a Republican.

Dr. Oliver P. Brashear was born in Redstone township, Fayette Co., educated at Dunlap's Creek Academy, attended medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and began practice at East Liberty, Pa., in 1864. He served one year, part of 1874-75, as physician to Pittsburgh City Almshouse, and came to Brownsville in 1876, where he has since been engaged in practice.

U. L. Clemmer, M.D., was born in Allegheny County, Md., Nov. 16, 1816. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. John J. Steele, at New Geneva, Fayette Co., in 1832, and graduated at the Reformed Medical College, at New York, in 1846, having practiced medicine in Monongalia County, W. Va., for four years previously. He removed to Smithfield, Fayette Co., where he remained eighteen years, and then removed to Brownsville in 1859, where he has since remained. During the late war he was employed as assistant surgeon in the hospital at Parkersburg, W. Va.

The establishment of a medical school at Brownsville in 1831 was announced in the *Washington Examiner* and other newspapers in August of that year by the following advertisement:

"REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE.

"Established in Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa., and will go into full operation on the 1st of November next. This Medical Society is to be under the care of the Reformed Society of the United States, and to be conducted by the Vice-President and Secretary of that body. The plan of Medical instruction will be the same as adopted in the Botanical Schools of New York and Worthington, embracing all the branches taught in the Medical Schools, as well as the Reformed or Botanical System. Nine students have already entered and commenced their studies, and several others are daily expected. A Dispensary, Infirmary, Botanical Garden, Library, and Medical Museum will be attached to the College during the ensuing summer. Terms, \$150, in advance, and \$10 as a graduation fee.

"J. J. STEELE,

"President of Worthington College, Ohio."

Nothing beyond this concerning the operations of the "Reformed Medical College of Brownsville" has been ascertained.

BROWNSVILLE SCHOOLS.

On the spot which is now occupied by the rectory of Christ Church there stood, three-fourths of a century ago, a small frame building, erected by subscription as early as 1805 (and perhaps a year or two earlier), which was the first house built especially for school purposes in Brownsville, though schools of a few pupils had previously been taught in private dwellings. The earliest teacher now recollected by the oldest citizens of Brownsville was Mr. De Wolf,

whose successor was the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, a Baptist minister. A Mr. Scott was also an early teacher.

In 1808-9, Robert Ayres taught a private school in a house that stood where Joseph Sanford now lives, at the upper end of Church Street. As late as 1819 Ayres' name appears on the assessment roll as a teacher.

A flourishing school was taught by James Johnston for some years prior to 1819. Pupils from a distance came to attend his school, and boarded in his family. His school-room was in a house where Hayden W. Robinson's drug-store now is. He was succeeded in 1819 by a Mr. McConnell, who continued the school but a short time.

From about 1817 to 1820, Edward Byrne, an Irishman, taught a subscription school of a few scholars at the upper end of Market Street, in the house now occupied by Henry J. Rigden. Many small private schools and subscription schools were taught in the borough from that time until the passage of the public school act of 1834. Under the operation of that law the court, at the January term of 1835, appointed James L. Bowman and Israel Miller school directors of Brownsville. They made report to the county treasurer August 13th in the same year. The apportionment of State money to the borough for that year was \$83.07; amount from county tax, \$166.14; total, \$249.21 for 1835.

The first school-house erected for the use of the public schools established under the law of 1834 was built in 1836. Its location was on Church Street, near the present Union school building. Another was built in 1838, on the Public Ground on Front Street, opposite the residence of N. B. Bowman. These were the only public school-houses of the borough (though other rooms were rented from time to time to accommodate the overflow of scholars) until the erection of the present Union school building. Among the teachers who had charge of the schools in these old houses were Dr. Samuel Chalfant, Joshua Gibbons, William Y. Roberts, and many others who are yet well remembered.

On the 20th of May, 1842 (as appears in the borough records), the school directors made application to the Council for the use of the Town Hall for a school-room, which was granted at two dollars per month. Dec. 28, 1843, Miss Crawford applied for the use of the hall for the same purpose, and it was granted on the same terms for the time of the vacation of the public school.

April 26, 1850, the Council rented the Town Hall to the school directors for the use of the High School at four dollars per month. In the records covering the succeeding ten years various entries are found, showing that the hall was rented from time to time for the use of the schools until the building of the present school-house rendered it unnecessary.

The question of the erection of a new school-house of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the schools

having been for some time informally discussed, the following official action in the matter was taken by the school directors at a meeting held on the 7th of May, 1859, viz.:

"WHEREAS, We believe the time has now come in the history of the common schools of Brownsville that an effort should be made by the directors to build a Union school-house, therefore

"Resolved, That we, the said directors, proceed as soon as time for proper deliberation and consultation will admit of to adopt a proper plan of said house, and make a contract for making the brick, and make such other arrangement for the erection of said school-house as may be necessary, so as at least to have the stone-work completed, ready to commence laying the brick, early in the spring of 1860, so as to have the same completed in time to hold the session of 1860-61 in the said house. On motion, it was resolved that Mr. Joseph C. Graff be requested to make an estimate of the cost of erecting said house, say sixty by seventy feet, three stories, four rooms on a floor, a ten-foot entry to run through the centre, so as to make the school-room square."

Lots Nos. 115 and 180, on Redstone and Church Streets, were purchased of J. B. McKennan & Brother. This purchase embraced the present school grounds of the borough, on which the Union school-house stands. On the 6th of July, 1859, a contract was made with Roger Chew for the manufacture of 350,000 bricks for the new building, at \$4.25 per thousand. Feb. 4, 1860, James Grist contracted to lay the brick in the building at \$3.00 per thousand. The carpenter-work was let to John Lilly (May 9, 1860), for \$3285, not to include the portico.

Joseph C. Graff was appointed by the directors (in 1859, and reappointed Jan. 14, 1860) to superintend the stone-, brick-, and carpenter-work in the erection of the new building. The brick-work was completed Oct. 11, 1860. On the 8th of December following the plaster-work was let by contract to Alvah Allen.

On the 23d of April, 1862, the school directors resolved that the new school-house should be occupied by the schools on the first Monday in June following. The work on the building had been delayed by the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, so that it was not completed ready for occupancy until the spring of that year. On the 20th of May the secretary was directed to advertise for sale the Church Street lot and old school-houses.

The cost of the new building (the present Union school-house) was about \$10,000, and it was occupied by the schools under G. L. Osborne, principal, at the time designated in the above-mentioned resolution of the directors.

The teachers appointed by the board in May, 1859 (while the schools were still taught in the old houses), were William B. McCormick, principal; Julia Brashers, for school No. 1; Kate Allison, No. 2; Belle Graham, No. 3; Sally Druit, No. 4; Mary Campbell, No. 5; Mrs. Ellen E. Wishart, No. 6; the principal to be in immediate charge of No. 7. On the 27th of April, 1861, Hamilton C. Homer was appointed principal. He was succeeded by G. L. Osborne, appointed May

17, 1862; A. C. Nutt, Aug. 25, 1862; J. V. Gibbons, May 23, 1863; O. R. Griffith, May 31, 1864; G. L. Osborne, June 17, 1865; R. H. Fulton, Sept. 28, 1868; J. S. Hughes, Sept. 30, 1869; J. V. Gibbons, March 3, 1870; H. S. Phillips, Aug. 25, 1870; Van B. Baker, June 13, 1871; H. S. Phillips, June 26, 1872; Thomas S. Axtell, Aug. 5, 1873; T. B. Johnston, July 1, 1876; George W. May, June, 1879; E. W. Dolby, June 28, 1881.

In July, 1871, the board of directors took action to the effect that "Whereas the colored school has for some years past been held in the Town Hall, but that the board has been notified that it would not again be granted for that purpose, and whereas the Town Council have voted to lease the School Board a site on what is called the 'Old Common' for a School-House for the colored school, it was therefore unanimously Resolved, that the School Board proceed forthwith to erect a suitable school-house for the colored school on said ground, and that the Board meet to-morrow morning at eight o'clock to lay off the building." The site selected was that on which the old school-house stood on the Public Ground, and on that site a brick house was erected which is yet standing, and has been used for the colored school until 1880.

The number of pupils reported enrolled in Brownsville in July, 1860, was three hundred and ninety-one. In July, 1870, the number reported enrolled was four hundred and forty-seven. By the report for the school year of 1880-81 the schools of Brownsville were under charge of eight teachers, and attended by two hundred and eighty-two scholars. Total receipts, \$3564.56; total expenditures, \$2632.57; valuation of school buildings, \$15,000. The present (1881) board of school directors is composed of Dr. Benjamin Shoemaker (president), James Hutchinson, Jason Baker, Samuel Steele, William B. McCormick, and J. K. Shupe.

Following is a list (approximately correct and complete) of the school directors elected in the borough since the reorganization in 1850, viz.:

1850. William T. Coplan.	1860. William L. Wilkinson.
Wesley Frost.	J. W. Jeffries.
1851. William Coplan.	1861. J. N. Snowdon.
J. C. Price.	William Parkhill.
1852. James Martin.	1862. Wesley Frost.
Henry Barkman.	W. L. Lafferty.
1853. John Wallace.	1863. Isaac Jackson.
William L. Wilkinson.	William M. Ledwith.
1855. John Johnston.	1864. William Parkhill.
Eli Abrams.	John R. Dutton.
Thomas C. Furman.	John Johnston.
1856. D. Knox.	1866. William M. Ledwith.
William L. Wilkinson.	Samuel H. Smith.
1857. William M. Ledwith.	Isaac Jackson.
John B. Krepps.	1870. James H. Smith.
1858. Joseph C. Price.	James A. Swenar.
1859. Wesley Frost.	1873. Samuel Stulz.
William L. Lafferty.	J. B. McKennan.

1875. A. F. Gabler. James A. Swearer. William H. Johnston. A. J. Smith.	1878. Erasmus Kaiser. 1879. Dr. Benjamin Shoe- maker. Jason Baker. James Hutchinson. 1880. James Hutchinson. Samuel Steele. 1881. William B. McCormick. J. K. Shupe.
1876. E. D. Abrams. H. B. McCormick.	
1877. James H. Blair. George Amson.	
1878. Jacob Sawyer.	

A young ladies' seminary or boarding-school was commenced in 1866 by Mrs. Charlotte Smyth. It was taught in the old stone house formerly occupied by George Boyd. The period of its continuance was about five years.

Within the limits of the township of Brownsville, outside the borough, there is one school and school-house, located on the National road. The list which is given below is of persons who have been elected to the office of school director for the borough and township of Brownsville from 1840 to 1849, inclusive, and for the township of Brownsville since the last-named year. It is not claimed for it, however, that it is either complete or entirely correct, but it is as nearly so as it is possible to make it from the obscure and badly-kept records which are the only data of information. The list is as follows:

1840. Israel Miller. G. W. Bowman. Jesse H. Duncan. John Johnson.	1855. H. J. Rittenhour. 1856. Martin Claybaugh. Christopher Stitzel. 1857. Samuel Smouse. Solomon Burd. 1858. Daniel Brubaker. John Daniels. 1859. Martin Claybaugh. W. S. J. Hatfield. Ewing Todd. Solomon Burd. N. A. Williams. 1860. Ewing Todd. W. A. Williams. 1862. Solomon Burd. Martin Claybaugh. 1863. W. S. J. Hatfield. Ewing Todd. 1864. Martin Massey. Frederick Stitzel. 1865. Charles Boucher. Solomon Burd. Martin Claybaugh. 1866. Charles Boucher. Jacob Graser. 1867. Martin Massey. Ewing Todd. 1868. Martin Claybaugh. Solomon Burd. 1869. Jacob Graser. Charles Boucher. 1870. Martin Claybaugh. Solomon Burd. 1873. Ewing Todd. Martin Massey. 1874. Martin Claybaugh.
1841. Isaac Miller.	
1842. Jonathan Binns. J. L. Bowman (tie vote).	
1843. Samuel J. Krepps. Edward Hughes.	
1844. Joseph C. Graff.	
1845. James L. Bowman. Edward L. Lines. Edward Moorhouse. William Sloan.	
1846. C. P. Gummert. James S. Miller.	
1847. Joseph C. Price. James N. Coulter.	
1848. William L. Lafferty. Jesse H. Duncan.	
1849. William H. Johnston. William Sloan.	
1850. William F. Coplan. H. J. Rigden. R. T. Christy.	
1851-52. William B. Coats.	
1853. William Sloan. Martin Claybaugh.	
1854. Madison Daniels. Martin Claybaugh. Solomon Burd. Edward Todd. Christopher Stitzel. Jacob Redler.	
1855. Isaac Lynn. James Dunn.	

1874. Solomon Burd. 1875. Jacob Graser. Thomas Cline. 1876. Ewing Todd. Charles Boucher. 1877. S. Steele. O. K. Taylor. George Campbell. 1878. William Stitzel.	1878. William Gaskell. 1879. Ewing Todd. Charles Boucher. Solomon Burd. 1880. Jacob Graser. Solomon Burd. 1881. B. F. Durbin. S. W. Claybaugh.
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RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BROWNSVILLE.

No person at the present day knows the date of the formation of the first Methodist class at Brownsville. A small society was in existence there (being within the Redstone Circuit) at about the commencement of the present century, and a meeting-house for its use was built in 1804, on land of Chads Chalfant, a local exhorter and citizen of Brownsville. Afterwards (March 24, 1806) he conveyed the land (one-half acre, comprising lots Nos. 7 and 8, on the north side of Church Street) to Alexander McCracken, Abraham Miley, Stephen Randolph, Richard Randolph, and Pratt Collins, "in trust for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church," the consideration named being one hundred dollars.

The church erected on this land in 1804 was a stone edifice, thirty-six by thirty feet in dimensions. In 1821 the building was enlarged to double its original size, making it thirty-six by sixty feet. This remained as the society's house of worship for nearly forty years, but finally, having become much dilapidated, and wholly inadequate to the wants of the congregation, the erection of a new church building was decided on, and the demolition of the old one was commenced on Thursday, April 26, 1859. The present brick church, which was then erected at a cost of about seven thousand dollars, is forty-five by eighty feet in size, has an audience-room twenty-two feet high, with a basement containing a Sabbath-school room and two class-rooms. It was dedicated June 16, 1861.

Among the preachers who have served this church since 1826 have been the following: James G. Sansom, Thomas Jamison, Robert Boyd, John Waterman, Edward B. Bascom, Andrew B. Coleman,¹ Samuel Babcock, John J. Swazey, J. N. Mochabee, Hamilton Creigh, Thomas Baker, Christopher Hodgson, Josiah Adams, A. J. Ensley, Moses P. Jamison, Joseph Homer, Sheridan Baker, Hiram Miller, Ezra B. Hingsley, J. Minor, L. R. Beacon, James Deems, S. Lauk, William Stewart, Josiah Mansell, R. B. Mansell, and S. T. Mitchell, the present pastor.

The present membership of the church is one hundred and fifty. In connection with it is a Sabbath-school of one hundred and fifty scholars, under James R. Swearer, superintendent.

¹ While Mr. Coleman was in charge (in 1833) Brownsville became a station.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BROWNSVILLE.

In the minutes of the Redstone Presbytery, under date Oct. 15, 1811, is the earliest mention which has been found of Presbyterian worship at Brownsville. At that time the Rev. Boyd Mercer, of the Presbytery of Ohio, applied for permission to preach to the people at Uniontown and Brownsville. On the next day, October 16th, the Presbytery declined to sanction the existing engagements between the Rev. Boyd Mercer and the people of Uniontown and Brownsville, because not made agreeably to the regulations of the Presbytery.

On the 20th of April, 1813, the Rev. William Johnston, a licentiate under the care of the Presbytery of Ohio, applied to the Redstone Presbytery for admission. He was admitted on the 21st, and on the same day received a call from the congregation of Brownsville and Dunlap's Creek. On the 20th of October in the same year he was installed as pastor over the united congregations. In reference to his assumption of the charge, the Rev. Samuel Wilson says,¹ "The next pastor was the Rev. William Johnston, whose charge embraced also (besides Dunlap's Creek Church) the Presbyterian Church of Brownsville. He was of portly presence, an able preacher and defender of the faith; as a friend and companion, highly esteemed for intelligence and urbanity. His pastorate continued (at Dunlap's Creek) till Dec. 3, 1839,² and at Brownsville and Little Redstone till his death, Dec. 31, 1841." His successor was the Rev. Thomas Mather, whose pastorate continued till 1848. He was succeeded by the Rev. Robert M. Wallace, who remained until 1860, and was followed in 1864 by the Rev. Joseph H. Stevenson as pastor of the churches at Brownsville and Little Redstone. On the 24th of April, 1866, Mr. Stevenson presented to the Presbytery a request from those two churches to be recognized as separate and distinct organizations. The Presbytery acceded to the request, and constituted the elders residing in the bounds of Brownsville, together with the pastor, as the session of the Brownsville Church.

The Rev. J. H. Stevenson resigned in April, 1868, after a four years' pastorate. The Brownsville Church was then served for two or three years by the Rev. E. P. Lewis as a stated supply. In April, 1874, the Rev. W. W. McLane was called to this charge, and was installed on the 13th of May following. He continued as pastor until June, 1878, when he resigned. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. S. Milholland, who came to the pastorate Sept. 18, 1878. He remained till the spring of 1880, since which time the church has been without a regular pastor. The Rev. A. B. Fields is now (1881) acting as stated supply for one year, commencing March 9, 1881.

Until after 1815 the Presbyterians of Brownsville had no regular house of worship. On the 14th of June in that year Joseph Thornton, John Steel, and John Johnston, trustees of the Presbyterian congregation of Brownsville, purchased for two hundred dollars, and five shillings' annual ground-rent, lot No. 3, on Second Street, being sixty feet front on that street, and one hundred and eighty feet deep to Market Street. It was conveyed to them "in trust for the use of the Presbyterian congregation of Brownsville, for the purpose of erecting a meeting-house thereon, for the benefit of the congregation aforesaid." Soon afterwards there was built on the Second Street front a brick edifice, which was used as a house of worship until the present church was completed on the same lot but fronting on Market Street.

On the 4th of May, 1822, William Steele, William Forsyth, and Jesse H. Duncan, trustees of the Presbyterian congregation, purchased a lot northeast of and adjoining the Episcopal Church lot for burial purposes.

Of the elders, William Parkhill was the only one living within the bounds of Brownsville Church at the time of its separation from Little Redstone Church, in April, 1866. A. J. Isler and Josiah Reed were the next elders elected, Aug. 27, 1873. On the 13th of September, 1876, J. R. Patterson was elected elder.

The church now (July, 1881) numbers one hundred and twenty-one members. A Sabbath-school connected with the church has an attendance of about one hundred, including teachers, and is under the superintendency of William Parkhill.

CHRIST CHURCH³ (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL).

The district and country about Brownsville was settled originally by emigrants principally from Maryland and Virginia, many of whom had been reared in the principles and forms of the Episcopal Church, and hence brought with them their predilections for the same. This is evident from the fact that several log churches were built by the early settlers in this section for the purpose of retaining the services of the church among them, and transmitting the same to their descendants. As these buildings, however, were never occupied except by itinerating clergymen, and rarely at that, the interests of the people gradually declined, the buildings decayed, and the families whose preference had once been given to the Protestant Episcopal Church sought elsewhere for the word of life.

One of these early churches was situated about five miles east of Brownsville, on the land formerly of a man by the name of Clark. The grounds around this building contained about an acre, and they still belong to the church. The building is, however, in a dilapi-

¹ In a centennial address, delivered Sept. 17, 1874.

² Brownsville and Little Redstone being at that time separated from the Dunlap's Creek Church.

³ This history of the church down to 1862 is from a sketch by the Rev. Samuel Cowell. The latter part is furnished by the Rev. S. D. Day.

dated condition, and the families who once worshiped there either removed or are scattered, so that scarcely a vestige of the congregation remains. A second log church was erected twelve miles west of Brownsville, on the main road leading to Washington. The lot, containing about an acre, was given originally by a Col. Crooks, and belonged to the church as late as 1848. The building, like the former, has nearly gone to decay, and the families who once worshiped in it have either removed or lost their attachment to the church.

Another church was built at Carmichaeltown, twelve miles south of Brownsville. The grounds, however, have been taken possession of and held for many years by the county (probably with the consent of the owners) and an academy built thereon. The building was erected mainly by Col. Ricard and Charles Swan. These individuals have long since died, and their families have become diverted to other forms of worship. A fourth church building of the same material as the others was erected about halfway between Uniontown and Brownsville, on the farm of Robert Jackson. The old building was removed, however, a few years since, and a small though comfortable brick church erected in its place. This church, known by the name of Grace Church, in Menallen township, has long been recognized by the convention as a missionary station, and services have been held in it with considerable regularity by clergymen officiating at Brownsville and Uniontown.

About eight miles north of Brownsville, on the road to Pittsburgh, there was erected still another log building, known by the name of "St. Peter's Church, Pike Run." At the first settlement of this neighborhood there were here many Episcopalians from Ireland, and among them several families by the name of West, Gregg, and Hopkins. Their descendants have manifested, however, in later years but feeble interest in the church of their fathers. Considerable exertions were made by the Rev. L. N. Freeman, formerly rector of Christ Church, Brownsville, in behalf of the station. The building was repaired and religious services frequently held, but without much permanent utility, as there seemed to be a lack of co-operation on the part of the people. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk made the first visit to this station in 1838, confirming the following persons: Mrs. Murdy, Mrs. Nixon, and Miss Mary West. The failure in the establishment of the church at these several stations is mainly to be attributed to the want of missionary services among them. Years would pass during which no Episcopal services were held and no minister appeared to call the people together. Could the ground have been occupied by some regular itinerating missionary no doubt influential parishes might have been formed.

With regard to the church in Brownsville the case appears to have been rather more favorable. Services were held from time to time with more frequency, and

the temporal interests of the church especially sustained with more ability and zeal, though many untoward circumstances have in time past retarded materially the progress of the church. Among these the resemblances of her forms and ceremonies to those of the Church of England excited great prejudice against her in Revolutionary times, a prejudice which the lapse of years could not wholly eradicate.

The first episcopally ordained clergyman we have any notice of as officiating in what is now Brownsville was a certain Mr. Allison, who, in 1759, came as chaplain to the soldiers under the command of Capt. James Burd, who came to erect the fort of that name. Brownsville was at that period but a frontier post, and known by the name of "Redstone Old Fort." Of the itinerating ministers who officiated in Brownsville and parts adjacent prior to any important movement in the parish were the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, the Rev. Robert Davis, the Rev. Robert Ayres, and the Rev. Jackson Kemper, afterwards Bishop of Indiana. The first of these officiated in Brownsville in the year 1785. Little else is known respecting him. The second officiated in this place immediately preceding and after the commencement of the present century, viz., from 1795 to 1805. He was an Irishman by birth, and originally a Methodist minister by profession. His ministry, however, was far from being useful or profitable to the people. So inconsistent was his life and conduct with the words which fell from his lips that religion was thrown into reproach and the principles of the church into abandonment.

The next was as unworthy of the sacred ministry as his predecessor. Whimsical in character and vacillating in principle, he proved himself untrue to the church, as the subsequent and final preference which he gave for the delusions of Swedenborg will abundantly testify. This gentleman was ordained by Bishop White for Brownsville, and officiated about the same time with Mr. Davis; but so feeble was his character, and so blameworthy were his principles, that the people would not attend on his ministry. Jackson Kemper officiated in the parish of Brownsville in the fall of 1811. He was the first missionary of the Advancement Society to this part of the country, having voluntarily assumed the responsibility of the office. His stay in Brownsville was short, as there were several other places to be visited in his itinerary; but although short, it was no doubt fruitful of good. He made a subsequent visit in the year 1814, baptizing sundry individuals, as follows: William Hogg, Ann Bowman, Harriet E. Bowman, Louisa Bowman, Matilda Bowman, William Bowman, Goodloe H. Bowman, and Nelson B. Bowman.

The above-named gentlemen, acting as itinerant missionaries, preceded any attempt towards the organization of the parish or the erection of a church edifice. A successful effort, however, had been made as early as 1796 towards the securing of a church lot in Brownsville. Many of the original settlers of

Brownsville, as we have intimated, were Episcopalians. But in the laying out of the town they neglected to set apart a suitable spot for a church edifice and grounds. This negligence was, however, abundantly compensated by the judgment and foresight of three gentlemen, who volunteered to purchase a lot of ground at their own expense for the benefit of the church. The lot, being the eligible and beautiful site upon which the present edifice now stands, was bought from Samuel Jackson for the sum of twenty pounds. A copy of the receipt for the purchase-money is herewith given:

"BROWNSVILLE, the 27th August, 1796.

"Then received of Charles Wheeler the sum of twenty pounds, seven shillings, and sixpence, being in full of the consideration money for a certain lot of ground sold for the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church by me.

"SAMUEL JACKSON."

This receipt for the purchase-money was considered by the purchasers as a sufficient bill of sale. The three purchasers of the ground were Dr. Charles Wheeler, William Hogg, and Jacob Bowman. Dr. Wheeler was an Englishman and a surgeon by profession, who, after serving in Dunmore's war, settled on a farm about four miles west of Brownsville. He was warmly attached to the church, and when disposing of his worldly effects bequeathed to the same one hundred pounds, to be paid at the death of his wife. Mrs. Wheeler lived many years after her husband's death, having reached the advanced age of ninety-four years, a fact which seems to have been much to the advantage of the church, inasmuch as his landed estate had greatly increased in value during her life, so that the church at the time of her death received as a residuary legatee about six hundred dollars.

William Hogg was also an Englishman by birth, and warmly attached to the church of his fathers. During his residence in Brownsville he acquired a large property, but as he contributed largely to the church during his lifetime, and especially towards the erection of the edifice and the subsequent improvement of it, and also towards the preached gospel, he left no final bequest to the parish. His nephew, however, George Hogg, formerly a communicant of Christ Church, subsequently gave out of his uncle's estate five hundred dollars towards the erection of the parsonage, additional to five hundred dollars of his own. William Hogg died in 1840, and was buried in the churchyard.

Jacob Bowman was born in the State of Maryland, and was raised a member of the Lutheran Church. Upon his settlement in Brownsville, however, he gave his preferences to the Episcopal Church, and connected himself therewith. For thirty years he was the senior warden, and in this, his official capacity, his conduct was ever marked by an undeviating at-

tachment to the church, and also uniform and consistent piety. He accumulated a large estate during his life, out of which he was very liberal in the bestowal of his charities. Both the church edifice and the parsonage received a very liberal subscription at his hands. Moreover, at his death he bequeathed two thousand dollars to the parish, appropriating the same towards the support of public worship. Long will the church have occasion to remember with gratitude this its munificent patron. He died in 1847, and lies buried in the churchyard.

Such and so praiseworthy were these three gentlemen, who originally purchased the church property, and who, from their individual ability no less than from their attachment to the church, were mainly instrumental, under the wise providence of God, in its preservation in early years, mainly instrumental in the transmission of the same, a precious heritage to posterity.

In the year 1814 the Rev. Mr. Clay succeeded Mr. Kemper as missionary of the Advancement Society in Western Pennsylvania. He arrived in Brownsville the 20th of July, and shortly after urged the people to build a church upon the lot of ground which already they had in possession. They received the suggestion most favorably, and on the 27th met to arrange measures to accomplish the object. At this meeting seven trustees were appointed, viz.: Jacob Bowman, Charles Wheeler, William Hogg, Michael Sowers, Robert Clarke, John Nin, and George Hogg. The sum of \$500 was subscribed upon the spot, and a committee of two appointed for the purpose of procuring the names of others. Before Mr. Clay left Brownsville the sum of twelve hundred dollars had been subscribed, and the promise given on the part of some to add fifty per cent. to their subscriptions should it be necessary.

Among the most active were the three trustees first named, still it is to the Rev. Dr. Clay, of Gloria Dei Church, Philadelphia, that we are to accord the principal merit. It was through his missionary zeal and pious exertions that dormant energies were aroused into action among the people, and a right spirit awakened in behalf of the church. Of course there was material in the parish on which to act, but years had already passed and no progress had been made, and time was fast obliterating the sympathies of former years. It was through his missionary exertions, therefore, that the right spirit was awakened among the people, as the subsequent movements of the parish abundantly testify.

On the 26th of August, 1814, the first vestry was duly organized, the following gentlemen consenting to act as its constituent members: Jacob Bowman, William Hogg, Robert Clarke, Charles Wheeler, John Nin, Basil Brashear, Basil Brown, Charles Ford, George Hogg, Henry Stump, Thomas Brown, and Henry B. Goe. At a subsequent meeting of the vestry, held upon the 15th of April, 1815, William Hogg and

Robert Clarke were appointed a committee to make an estimate as to the expense of a church building, and to give out proposals for the erection of the same. They did so, both publishing their advertisement in the *Fayette and Greene Spectator*, then published at Uniontown, and also posting it up in the public places of the neighborhood. Proposals being handed in, there was a meeting of the vestry upon the 6th of June following, whereon a contract was duly made with Isaac Linn for the erection of the church. This contract was in substance as follows: The church was to be built of stone, fifty-five feet long by thirty-eight feet wide. It was to have a substantial roof, but no joiner-work in the interior. The cost of the same to be \$1700.

The work on the part of the buil'er was duly performed, and paid for by the vestry. But after the walls were raised the condition of things appears to have been at a stand for many years. No further efforts appear to have been made towards the completion of the building, and no important movement was undertaken by the church and people. Undoubtedly this period of lethargy originated in the fact that the parish was destitute of the ministrations of a settled clergyman. Few episcopally ordained clergymen came at that time west of the mountains, unless it was to some important parishes, or for the purpose of itinerating for a while on missionary ground. And with respect to those who might be termed "sons of the soil," they were so few in number and so far between as to be altogether inadequate to meet the missionary demand. It is a matter of notice, indeed, that between the erection of the church and the settlement of the first minister occasional visits were made by certain clergymen, as is evident from the entries of baptisms made upon the records of private families and transferred to the church records. But beyond these occasional visits on the part of the above clergymen, no opportunities were afforded the parish either of enjoying the services of the church or being instructed in her principles.

During this period it appears that Samuel Jackson, the original grantor of the land, died, and hence it became necessary for the vestry to petition the court at Uniontown, held on the first Monday in March, 1819, to authorize the executors of Samuel Jackson to make a deed in conformity with the contract made in his lifetime. The evidence of the existing contract being considered sufficient by the court, the executors were accordingly authorized to comply with the petition of the vestry, and on the 22d day of May, 1820, a deed in proper form was executed and delivered to the vestry. On the 20th of March, 1821, an arrangement was made between the vestry and Henry Barkman for the completion of the church edifice. Accordingly the building was finished, and was used for public services immediately upon its completion.

Upon the 24th of September, 1822, the vestry invited the Rev. Mr. Phiffer, of Baltimore, to become

their minister. The terms of the invitation were, however, somewhat conditional, the parish proposing to occupy his services for one-half of the time, in the expectation that the neighboring stations at Connellsville and Union would employ the remainder. But it appears the Rev. Mr. Phiffer declined the invitation, recommending, however, the Rev. John Bausman, his brother-in-law, to supply his place. The vestry accordingly invited the Rev. Mr. Bausman upon the same terms as the other. He accepted the invitation, and commenced his labors in the parish upon the 22d of March, 1823. As the church edifice was not completed at this time, divine services were held at the Presbyterian meeting-house of the place. By the 30th of November of the same year the building was completed and ready to be opened. It was occupied from that day forth by the Rev. Mr. Bausman for the public worship of the congregation. But although it was thus used for the first time, it was not duly consecrated until the 22d of June, 1825. It was then that the Right Rev. Bishop White, the first bishop of the diocese, made his first visit to the West, and several persons were confirmed according to the rites and institutions of the church, and the church building consecrated to the worship and service of Almighty God.

The Rev. Mr. Bausman continued his labors in the parish for the space of about four years, then handing in his resignation, which was accepted upon the 8th of March, 1827. The church was greatly strengthened by his faithful and efficient ministry. Upon the 8th of March, 1827, the same day of Mr. Bausman's resignation, the Rev. Mr. Phiffer was elected in his stead. His resignation was accepted by the vestry on the 1st of August, 1829. The parish continued without a rector until the following spring, when, upon the 4th of April, 1830, the Rev. L. N. Freeman was duly elected rector. He commenced his labors in July of the same year, and labored with diligence in his vocation and ministry. During the rectorship of Mr. Freeman (April 19, 1841) it was resolved by the vestry to take measures for the erection of a suitable parsonage. Contract was made with John Johnston and Thomas Butcher for the sum of \$2200. At the same time a part of the land belonging to the church was exchanged for a certain piece of land belonging to George Hogg, in order that the lot might have a rectangular shape. Upon it the parsonage now stands.

On the 20th of September, 1841, the Rev. L. N. Freeman tendered his resignation to the vestry, which was accepted. Upon the 11th of December of the same year the Rev. Enos Woodward was invited to become the rector of the church. The invitation was accepted, and he shortly after entered upon his duties. During his rectorship, as appears from the minutes of the vestry, the church was, for the first time, regularly incorporated by the name and style of "The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Christ Church,

of Brownsville." The Rev. Mr. Woodward remained in the parish for about three years. He tendered his resignation March 24, 1845, which was accepted by the vestry. Upon the 6th of June following, the Rev. Samuel Cowell took charge of the parish.

The church was thoroughly repaired during the months of June and July, 1845, through the exertions chiefly of the ladies of the parish. About the same time a vestry-room was also erected on the rear of the church. At this time the congregation numbered forty-eight families. Adults, 125; children, 58; total, 183.

The Rev. Samuel Cowell, who was called to the rectorship of the parish in June, 1845, and took charge in the following July, resigned on the 6th of October, 1852, his resignation taking effect the 1st of November of the same year. During the years 1851 and 1852 an effort was made to build a house for the sexton, which effort was successful, the Messrs. J. L. Bowman and William Dean being the committee to raise funds, and the Messrs. G. H. and N. B. Bowman being the building committee. The house cost about twelve hundred dollars, which amount was in part raised by the ladies of the parish, and the balance by subscription.

In November, 1853, the Rev. J. A. Jerome was called to the rectorship of the parish, which call, after some delay, was declined. In February, 1853, the Rev. James Lee Maxwell was called, which call was also declined.

In April, 1853, the Rev. Richard Temple was invited to be rector of the parish. The call was accepted, Mr. Temple taking charge April 29, 1853. On July 12, 1854, Mr. Temple offered his resignation on account of ill health. The resignation was accepted by the vestry, and the parish was again declared vacant. On the 9th of December of the same year a unanimous call was extended to the Rev. James J. Page of Virginia. After some deliberation Mr. Page accepted the call, and took charge the 19th of January, 1855.

The winter of 1855 and 1856 was a very cold one, and the church building then occupied being very open, many of the people suffered severely from the cold. It seemed impossible to get the church warm enough for comfort. Much complaint was made, and the parish was greatly disturbed by the matter. One evening during the winter two ladies of the congregation, Mrs. Adam Jacobs and Mrs. Mary M. Gummert, were visiting the family of Mr. James L. Bowman. The subject of a new church was introduced. Mrs. Jacobs asked Mr. Bowman how much he would give towards it? He replied immediately three thousand dollars for myself and one thousand dollars for Mrs. Bowman. The two ladies above mentioned procured a subscription paper at once and secured five thousand dollars in a few hours, and in a few days had upon their paper about eight thousand dollars.

At a meeting of the vestry held on April 11, 1856, the Messrs. N. B. Bowman, G. H. Bowman, and John Johnston were appointed a building committee to act as an executive body for the vestry in the matter of the new church, and Mr. J. L. Bowman was appointed treasurer. The contract for the new building was awarded to Messrs. William H. Johnston and Jonathan Wilson. The church as it now stands cost about twenty thousand dollars. It was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., LL.D.

The Rev. Mr. Page resigned the charge of the parish in the winter of 1861 and 1862, after a rectorship of six years.

On May 19, 1862, a unanimous call was by the vestry extended to the Rev. J. F. Ohl, of New Castle, Pa., who accepted the call and took charge of the parish Jan. 1, 1863. On Feb. 5, 1866, Mr. Ohl tendered his resignation, to take effect the second Sunday in April of same year. The resignation was accepted, and at the specified time the parish was again vacant after a rectorship of over three years.

On the 3d day of May, 1866, a call was extended by the vestry to the Rev. S. E. Arnold, who declined the invitation. Then the Rev. O. Permichief was called, and also declined.

In June of the same year the Rev. H. H. Loring, of Olean, N. Y., was called to the rectorship of the parish, which call was accepted, the rector taking charge shortly after.

On the 29th day of January, 1872, Mr. Loring tendered his resignation to the vestry, to take effect at Easter of same year, viz., March 31st. The vestry accepted the resignation, to take effect at the time specified, and on the 1st day of April of the same year the parish was again declared vacant after a rectorship of nearly six years.

On the 14th of May of the same year the vestry tendered to the Rev. J. F. Ohl an invitation to again become their rector. The call was declined. In June of the same year a call was extended to the Rev. S. D. Day, of Rockford, Ill. The call was declined at this time. It was renewed in September of the same year, and then accepted, the rector taking charge Jan. 16, 1873, and is now in charge. At the present time there is a chapel in the course of erection. It is to be built of stone with open timbered roof. The walls are completed, and the contract for the wood-work has been awarded to Messrs. Gibbons, Wood & Cromlow. The cost of building when completed will be about three thousand dollars.

The statistics of the parish, according to the rector's report, are as follows for the year ending June 1, 1881: Families, 50; present number of confirmed members, 105; contributions for parish purposes, \$2783.06; for diocesan work, \$261.50; for missions and other charitable work outside the diocese, \$400; total, \$3444.56. The present members of the vestry are Messrs. Nelson Blair Bowman, John Wallace, John Johnson, James Witherington Jeffries, John

Nelson Snowden, James Lowry Bowman, William Chatland, Charles Leida Snowden, Samuel Page Knox; Church Wardens, Messrs. N. B. Bowman, John Wallace. The building committee on the chapel are Messrs. N. B. Bowman, J. W. Jeffries, J. L. Bowman, and the rector, Mr. C. L. Snowden, being treasurer of the chapel fund.

The parish has suffered much during the past eight years by removals, and especially by death. Two of the most valuable and liberal supporters of the church have gone to rest,—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bowman. These were untiring in their good work for the church, and their places cannot be filled.

CATHOLICITY IN BROWNSVILLE AND MISSIONS DEPENDENT THEREON.

The history of Catholicity in this mission prior to the year 1800 is involved in obscurity. After this date we find that the Rev. F. X. O'Brien had this town as the centre of his mission, which comprised the southwestern counties of the State, viz.: Greene, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, Westmoreland, Beaver, Butler, Lawrence, Mercer, Armstrong, and part of Somerset. In 1807 he fixed his residence at Pittsburgh, visiting Brownsville occasionally until his retirement in 1810. His successor, the Rev. Charles B. Maguire, either by himself or his assistants, attended to the necessities of the few Catholics here until his demise in 1834. One of his assistants, the Rev. P. Rafferty, the present pastor of St. Francis Xavier's, Philadelphia, built old St. Peter's, a neat brick edifice, said at that time to be one of the best churches in America. From 1833 until 1837 they were visited only four times a year from Blairsville by the Rev. J. A. Stillinger, the present pastor of that place. In the baptismal registry (the first kept here) we find that in July, 1837, the Rev. Michael Gallagher had charge of the district then comprising the counties of Fayette, Greene, and Washington, and part of Somerset and Allegheny Counties.

Old St. Peter's was destroyed by fire on the 25th of March, 1842, when the Rev. Mr. Gallagher commenced building the present church, which was dedicated to the service of Almighty God on the 6th of April, 1845.

In 1848, Mr. Gallagher retired from the mission, and associated himself with the hermits of St. Augustine, at Philadelphia. From 1848 until May, 1851, there seems to have been no permanent pastor. The names of Rev. Messrs. Reynolds, Kearney, Kenny, and McGowen appear on the registry.

In 1851, Rev. Wm. Lambert was again appointed to the charge of the eastern portion of the district, viz.: Fayette County, eastern part of Greene and Washington; the remainder of Greene and Washington being formed into a separate mission. Rev. John Larkin succeeded Mr. Lambert until Aug. 14, A.D. 1855, when Rev. Peter Malachy Garvey entered upon the duties of this charge.

In January, 1856, Father Garvey drew up the following, which shows the state of the Catholics scattered over the mission:

"There are at present in the Brownsville district 190 souls which can be called a permanent population, and about 80 of a floating population. In the Uniontown or mountain district the permanent population is eighty, with a floating or unsettled population of twenty-five.

"Number of families in the Brownsville district, 38; Uniontown district, 16; total, 54.

"Number of Easter communions in Brownsville, 108; in Uniontown, 42; total, 150."

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, bishop of the diocese, made his visitation of this mission as follows at Brownsville, Sept. 4, A.D. 1856, when twenty-seven received the sacrament of confirmation, as will appear by the registry, and at Uniontown on the 5th, when fifteen were confirmed. Total communions in 1856: permanent, 345; floating, 60; total, 405.

The following is found in the church records: "I find at present date, 1859, in the county of Fayette and that part of Washington and Greene attached to the Brownsville mission, viz.: from Monongahela City to Rice's Landing, a population of 430, of which 280, I believe, are permanent or will remain at least a few years, and 150 who are not likely to remain over a few months. The latter may be found scattered along to Youghiogheny from West Newton to Connellsville, and at Belle Vernon and other places along the Monongahela."

The following pastors have been in charge from 1859 to the present time: Revs. F. Morgan, 1859; Henry Haney, 1869; Henry McCue, 1870; P. Herman, 1874; Martin Ryan, 1877; Arthur Devlin, in the same year; H. Connery, 1879; C. A. McDermott, May, 1880; H. Connery, June, 1881.

Uniontown and its adjacent stations were formed into a separate and independent district the 1st of June, 1881. The present number of communicants in the Brownsville mission is sixty.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF BROWNSVILLE.

A small Baptist society existed in Brownsville for many years prior to 1842, but the precise date of its formation cannot be given. At that time the Rev. Mr. Wood was their pastor, and their meetings for worship were held in the basement of the Masonic Hall building. On the 15th of April, in the year named, George Hogg sold to Evan Evans, Morgan Mason, and Tilson Fuller, trustees of the Baptist Church, a lot of land on Church Street below the Methodist Church lot, and on this land they shortly afterwards built a brick building, 40 by 60 feet in size, which became the society's house of worship.

The successors of the Rev. Mr. Wood in the pastoral office have been the Revs. William Barnes, Richard Austin, — Hughes, and William Barnes (second pastorate), who ceased his connection with this

church in 1880. The congregation is now without a pastor and feeble in numbers. The present membership is chiefly outside the borough of Brownsville.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

On the hill adjoining the "public square" on Front Street is Brownsville's oldest burial-place, but now, and for some years past, inclosed with the grounds of J. W. Jeffries. Within the inclosure may be seen the head-stone which once marked the grave of Thomas Brown, the founder of the town. Upon it is the following inscription, still legible: "Here lies the body of Thomas Brown, who once was owner of this town. Departed this life March, 1797, aged 59 years." There is also a stone sacred to the memory of Basil King, who died in 1805, and three others, which were respectively erected over the graves of John H. and Archibald Washington and Edward B. Machen, all of whom died in 1818. These three men (of whom the latter was a native of South Carolina, and the other two of Southampton, Va.) were members of a party who came through from Baltimore, Md., having with them a gang of negro slaves, manacled and chained together, and bound for Kentucky, which they expected to reach by flat-boat from Brownsville, down the Monongahela and Ohio. Arriving at Brownsville they were compelled to wait there for some time for the means of transportation down the river, and during the period of this delay the "jail fever" broke out among the negroes, several of whom died and were buried in the south part of the public ground. The disease was communicated to the white men; the two Washingtons took it, and both died on the 10th of April in the year named. Machen was also a victim, and died three days later, April 13th. All three were interred in the old burial-ground, and stones erected over their graves, as before mentioned. These stones, as well as all others in this old ground, have been removed from their places at the graves which they once marked, and none are now left standing, though these and a number of others still remain within the inclosure. Many years have passed since any interments were made here, and, save the loose stones which still remain, there is nothing seen upon the spot to indicate that it was ever used as a burial-place.

Connected with the churchyards of the Episcopal and Methodist Churches are grounds set apart many years ago for burial purposes, and containing a great number of graves. These were in general use as places of interment until the opening of the cemetery outside the borough limits, about twenty years ago. The Catholics have a cemetery connected with the grounds of their church.

The "Redstone Cemetery," situated on the high land on the south side of the National road, about three-fourths of a mile southeastwardly from Browns-

ville, was laid out and established as a burial-ground by an association formed in 1860, and composed of William L. Lafferty, Rev. R. Wallace, William H. Clarke, James Slocum, William M. Ledwith, William Parkhill, Thomas C. Tiernan, John R. Dutton, David Knox, and Capt. Adam Jacobs. They purchased the cemetery tract (about nine acres) of Daniel Brubaker for \$1600. The soil is underlaid, at a depth of about two feet, with a bed of soft sandstone, and this, in the case of each interment, is cut through to the required size of the grave, thus forming a sort of vault, which in making the burial is covered by a flag-stone, of which a large supply is constantly kept on hand by the association.

The cemetery is located on a spot which was made attractive by nature, and its beauty has been greatly enhanced by the laying out, which was done in the modern style of cemeteries, with winding paths and graded carriage-ways, and all embellished by the planting of ornamental trees, with an abundance of evergreens. There have been many handsome and expensive monuments and memorial stones erected in this ground, and in regard to these and other particulars, few cemeteries can be found more beautiful than this.

The cemetery association, formed in 1860, was not chartered until Feb. 24, 1877. The first president was Dr. William L. Lafferty; secretary and treasurer, William M. Ledwith. In 1865, Dr. Lafferty was succeeded by John R. Dutton, the present president.

POST-OFFICE.

The Brownsville post-office was established Jan. 1, 1795. Following is the list of postmasters from its establishment to the present time:

Jacob Bowman, Jan. 1, 1795.
 Martin Tiernan, April 29, 1829.
 Margaret Tiernan, Dec. 6, 1834.
 William G. Roberts, Dec. 12, 1838.
 William Sloan, July 10, 1841.
 Henry J. Rigden, June 4, 1845.
 William Sloan, May 11, 1849.
 Isaac Bailey, May 18, 1853.
 Samuel S. Snowdon, March 13, 1861.
 Oliver P. Baldwin, March 7, 1865.
 Henry Bulger, April 9, 1869.
 John S. Wilgus, April 9, 1873.
 J. Nelson Snowdon, Jan. 23, 1878.

EXTINGUISHMENT OF FIRES.

Brownsville has never had a fire department, nor has there ever been in the borough any efficient organization furnished with adequate apparatus and appliances for the extinguishment of fires, though at least three of the old style hand fire-engines have been purchased. The date of the purchase of the first of these has not been ascertained, for the reason that no borough records can be found covering the

period from March, 1821, to August, 1840,¹ as before mentioned. That the borough was in possession of an engine-house, and therefore, presumably, an engine, prior to the latter date, is shown by the fact that at that time a bill was presented and allowed by the board "for painting the Engine-House."

On the 12th of October, 1842, the petition of about fifty citizens was presented "praying the Council to provide suitably to guard against the accident of fire, and to take a loan for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses thereof." At the same time a committee was appointed to examine the three springs² at the head of the town with a view to the construction and supply of a reservoir, and to report on the same. On the 17th of the same month the committee reported that to "construct a reservoir at the spring above Workman's, thirty feet square and twelve feet deep, and to cover the same, and to bring the water through iron pipes to Brashers's Alley, will cost about one thousand dollars; and for each additional foot of pipe, and laying the same, one dollar thirty-seven and a half cents." Also that fire-plugs should be put in at each square, costing, by estimation, forty dollars. George Dawson was instructed by the Council to confer with the heirs of Neal Gillespie to ascertain what they would charge for land for the reservoir. On the 24th of October, Mr. Dawson reported that permission to build the reservoir could not be obtained.

Oct. 17, 1842, the Council resolved "that Robert Rogers and Edward Hughes be and they are hereby appointed a committee to contract for a Fire Engine."

¹ In the records of some years following this period are found several disconnected matters of some interest, which are here given, viz.:

Oct. 26, 1840, an ordinance was passed requiring the clerk of the market to ring the town bell for the space of five minutes every night at ten o'clock.

March 5, 1841, the bell on the town hall was purchased of the vestry of the Episcopal Church for \$82 62½.

March 15, 1841, an ordinance was passed regulating wharfage and establishing charges, viz.: 25 cents for each steamboat making the landing, and 12½ cents for each twenty-four hours lying at the dock or wharf. For each flat-boat or keel-boat, 12½ cents wharfage.

In 1842 considerable difficulty was experienced in finding any suitable person who would accept the office of collector. Sebastian Brant, James C. Graff, G. H. Bowman, Adam Jacobs, Daniel Barnhart, James Workman, and Paul Jones were successively appointed and refused to serve. At last Edward Morehouse was appointed, and, having accepted the office and qualified, was authorized and directed by the Council to collect, by suit or otherwise, the fine of \$10 imposed upon each of those who had refused to serve as collector.

July 31, 1845, "a reservoir or watering trough" was ordered to be constructed above Workman's Hotel, to be supplied from a never-failing spring above Workman's.

In 1852 a "lock-up" was built of brick near the market-house, and is still in use as a place of detention.

In February, 1859, and again in February, 1860, a project was agitated for changing the name of the borough of Brownsville to Redstone Old Fort. A petition to that effect, drawn up by James Veech, Esq., and intended for presentation to the Legislature, was read at the latter time before the Council, but did not find much favor with that body, and the project failed, a result which was doubtless pleasing to most of the people of Brownsville.

In August, 1818, by a resolution of the Council, all springs and wells in the streets of Brownsville were declared to be public property.

October 20th, Robert Rogers was appointed to contract for four ladders—two of twenty feet and two of sixteen feet in length—and for six fire-hooks.

Jan. 12, 1843, "the President, Mr. Robert Rogers, was appointed to contract with some one to build an Engine-House at the west end of the Market-House." On the 17th of the same month, "Robert Rogers, President, reported that he had articleed with Faull & Herbertson for a Fire-Engine for three hundred and fifty dollars," and two days later he reported that he "had contracted with John Johnston to build the Engine-House."

The Mechanics' Fire Company, of Brownsville, petitioned the Council, Nov. 7, 1843, to furnish them with one hundred feet of rope and two axes, which was done.

June 27, 1851, "the large fire-engine" was placed under control and in charge of a company who had recently organized and petitioned the Council for that purpose.

Subsequently, at different times, when, by the occurrence of fires, the attention of the citizens had been called to the necessity of taking measures to prevent wide-spread disaster from that cause, new fire companies have often been formed and organized, but as often have become disorganized and disbanded after a brief period of activity and enthusiasm. The old fire-engines are still in existence and in possession of the borough; but at the present time the people of Brownsville have no adequate means of preventing an accidental fire from becoming a general conflagration if it should occur at a time when all the conditions are favorable to cause such a catastrophe.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE MONONGAHELA NATIONAL BANK OF BROWNVILLE.

This institution was identical with the old Monongahela Bank of Brownsville, which went into operation (though then unchartered) in 1812 under the following

"Articles of Association of the Monongahela Bank of Brownsville."

"To all persons to whom these presents may come or in any way concern: Be it known that we, the subscribers, believing that the establishment of an association in the town of Brownsville for the purpose of raising a fund in order to assist the Farmer, Manufacturer, Mechanic, Trader, and Exporter in the purchase of such articles as they respectively raise, manufacture, deal in, or export will more effectually tend to bring into active operation the resources of the western country, will materially assist the spirit of enterprise and improvements in commerce, manufactures, and the mechanic arts by affording to all facility in the prosecution of their business, have associated and do hereby associate and form ourselves into a company to be called the Monongahela Bank of Brownsville.

"The following persons are hereby constituted and appointed Directors of the said Bank, and shall continue to hold their respective offices until the first Monday of April, 1813:

DIRECTORS.

"William Hogg.	Joseph Thornton.
Charles Shaffner.	Jonathan Miller.
Robert Clarke.	Thomas McKibben.
Israel Gregg.	William Ewing.
Jonah Cadwalader.	Samuel Jackson.
Elisha Hunt.	Jacob Bowman.
Zephaniah Beall, Esq., of Washington County."	

These articles were adopted May 12, 1812, and signed by one hundred and fifty-six stockholders, including the directors above named. The capital stock was \$500,000, in 10,000 shares of \$50 each, "of which 4000 shares were immediately offered, and the remaining 6000 shares were reserved for future disposition, whereof 2500 shares were apportioned for the use of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

Under these articles a limited business was done until 1814, when a charter was obtained. The following notice appeared in the *Genius of Liberty* of September 14th of that year:

"MONONGAHELA BANK OF BROWNSVILLE.

"The subscribers, being authorized by Letters Patent from the Government of this Commonwealth incorporating said Bank, do hereby give notice to all persons who have subscribed for stock therein to attend at the Banking-House in Brownsville on Thursday, the sixth day of October next, at ten o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing thirteen directors and fixing upon the Scite of said Bank.

"NATHANIEL BREADING, WILLIAM LYNN,
"MICHAEL SOWERS, ISRAEL MILLER,
"WILLIAM TROTH, GEORGE DAWSON,
"LEWIS SWEITZER."

The first election under the charter was held on the 6th of October, 1814. Jacob Bowman was elected president, William Troth cashier, and William Blair clerk. On the 8th of December, in the same year, the directors of the old association voted to discontinue operations and transfer its effects and business to the chartered institution.

On the next day (December 9th) the bank commenced business under the charter.¹ The office was on Front Street, in the building now occupied by Dr. C. C. Richard. In that building the business of the bank was transacted for nearly sixty years, until the removal to the present banking-house in 1873.

Jacob Bowman continued as president of the bank from its incorporation until Sept. 26, 1842, when, on account of his advanced age and infirmities, he resigned, and was succeeded by his son, James L. Bowman, who held the position until his death, March 21, 1857. Goodloe H. Bowman was then elected president, and remained in that office until February, 1874, when he died. He was succeeded (February 24th) by George E. Hogg, who is the present president.

William Troth, the first cashier, died in July, 1816,

and on the 23d of that month John T. McKennan was elected. He held the position until his death, Sept. 18, 1830, and on the 28th of the same month Goodloe H. Bowman was elected cashier. He resigned March 29, 1842, and David S. Knox (who had for some years acted as teller) was elected cashier. Upon his death, in November, 1872, William Parkhill was elected cashier, and filled the position till February, 1880, when he resigned, and on the 2d of March following William M. Ledwith (who had been teller since 1854) was elected cashier, and still holds the position.

In January, 1864, the institution, having conformed to the requirements of the National Banking law, was reorganized as the Monongahela National Bank of Brownsville, with an authorized capital of \$500,000, and a paid in capital of \$200,000. The bank, from the time of its chartering in 1814 until the present (with the exception of about three months in the year 1837) has redeemed its notes in coin.

The present bank building, located on the corner of Market Street and Bowman's Alley, was built and occupied in the fall of 1873. It is an exceedingly fine brick structure, about forty-four by sixty feet in size, and two stories high. The banking-room is twenty feet in height, finely decorated and furnished. The cost of the building was \$36,000, including the lot.

The present officers of the bank are the following: George E. Hogg, president; William M. Ledwith, cashier; Samuel P. Knox, teller; Directors, George E. Hogg, John R. Dutton, Jacob Sawyer, John Johnston, N. B. Bowman, W. P. Searight, W. K. Gallaher, Isaac C. Woodward, Eli J. Bailey, James L. Bowman, H. B. Cook, W. S. Craft, William M. Ledwith.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BROWNSVILLE.

This bank was organized Aug. 18, 1863, under the National Banking law, which was passed for the purpose of establishing a uniform currency throughout the whole country, and to aid the government in its great struggle against the Rebellion. It was among the earliest of the banks which went into operation under that law, as is shown by its charter-number, 135. The gentleman to whom the bank owes its existence more than to any other is its present president, Mr. J. T. Rogers.

The Monongahela Bank, from a very early period in the history of banking in Western Pennsylvania down to the present time, enjoyed the patronage of all this end of Fayette County and that part of Washington County adjoining Brownsville on the west and north, so that when Mr. Rogers projected his plan of forming a new bank under the national law it encountered obstacles and opposition. But Mr. Rogers, who is a gentleman of resolute purpose, was undeterred by obstacles, and the First National Bank became a fixed fact. After getting enlisted in his project all the men of means he could, all the stock he

¹ The first issue of notes of this bank (ordered filled and signed Oct. 21, 1814) was in amount \$29,415, viz.: 1986 tens, 1986 twenties, and 3967 fives.

could raise after a thorough canvass of the moneyed men of the place was about forty thousand dollars, ten thousand less than was necessary to organize under the law. But Mr. Rogers was not to be foiled in his undertaking, and he, with two others, Robert Rogers and William H. Clarke, promptly subscribed what was lacking, and the bank was organized as above stated.

The first board of directors was composed of Robert Rogers, better known as Squire Rogers, J. T. Rogers, William H. Clarke, Capt. I. C. Woodward, Samuel Thompson, Elijah Craft, Capt. Adam Jacobs, Albert G. Mason, and William Elliott. The board was organized by electing Robert Rogers president, and J. T. Rogers vice-president. William Parkhill was elected cashier, and discharged the duties of that office down to 1872, when he resigned to accept the position of cashier in the Monongahela National Bank. At the election for directors in January, 1864, the old board was re-elected with the exception of Elijah Craft, who was not elected, probably because living so far in the country it was not convenient for him to attend regularly the meetings of the board. Thomas Duncan, the present vice-president, was chosen in his place. The board was organized the same as before. At this time, to facilitate the business of the bank and to accommodate the public, an exchange committee was appointed. The duty of this committee was to pass on paper when the board was not in session (it only meeting weekly), and at the next meeting of the board the business done by this committee is passed upon. This important business was intrusted to J. T. Rogers, W. H. Clarke, and Thomas Duncan.

During the year 1865, Robert Rogers, president, died, and J. T. Rogers was chosen president, a position in which he has done honor both to himself and the bank. Thomas Duncan was elected vice-president, to fill the place made vacant by the promotion of Mr. Rogers to the presidency. On the resignation of William Parkhill as cashier, Mr. Eli Crumrine was chosen to fill his place.

The present officers of the bank are J. T. Rogers, president; Thomas Duncan, vice-president; E. Crumrine, cashier. The directors are J. T. Rogers, Thomas Duncan, J. W. Jefferies, James Slocum, John Springer, L. H. Abrams, and S. S. Graham.

The bank first commenced doing business in a small room at the lower end of Front Street, but the business increased so rapidly that more commodious quarters became necessary. Accordingly a lot was purchased and a new building was put up for its especial accommodation. The bank building is on Market Street near the Neck. It is a two-story brick building, containing a banking-room, directors' room, and a dwelling for the cashier. The erection of the building was superintended by Mr. J. T. Rogers.

The success of the bank has been remarkable. It has averaged a semi-annual dividend to the stockholders of five per cent., besides laying by a surplus

fund of \$48,000. When it is taken into consideration that at first its capital was only \$50,000, and afterwards \$75,000, this result shows the great popularity of the bank and the sound principles on which its affairs have been conducted.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE BROWNSVILLE GLASS-FACTORY.

This was built by George Hogg & Co., in the year 1828, was run one year successfully, then changed to John Taylor & Co., and became a decided success. The firm of Taylor & Co. consisted of John Taylor and Edward Campbell. After two years, Taylor selling his interest to William R. Campbell, the style of the firm became and remained for several years E. Campbell & Co. Their reputation was very high as glass-makers. E. Campbell selling his interest to Robert Forsyth, the firm again changed to Campbell & Forsyth, who continued some two years, then sold to Edward Campbell, who ran part of the year and sold to Gue & Gabler, who ran several years without success. The property was sold by the sheriff, and fell into the hands of the original owners, George Hogg & Co. It was then started again by a co-operative firm styled Burk, Sedgwick & Co., and run for several years, but finally failed. Carter, Hogg & Co. started it again, but were not successful, and the works lay idle for some time. Benedict Kimber then started it and made some money the first year. He purchased a steamboat and took command of her, leaving the glass business in the hands of other parties to manage for him. He took the cholera and died on the Illinois River. This brought the factory to a standstill. The property was then purchased by a co-operative company, under the style of Haught, Swearer & Co., who erected a new factory with eight pots and failed the second or third year, and the property fell into the hands of Robert Rogers. He leased it to P. & I. Swearer, who ran it successfully for a few years and finally failed. They made a second start and were successful, doing a good business, when George W. Wells purchased the property in the year 1864, took possession and started with an eight-pot furnace and did a successful business, increasing his furnace to ten pots, still doing well. The expensive improvements with perhaps the panic of 1873 caused him to lose money. The property was then purchased by Schmertz & Quinby, who are now running it with success.

BROWNSVILLE ROLLING-MILL.

The rolling-mill now operated in Brownsville by Magee & Anderson, was built by John Snowdon about 1853, and operated by him for several years. Later his sons became interested in the business, and it was then carried on under the firm-name of John Snowdon & Sons. In March, 1872, Capt. Adam Jacobs purchased the property and ran the mill for two or three years, during which time it was improved and brought to its present capacity.

In January, 1881, the works were leased from Capt. Jacobs by Magee & Anderson, who repaired the mill, placed it again at work, and are now operating it successfully.

STEELE & SON'S TANNERY.

Samuel Steele commenced learning the trade of tanner with his brother-in-law, Jesse Cunningham, at the old tannery on Hogg's Alley, in 1833. He worked with Mr. Cunningham till his death, which occurred in 1843, when he bought a half-interest, Mrs. Cunningham retaining the other half. This firm was known as Samuel Steele & Co. till 1860, when they dissolved, and Samuel Steele then built the tannery at the present site. He carried it on in the old style way of tanning, grinding bark by horse-power and pumping by hand till 1867, when he purchased a boiler and engine of forty horse-power to grind bark, pump, syphon, etc., enabling him to tan in less time and thus increasing his facilities. In April, 1879, he admitted his son, William C. Steele, under the present firm-name of Samuel Steele & Son. They are now tanning about one thousand hides per year, employing five experienced workmen, and using one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty cords of rock oak bark, making two thousand sides of harness leather, which is sold to saddlers and dealers in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Colorado. The hides are furnished by butchers in neighboring towns and the surrounding country, the supply from this source being more than can be used in the tannery, three hundred having been sold in the past year to other parties.

COAL-MINES AND COKE-WORKS.

The Ethel Coke-Works, located in Brownsville township, outside the borough, are furnished with coal from a mine opened in 1872 by George E. Hogg, who then built four ovens, and in 1875 constructed sixteen more. These coke-works are now (1881) operated by Snowdon & McCormick, by whom the slack of the mine only is used for coke. The capacity of the works is one thousand bushels per day.

The Umpire Mine, also outside the borough limits in Brownsville township, was opened by George E. Hogg in 1872. The main entry extends about two thousand yards through the hill, and four side entries extend from the main one from two hundred to five hundred yards. The mine is now operated by J. S. Cunningham & Co., who ship the coal to Southern and Western markets. The slack is manufactured into coke by Snowdon & McCormick.

BROWNSVILLE GAS COMPANY.

By the provisions of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 31, 1857,¹ William

Lafferty, John L. Dawson, Westley Frost, James L. Bowman, D. S. Knox, Adam Jacobs, G. H. Bowman, J. C. Woodward, W. H. Clark, John R. Dutton, and J. W. Jeffries, of the borough of Brownsville, and Samuel B. Page, Elisha Bennett, and J. T. Rogers, of the borough of Bridgeport, were appointed commissioners to effect the organization of a gas company, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars, to be located in Brownsville, and to supply gas to the boroughs of Brownsville and Bridgeport. The organization was effected with Dr. William L. Lafferty as president, and in 1860 the company purchased a lot of ground on Water Street, below Market Street, of John N. Snowdon, and contracted with John Snowdon to erect on it for sixteen thousand dollars the necessary buildings and works for the manufacture of gas. The works were accordingly erected and put in operation, and have so continued successfully to the present time.

The present officers of the company are John R. Dutton, president; William Parkhill, secretary and treasurer; Capt. Adam Jacobs, George E. Hogg, J. G. Rogers, J. W. Jeffries, J. L. Bowman, and John R. Dutton, directors.

SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

BROWNSVILLE LODGE, No. 60, F. AND A. M.

The record of this lodge begins with an entry dated Jan. 22, 1794, at which time John Bowles, John McDowell, Joseph Asheton (of Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 45), James Chambers, Jr., William Arbutton, John Farcker, James Chambers, Sr., and Jonathan Morris, of Washington Lodge, No. 54, James Long, of No. 3, Philadelphia, and Ready McSherry, of No. 660, Ireland, opened the new lodge, No. 60, in due form, John Bowles being appointed secretary. Applications were received from James Elliott, Jonathan Hickman, and Charles Ford for initiation. John Christmas, Michael Sowers, Ready McSherry were appointed a committee to inquire and to report to the lodge the next evening.

Jan. 23, 1794, the lodge commenced work under a dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, dated Dec. 9, 1793, Chads Chalfant, W. M.; John Chambers, S. W.; Michael Sowers, J. W.

Twenty-seven members were added to the lodge in 1794. St. John's day in that year was celebrated by a procession to the church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. John H. Reynolds. Similar exercises were observed on St. John's day, 1797, when the sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Davis. On St. John's day (June 24), 1799, after the ceremonies of the day, the members of the lodge and visitors "in the evening repaired to Bro. Wilson's, at the Black Horse Tavern, and spent the evening in festivity."

¹ In the same year the Borough Council of Brownsville granted to William Stevenson and associates (who were projecting the erection of gas-works) the right for ten years to use the streets and alleys of the borough for the laying down of their mains, on the condition that they

should charge the borough not to exceed two dollars, and the citizens not to exceed three dollars per thousand feet of gas. The project never went further, being superseded by the Brownsville Gas Company.

In 1799 the first building owned by the lodge was erected for its use. On the 6th of May in that year "Bros. Rogers and Miner agreed to furnish 700 plank at the Lodge for use; Bro. Gregg, Lime; B. Hezlip to have Doors and Windows." June 14, 1811, Chads Chalfant sold for fifty dollars the lot of ground on the southwest side of Church Street, on which the present Masonic Hall building was erected in 1834.

On the 2d of February, 1829, Andrew Jackson, President-elect of the United States, arrived at Brownsville by stage over the National road from the West, and stopped at George Gibson's inn. There he was waited on by Henry Pieffer, Valentine Giesey, Robert Patterson, John Blythe, and N. Isler, who had been appointed a committee to invite him to visit the lodge. He accepted the invitation, and was introduced by Brother John Davis.

Brownsville Lodge, No. 60, and Pittsburgh, No. 45, were the only lodges west of the mountains which did not surrender their charters during the anti-Masonic excitement a little over half a century ago. From the Brownsville Lodge have sprung the following-named lodges, viz.: Fayette City, Uniontown, California, Greensborough, Connellsville, Carmichael, and Clarksville.

The present officers of the Brownsville Lodge, No. 60, are: W. M., William Chatland; S. W., Matthew Story; J. W., Jesse M. Bowel; Sec., Dr. C. C. Richard; Treas., Thomas Duncan; Tiler, James A. Hill.

BROWNSVILLE CHAPTER, No. 164, R. A. M.

Chartered in June, 1849. The following were the first officers: M. E. H. Priest, W. L. Lafferty; King, C. P. Gummert; Scribe, Thomas Duncan. The officers for 1881 are: M. E. H. P., William Chatland; King, Michael A. Cox; Scribe, Jesse M. Bowel; Treasurer, Thomas Duncan; Secretary, George W. Lenhart. The present number of members is thirty-four.

ST. OMER'S COMMANDERY, No. 7, K. T.

Application was made June 10, 1862, to the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania to revive St. Omer's Commandery, which had been organized at Uniontown in 1853, and suspended work in the following year. The application was granted. E. Sir William Chatland was installed E. Commander, and has held that position in the commandery until the present time. The commandery was ordered removed from Uniontown to Brownsville, where the first meeting was held Oct. 22, 1862. The number of charter members was twelve. The present membership of the commandery is twenty-two, and its officers are: Sir William Chatland, E. Commander; Sir M. A. Cox, Generalissimo; Sir John S. Marsh, Captain-General; Sir Thomas Duncan, Treasurer; Sir George Campbell, Recorder.

WESTERN STAR LODGE, No. 36, F. AND A. M.

Chartered Dec. 27, 1866. The Fairfax (Washington), Ecolite (Uniontown), and Golden Rule

(Waynesburg) Lodges were taken at different times from this lodge, and it numbers now but twenty members. The present officers are: W. M., John Peyton; S. W., Charles Peyton; J. W., Jackson Cheek; Sec., John Hilton; Treas., Samuel Robinson; Tiler, Alfred Hamilton; D. D. G. M., J. L. Bolden.

BROWNSVILLE LODGE, No. 51, I. O. OF O. F.

Original charter¹ Aug. 20, 1832. N. G., William Corwin; V. G., John Garwood; Sec., Thomas S. Wright; A. S., Daniel Delaney, Jr.; Treas., Thomas Duncan. The present officers are: N. G., Henry Drake; V. G., George Herbertson; Sec., Daniel Delaney; Treas., Thomas Duncan. Meetings are held in Templars' Hall.

REDSTONE OLD FORT ENCAMPMENT, No. 70, I. O. O. F.

Original charter granted² Dec. 29, 1847. First officers: John J. Rathmill, C. P.; Jacob Grazier, H. P.; James Storer, S. W.; Thomas Shuman, J. W.; Daniel Delaney, Sec.; Thomas Duncan, Treas. Present officers: J. W. Byland, C. P.; Michael Allen, H. P.; Thomas Woods, S. W.; Harrison Woods, J. W.; Daniel Delaney, Sec.; Thomas Duncan, Treas.

Lodge meets in Templars' Hall. Present number of members, 46.

TRIUMPH LODGE, No. 613, I. O. O. F.

Chartered Nov. 19, 1867. First officers: U. L. Clemmer, N. G.; Florence Bernhart, V. G.; J. R. Thornton, Sec.; John R. McCune, A. S.; Charles T. Hurd, Treas. Present officers: T. S. Wood, N. G.; Charles Gabler, V. G.; G. B. Clemmer, Sec.; H. H. Hawley, Asst. Sec.; C. T. Hurd, Treas.

The lodge has 74 members. Meetings are held in Shupe's Hall.

NEMACOLIN TRIBE, No. 112, IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Twentieth Sun of the Buck Moon, G. H. D. 379. Charter members: J. M. Hutchinson, D. P. Swearer, E. N. Coon, James B. Vandyke, A. V. Smith, R. I. Patton.

This organization is now defunct.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY LODGE, No. 1305, G. U. O. OF O. F.

Chartered June, 1867, with twenty-five charter members.

The lodge at present contains sixty members. The present officers are William Florence, N. G.; David Freeman, V. G.; Isaac Alexander, Sec.; Thornton Baker, Treas.; Samuel Honesty, P. G. M.

The lodge meets in Shupe's Hall.

BROWNSVILLE LODGE, No. 357, K. OF P.

Chartered May 28, 1872. S. B. P. Knox, James M. Hutchinson, James B. Vandyke, Thomas Duncan,

¹The original charter was destroyed by fire in Pittsburgh; another was taken out and destroyed by fire in the lodge room. It was re-granted Feb. 28, 1872.

²Original charter destroyed by fire in room, and re-granted Feb. 28, 1872.

Nathan Crawford, Van B. Baker, John L. Wise, Samuel A. Clear, James A. Hill, charter members.

Present officers: P. C., W. K. Gregg; C. C., J. W. Harrison; V. C., George S. Herbertson; P., James A. Hill; M. of E., Thomas Duncan; M. of F., S. A. Clear; K. of R. and S., J. M. Hutchinson; M. at A., E. B. Wells; I. G., Seaburn Crawford; O. G., J. D. G. Pringle.

Present membership, 62. Lodge meets in Templars' Hall.

KEYSTONE TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 4.

Chartered May 9, 1850. Charter members: John S. Pringle, Oliver C. Cromlow, Robert K. Coulter, Hugh Kennedy, Henry C. Drum, George C. Isherwood, Freeman Wise, D. W. C. Harvey, William England, John H. Lindsey, James M. Hutchinson, Samuel Voorhis, Charles T. Hurd, James Corwin, Morris Moorehouse, Thomas B. Murphy, William L. Faull, A. G. Minehart, Thomas Craven, Thomas Danks.

Present officers: W. C. T., J. E. Adams; W. V. T., Joseph McIntyre; W. Rec., G. W. Wilkinson; F. Rec., J. M. Hutchinson; W. Usher, J. T. Worcester. Present membership, 24.

Templars' Hall was bought by the Keystone Temple of Honor in 1857, and destroyed by fire in 1861. Present building erected the same season.

KEYSTONE TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 4, UNION SOCIAL DEGREE.

Chartered Dec. 13, 1850. Charter members as follows: C. Harvey, Emma Minehart, D. Cromlow, Lydia Voorhis, John S. Pringle, F. Wise, G. C. Isherwood, Martin H. Kennedy, R. K. Coulter, J. Corwin, M. Moorehouse, C. Drum, W. L. Faull, J. C. Lindsey, C. F. Hurd, A. G. Minehart, O. C. Cromlow.

Present officers: Sister Presiding, Jenny Hartranft; Brother Presiding, Joshua Haddock; Worthy Vice, James McIntyre; Usher, George Gaskill; Guardian, Jesse Fitzgerald. Present membership, 60.

TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 4, COUNCIL.

Original charter Dec. 15, 1851; re-chartered May 19, 1853: John S. Pringle, Freeman Wise, G. C. Isherwood, John H. Lindsey.

Present officers: Chief of Council, George W. Wilkinson; S. C., James McIntyre; J. C., J. E. Adams; R. of C., J. M. Hutchinson; M., Joshua Haddock; W., Jesse Fitzgerald. Twenty-three members.

JOHN E. MICHENER POST, No. 173, DEPT. OF PA., G. A. R.

This post was chartered May 13, 1880, with the following-named charter members: B. F. Campbell, William A. Barnes, N. W. Truxall, William McCoy, Samuel B. Blair, Samuel A. Clear, T. V. Dwyer, Daniel Campbell, Samuel Wright, William H. Shaffer, James Smith, George W. Jenkins, John G. Jackson, Charles E. Eccles, Thomas Feuster, N. P. Hermel, William Wright, Henry Minks, George W. Arrison, J. W. McIntyre, R. N. Chew, Henry Drake, S. Williams, F. T. Chalfant, Hugh McGinty, W. A. Haight,

J. H. Gibson, J. T. Wells, J. D. S. Pringle, John D. Hart, Enoch Calvert.

The post now numbers 54 members. The present officers are: Post Commander, Samuel A. Clear; Senior Vice-Commander, N. E. Rice; Junior Vice-Commander, William A. Haight; Adjutant, J. T. Welles; Officer of the Day, T. V. Dwyer; Officer of the Guard, James Smith; Chaplain, Rev. William A. Barnes. Meetings of the post are held in Templars' Hall.

BROWNSVILLE CIVIL LIST.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.¹

Jacob Bowman, 1803-8.

Isaac Rogers, 1803-8.

James Blaine, 1806-16.

Michael Sowers, Brownsville and Redstone, Feb. 16, 1811.²

Thomas McKibben, Brownsville and Redstone, July 13, 1819.

N. Isler, Brownsville and Redstone, May 5, 1824.

John Freeman, Brownsville and Redstone, Jan. 9, 1826.

William F. Coplan, Brownsville and Redstone, Dec. 5, 1828.

Eli Abrams, Brownsville and Redstone, March 5, 1830.

George McCormick, Brownsville and Redstone, March 28, 1831.

William Jackman, Brownsville and Redstone, Dec. 13, 1831.

Robert Rogers, Brownsville and Redstone, June 19, 1835.

Ephraim Butcher, Brownsville and Redstone, March 30, 1836.

James Spicer, Brownsville and Redstone, May 14, 1839.

Elected.

1840.—Ephraim Butcher, William L. Wilkinson.

1845.—William L. Wilkinson, James Martin, Clark Ely, William Sloan.

1850.—William L. Wilkinson, James Martin, Solomon Burd.

1851.—Isaac Bailey.

1855.—William L. Wilkinson, George Morrison, James Martin, John Jackson, Daniel Brubaker.

1856.—Jacob Bedlow, Ewing Todd.

1858.—Samuel Smouse, Madison Daniels.

1859.—Henry J. Rigden.

1860.—William L. Wilkinson, Peter Griffin, Solomon Burd, George W. Frazer.

1864.—Henry J. Rigden, Robert McKean, Joseph Woods.

1865.—William L. Wilkinson, Daniel Brubaker, William Gaskell.

1866.—F. C. Gummert, Isaac Eurd.

1867.—William P. Clifton.

1869.—Henry J. Rigden.

1870.—William L. Wilkinson.

1872.—Ewing Todd, William P. Clifton.

1874.—A. H. Shaw, Jacob Graser, S. W. Claybaugh.

1875.—William L. Wilkinson.

1877.—Thomas C. Gummert.

1878.—John B. Patterson.

1879.—S. W. Claybaugh.

1880.—William L. Wilkinson, William Garwood, Charles Boucher.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

1815.—Chief Burgess, Thomas McKibben; Assistant Burgess, Philip Shaffner; Town Council, William Hogg, Basil Bra-shear, John S. Dugan, John McCadden, George Hogg, Jr.,

¹ The list of justices of the peace includes those of both the borough and the township, the looseness of the records rendering it almost impossible to give separate lists.

² Date of appointment.

- Israel Miller, George Dawson; Town Clerk, John McC. Hazlip.
- 1816.—Chief Burgess, Michael Sowers; Assistant Burgess, John Johnston; Town Council, Henry Wise,¹ Elisha Hunt, James Workman, James Breeding,¹ Nathan Smith, William Stephenson, Thomas McKibben; Town Clerk, Thomas McKibben.
- 1817.—Chief Burgess, Joseph Thornton; Assistant Burgess, Thomas McKibben; Town Council, Jacob Bowman, Robert Clarke, Elisha Hunt, James Blaine, George Dawson, Valentine Giesey, John Johnston; Town Clerk, Robert Clarke.
- 1818.—Chief Burgess, Joseph Thornton; Assistant Burgess, Thomas McKibben; Town Council, George Dawson, James Blaine, Valentine Giesey, John Johnston, Jacob Bowman, Elisha Hunt, Robert Clarke; Town Clerk, Thomas McKibben.
- 1819.—Chief Burgess, Jacob Bowman; Assistant Burgess, Henry G. Dales; Town Council, Joseph Thornton, Henry Wise, Peter Hamrickhouse, William Minnikin, James L. Bowman, John O. Marsh, George Graff; Town Clerk, D. R. Baylis.
- 1820.—Chief Burgess, Michael Sowers; Assistant Burgess, Adam Jacobs; Town Council, Basil Brashear, Matthew Coffin, George Hogg, James E. Breeding, Robert Clarke, John Johnston, Thomas Sloan; Town Clerk, J. McC. Hazlip.
- 1841.²—Chief Burgess, Henry Sweitzer; Assistant Burgess, William L. LaFerty; Town Council, Israel Miller, James L. Bowman, James Martin, Jesse Cunningham, John Johnston; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1842.—Chief Burgess, John Snowden, Jr.; Assistant Burgess, John Gere; Town Council, Robert Rogers, William Y. Roberts, William Barkman, Edward Hughes, James C. Beckley; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1843.—Chief Burgess, Thomas G. Evans; Assistant Burgess, John Johnston; Town Council, Edward Hughes, Robert Rogers, Henry J. Rigden, David Anderson, James Martin; Town Clerk, Reuben C. Bailey.
- 1844.—Chief Burgess, George Dawson; Assistant Burgess, John T. Hogg; Town Council, John Johnston, William Johnston, David Anderson, Edward Hughes, Henry J. Rigden; Town Clerk, J. C. Price.
- 1845.—Chief Burgess, ———; Town Council, David Anderson, Edward Hughes, Thomas Butcher, R. W. Playford, Edward Campbell; Town Clerk, W. L. Wilkinson.
- 1846.—Chief Burgess, George Dawson; Assistant Burgess, Christopher Stitzel; Town Council, Edward Hughes, David Anderson, Thomas Butcher, Robert W. Playford, Edward Campbell.
- 1847.—Chief Burgess, John Snowden; Assistant Burgess, Daniel Barnhart; Town Council, R. W. Playford, Thomas Butcher, David Anderson, Edward Hughes, Dorsey Overturf; Town Clerk, N. B. Rigden.
- 1848.—Chief Burgess, Henry J. Rigden; Assistant Burgess, Henry Barkman; Town Council, John Snowden, Jr., Edward Moorehouse, R. W. Playford, Edward Hughes, Dorsey Overturf, William Barkman, Daniel Barnhart, David Anderson, Wesley Frost; Town Clerk, N. B. Rigden.
- 1849.—Chief Burgess, ———; Town Council, Edward Hughes, C. P. Gummert, Adam Jacobs, James Martin, Dorsey Overturf, William Barkman, Edward Moorehouse, Dr. R. W. Playford, John Snowden; Town Clerk, Simon Meredith.
- 1850.—Chief Burgess, ———; Town Council, C. P. Gummert, Adam Jacobs, James Martin, Eli Abrams, Nelson Goslin, John Snowden, Wesley Frost, John Johnston, R. W. Playford; Town Clerk, S. Meredith.
- 1851.—Chief Burgess, ———; Town Council, James Martin, Nelson Goslin, C. P. Gummert, Adam Jacobs, James Todd, George Dawson, Thomas Butcher; Town Clerk, S. Meredith.
- 1852.—Town Council, Wesley Frost, Thomas Butcher, George Dawson, Eli Abrams, James Todd, Osmond M. Johnston, Henry Barkman, Daniel Rhodes; Town Clerk, W. L. Wilkinson.
- 1853.—Chief Burgess, Isaac Bailey; Assistant Burgess, Daniel K. Mochabee; Town Council, Henry Barkman, O. M. Johnston, Daniel Rhodes, James Todd, William H. Johnston, James Martin, John R. Dutton; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1854.—Chief Burgess, Isaac Bailey; Assistant Burgess, Robert Rogers; Town Council, David Anderson, Samuel Steele, Adam Jacobs, Peter Swearer, R. W. Playford; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1855.—Chief Burgess, Isaac Bailey; Assistant Burgess, William Barkman; Town Council, Robert W. Playford, Peter Swearer, Adam Jacobs, David Anderson, Samuel Steele; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1856.—Chief Burgess, Robert Rogers; Assistant Burgess, Isaac Bailey; Town Council, G. H. Bowman, J. B. Krepps, Ayres Lynch, John Lilly, Levi Colvin, William Searight, Henry Patton, Samuel Snowden, Andrew J. Smith; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1857.—Chief Burgess, Seth T. Hurd; Assistant Burgess, George Shuman; Town Council, Samuel S. Snowden, William B. Linsey, William Parkhill, Levi Colvin, William R. Searight, Ayres Lynch, J. B. Krepps; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1858.—Chief Burgess, J. B. Barclay; Assistant Burgess, Nelson Goslin; Town Council, John H. Gummert, William T. Isler, Isaac Reed, William Parkhill, Ayres Lynch, William B. Lindsey, Samuel S. Snowden; Town Clerk, George Morrison.
- 1859.—Chief Burgess, Seth T. Hurd; Assistant Burgess, Thos. B. Murphy; Town Council, William Campbell, William H. Johnston, G. H. Bowman, William T. Isler, Isaac Reed, William Parkhill, William B. Lindsey; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1860.—Chief Burgess, Jason Baker; Assistant Burgess, Edward L. Moorehouse; Town Council, Adam Jacobs, Thomas C. Tiernan, Edward Toynbee, Wm. T. Isler, Isaac Reed, Austin Livingston, G. H. Bowman, William H. Johnston, William Campbell; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1861.—Chief Burgess, Jason Baker; Assistant Burgess, Edward L. Moorehouse; Town Council, William T. Isler, S. S. Snowden, John R. Dutton, William H. Johnston, Edward Toynbee, Thomas C. Tiernan, G. H. Bowman, Adam Jacobs; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1862.—Chief Burgess, N. S. Potts; Assistant Burgess, E. Keiser; Town Council, Samuel Steele, William H. Johnston, O. M. Johnston, J. W. Jeffries, Thomas C. Tiernan, William T. Isler, Edward Toynbee, John R. Dutton, S. S. Snowden; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1863.—Chief Burgess, John Fear; Assistant Burgess, Isaac Reed; Town Council, John R. Dutton, William T. Isler, O. M. Johnston, Samuel Steele, William H. Johnston,

¹ Henry Wise and James Breeding having declined to serve, a special election was called, and William Ogile and George Dawson were elected to fill the vacancies.

² A gap in the borough records from March 26, 1821, to Aug. 31, 1840, renders it impracticable to give the list of borough officers elected during that period.



L. W. Burman

- Samuel S. Snowden, Peter Swearer, Peter S. Griffin; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1864.—Chief Burgess, O. P. Baldwin; Assistant Burgess, Thos. B. Murphy; Town Council, William H. Johnston, Samuel Steele, Peter Swearer, G. H. Bowman, A. J. Smith, O. M. Johnston, W. B. Skinner, Wm. T. Isler; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1865.—Chief Burgess, Jason Baker; Assistant Burgess, A. J. Isler; Town Council, John R. Dutton, William T. Isler, E. Keiser, R. J. Patton, P. S. Griffin, Peter Swearer, William B. Skinner, G. H. Bowman, A. J. Smith; Town Clerk, W. L. Wilkinson.
- 1866.—Chief Burgess, Peter S. Griffin; Assistant Burgess, William Chatland; Town Council, William T. Isler, A. J. Smith, W. B. Skinner, R. J. Patton, Erasmus Keiser, David P. Swearer, B. B. Brashear, G. H. Bowman, J. M. Abrams; Town Clerk, W. L. Wilkinson.
- 1867.—Chief Burgess, Peter S. Griffin; Assistant Burgess, Jason Baker; Town Council, Erasmus Keiser, R. J. Patton, B. B. Brashear, Andrew J. Smith, Isaac Jackson, George W. Wells, D. P. Swearer, J. M. Abrams; Town Clerk, W. L. Wilkinson.
- 1868.—Chief Burgess, Peter S. Griffin; Assistant Burgess, William T. Isler; Town Council, Erasmus Keiser, Robert J. Patton, Thomas C. Gummert, Andrew J. Smith, David P. Swearer, Isaac Jackson, B. B. Brashear, James M. Abrams; Town Clerk, W. L. Wilkinson.
- 1869.—Chief Burgess, Peter S. Griffin; Assistant Burgess, Pulaski F. Swearer; Town Council, Francis Lee, Geo. F. Dawson, Samuel H. Smith, Erasmus Keiser, Thomas C. Gummert, A. J. Smith, R. J. Patton, Isaac Jackson, G. W. Wells; Town Clerk, W. L. Wilkinson.
- 1870.—Town Council, Erasmus Keiser, Samuel H. Smith, Francis Lee, Osmond M. Johnston, Hunter S. Beall, John G. Fear, R. J. Patton, George F. Dawson, Thomas C. Gummert; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1871.—Chief Burgess, Francis McKernan; Town Council, Francis Lee, John G. Fear, O. M. Johnston, R. J. Patton, Thomas C. Gummert, William M. Ledwith, E. D. Abrams, Hunter S. Beall, Samuel H. Smith; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1872.—Chief Burgess, William L. Wilkinson; Assistant Burgess, N. S. Potts; Town Council, N. S. Potts, A. J. Isler, John S. Cunningham, Thomas C. Gummert, Hunter S. Beall, William M. Ledwith, O. M. Johnston, E. D. Abrams; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1873.—Chief Burgess, William L. Wilkinson; Assistant Burgess, William Burd; Town Council, J. D. Armstrong, Eli Hyatt, John Acklin, E. D. Abrams, John S. Cunningham, N. S. Potts, W. M. Ledwith, A. J. Isler; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1874.—Chief Burgess, Francis McKernan; Assistant Burgess, Peter M. Hunt; Town Council, John R. Dutton, William H. Johnston, James W. Jeffries, John Acklin, N. S. Potts, A. J. Isler, John J. Rothmill, J. D. Armstrong, Eli Hyatt; Town Clerk, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1875.—Chief Burgess, Nimrod S. Potts; Town Council, E. Keiser, J. D. Armstrong, John Acklin, W. H. Johnston, George Campbell, John Johnston, Eli D. Abrams, John R. Dutton; Secretary of Council, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1876.—Town Council, John R. Dutton, E. D. Abrams, George Campbell, John Johnston, William H. Johnston, Adam Jacobs, Jr., Robert Johnston, Kenney J. Shupe; Secretary of Council, William L. Wilkinson.
- 1877.—Town Council, George Campbell, John Johnston, Robert Johnston, Kinney J. Shupe, E. D. Abrams, James L. Bow-

- man, W. H. Johnston, Adam Jacobs, Jr.; Secretary of Council, Austin Livingston.
- 1878.—Chief Burgess, William L. Wilkinson; Town Council, K. J. Shupe, J. L. Bowman, Robert Johnston, Dr. Benjamin Shoemaker, William H. Johnston, Fred. S. Chalfant, George Lenhart, Samuel Steele; Secretary of Council, Austin Livingston.
- 1879.—Chief Burgess, William L. Wilkinson; Assistant Burgess, Samuel Honesty; Town Council, B. Shoemaker, Samuel Steele, J. R. Dutton, E. D. Abrams, H. W. Robinson, Moses Wright, F. S. Chalfant, William H. Johnston; Secretary of Council, J. B. Patterson.
- 1880.—Chief Burgess, W. L. Wilkinson; Assistant Burgess, Samuel Honesty; Town Council, H. W. Robinson, B. Shoemaker, F. S. Chalfant, J. R. Dutton, W. H. Johnston, E. D. Abrams, John Johnston, Moses Wright, J. W. Jeffries; Secretary of Council, J. B. Patterson.
- 1881.—Chief Burgess, W. L. Wilkinson; Assistant Burgess, Isaac Alexander; Town Council, John R. Dutton, J. W. Jeffries, John Johnston, Moses Wright, H. W. Robinson, E. D. Abrams, Samuel Steele, B. Shoemaker, F. S. Chalfant; Secretary of Council, J. B. Patterson.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GOODLOE HARPER BOWMAN.

The late Mr. Goodloe H. Bowman, of Brownsville, who died Jan. 30, 1876, was of German and Scotch-Irish extraction. His father, Jacob Bowman, was born in Washington County, then Frederick County, Md., near Hagerstown, June, 1763. In 1787 he married Isabella Lowry, who was of Scotch descent, and was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and came to America when seventeen years of age. Goodloe Harper Bowman was the seventh child and third son of this union, and was born April 20, 1803. He was reared and educated in Brownsville, and entered upon active business life as a merchant at about the age of twenty years, and continued merchandising, in partnership with his brothers, until 1855, when he relinquished the business, and gave his attention principally to the affairs of the Monongahela Bank of Brownsville, of which bank he was elected president in 1857, and continued such to the time of his death, immediately succeeding his elder brother, James L. Bowman, in the presidency thereof, as the latter had succeeded his father, Jacob Bowman, who was the first president of the bank.

Jan. 9, 1840, Mr. Bowman married Miss Jane Correy Smith, of Reading, Berks Co., Pa., by whom he had five children,—Isabella Lowry, James Lowry, John Howard, Ann Sweitzer, and William Robert.

Mr. Bowman, like his father, was an active member and supporter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for many years senior warden of Christ Church, Brownsville. He was in politics a Whig in early life, and became an ardent Republican, and contributed liberally to the support of the Union cause during the late Rebellion.

ADAM JACOBS.

Capt. Adam Jacobs, of Brownsville, is of German extraction. His grandfather, Adam Jacobs, emigrated from Lancaster County, Pa., at an early day into Allegheny County, and there carried on farming on Turtle Creek, near "Bradlock's Field," eleven miles east of Pittsburgh, for several years, and then moved to Brownsville, where he entered into merchandising, which he conducted until his death, which occurred in 1818.

He had but one son who lived to maturity, named after himself, Adam Jacobs, and who was born in Brownsville, Dec. 3, 1794, and was educated at the subscription schools and at Washington College, and became a merchant, and on the 16th of January, 1816, married Eliza Reiley, daughter of Martin Reiley, of Bedford, Bedford Co., Pa. He died June 29, 1822, leaving two children, Adam and Ann Elizabeth, long since deceased.

Adam, the last referred to, is the subject of our sketch, and was born Jan. 7, 1817. He received his early education in the pay schools, and at about sixteen years of age was apprenticed to G. W. Bowman to learn coppersmithing, and remained with him four years. He then went into the business for himself, and in a year or two afterwards took to steamboating on the Western rivers, and continued steamboating until 1847. He was at this time, and had been for years before, engaged also in building steamboats, and from 1847 forward prosecuted steamboat-building vigorously, at times having as many as eight boats in a year under contract. He built over a hundred and twenty steamboats before practically retiring from the business about 1872, since which time he has, however, built about five boats for the Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company, and other contracts. Capt. Jacobs was also engaged in merchandising, with all the rest of his active business, from 1843 to 1865, and may be said to be still merchandising, for he has a store at East Riverside.

Since about 1872 he has spent his time mostly in Brownsville in the winters and at his country residence, "East Riverside," Luzerne township, on the Monongahela River, during the summer seasons.

On the 22d of February, 1838, Mr. Jacobs married Miss Ann Snowdon (born in England in 1816), a daughter of John and Mary Smith Snowdon, who came from England and settled in Brownsville in 1818, where Mr. Snowdon soon after started the business of engine-building, and carried it on till disabled by old age. Mr. and Mrs. Snowdon both died in advanced years, and were buried in the Brownsville Cemetery, where a fine monument marks the place of their repose.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs have had ten children, eight of whom are living,—Mary, wife of William Parkhill; Adam, Jr., married to Laura Myers, of Canton, Ohio; Catharine, wife of S. S. Graham; John N.,

married to Sarah Colvin; Caroline S., wife of John H. Bowman; Anna, wife of Joseph L. McBirney, of Chicago, Ill.; Martin Reiley, now residing in Colorado; and George D.

GEORGE HOGG.

George Hogg, only son of John and Mary Crisp Hogg, was born in Cramlington, in the county of Northumberland, England, on the 22d day of June, 1784. When about twenty years of age he came to Brownsville, in 1804, where he established his home, and as a merchant created a very large and lucrative business.

On March 7, 1811, he married Mary A., oldest daughter of Judge Nathaniel Breeding, of Tower Hill Farm, Luzerne township, Fayette Co. Of the marriage were born the following-named children: George E., Nathaniel B., John T., Mary A. (who married Felix R. Brunot); Elizabeth E. (who married William S. Bissell); and James B., lost on the ocean.

By the integrity of his character and strict attention to business, George Hogg was eminently successful, and secured the esteem of the communities in which he lived. Though a great lover of his adopted country, he did not cease to be an Englishman, and always looked back with pleasure to the good old laws and institutions of his native land.

In May, 1843, he removed to Allegheny City, and died there Dec. 5, 1849, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, in the house which he bought in an unfinished state on removing to that place, and which he completed, and wherein he spent the remainder of his years.

During his business career he, with his uncle, William Hogg, established large business houses in Pittsburgh, Pa., and about fifteen different establishments of merchandise and commission-houses in Ohio, together with a forwarding-house at Sandusky City, in that State, and to which were attached a number of vessels running on Lake Erie, and a line of boats on the Ohio Canal.

Mr. Hogg, with the co-operation of others, built the bridge at Brownsville over the Monongahela River, and was also one of the original stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Improvement Company, through whose enterprise the great body of the coal which is mined along the Monongahela River, and exported, finds its way to New Orleans. He also erected, in 1828, the Brownsville Glass-Works, and supervised their operations till 1847, when he disposed of them.

Mr. Hogg was confirmed in his youth according to the usages of the Established Church of England, and through life was a consistent, devoted, and liberal member of that communion.

A monument to his memory, executed jointly by the sculptor, Henry K. Brown, of New York, and the



Adam Jacobs



Geo. Hogg



William Hegg





Thomas Duncan

sculptor Piatti,—a lofty plinth surmounted by a life-size figure of the Angel of the Resurrection,—was erected in Allegheny Cemetery, near Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1851, and located near an elegant cenotaph, by Piatti, memorial of James B. Hogg, above referred to, the son of Mr. George Hogg, and who went down with the ocean steamer "Arctic," which foundered at sea near Cape Race, Sept. 27, 1854.

WILLIAM HOGG.

William Hogg was born June 17, 1755, in the county of Northumberland, England. While quite young he entered the marine service, from which he soon retired, and was soon thereafter drafted into the British military service, but deserted at Charleston, S. C. Working his way to Philadelphia, he found employment for about a year, when he concluded to seek his fortune in the great unknown West. In 1786 he first visited Brownsville, at that time the point where the military road reached the first navigable stream of the West, whereby the emigrants of the East and the traders could by boats reach the far-distant West. Here they encamped until they could build their boats and procure supplies of ironware and provisions sufficient to start them in their Western homes. Mr. Hogg was pleased with the prospects of Brownsville as a place of business. He returned to Philadelphia to lay in a small stock of merchandise, which was the beginning of his eminently successful career as a merchant. During the following year he again visited Brownsville, intending to go to Kentucky, whither the tide of emigration was moving. He concluded, however, to make this place his home, and here, during the eleven years he was in business, he acquired what was then thought to be a very large fortune. He retired from active business in 1798, and thereafter in partnership with George Hogg, who came from England in 1804, planted many branches of business throughout Ohio, and purchased large bodies of government lands.

While thus fortunate in business he established for himself a high character for integrity over a large region of country. He was singularly modest and unobtrusive in all his ways, so much so that he attracted attention rather than escaped it by the simplicity of his life and manners.

Mr. Hogg, in connection with others, organized the Monongahela Bank of Brownsville, as early as 1812, under articles of association, which in 1814 were exchanged for a charter under the Commonwealth. Under the State charter and the National Banking laws this bank still has a vigorous existence, and is probably the oldest institution west of the Allegheny Mountains, and was for very many years the only institution of the kind over a very large region of country.

Mr. Hogg, Mr. Jacob Bowman, Dr. Wheeler, and George Hogg were equally efficient at a very early

day in organizing at Brownsville an Episcopal Church and erecting a large and substantial building for its use.

William Hogg took great interest in the cause of education at all times, but an incident exemplifying this fact, and of historical interest as well, may here be cited. Somewhere about 1828 or 1830, when Kenyon College, now at Gambier, Knox Co., Ohio, had been projected, but yet lacked a site, Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and Bishop Chase, of Ohio, visited Brownsville and negotiated with Mr. Hogg for eight thousand acres of land belonging to him, and which he, in consideration that an institution of learning was to be erected thereon, deeded to them as trustees for \$2.25 per acre, though it was held in the market at a much higher price, and then presented them besides, for use of the college, with \$6000 of the purchase-money.

At the age of about forty he married Mary Stevens, a native of Bucks County, Pa. They both died in the eighty-sixth year of their age, she on Nov. 11, 1840, he on the 27th of January, 1841, and their remains were interred in the cemetery of the Episcopal Church. Over their remains their nephew, George Hogg, erected a monument of native sandstone, a noble structure for the times.

JUDGE THOMAS DUNCAN.

Among the venerable men of Bridgeport, highly esteemed by all who know him, and identified with the interests of that borough and its twin-sister, Brownsville, by over half a century's residence and active business life within their limits, and participating in the best measures, well performing the duties and dignifiedly bearing the responsibilities of good citizenship therein, watchful ever for the weal and social good order of the place where has so long been his home, is Judge Thomas Duncan. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction. His father, Arthur Duncan, emigrated from County Donegal, Ireland, about 1793, to America, and found his way into Fayette County as a soldier in the service of the United States among the troops sent hither by the government to suppress the Whiskey Insurrection. After the troops were disbanded he settled in Franklin township, near Upper Middletown (then known as "Plumsock"), Menallen township, and married Sophia Wharton, daughter of Arthur Wharton, of Franklin township, but a native of England, who held a large tract of land in that township, and was a man of strong individuality. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Duncan passed the greater portion of their lives in Upper Middletown, but Mrs. Duncan died about 1845, in Pittsburgh, to which place the family had removed, and Mr. Duncan, about 1850, in Moundsville, Va., at the residence of one of his daughters, Mrs. Nancy Rosell.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan were the parents of ten

children, the second in number of whom is Judge Thomas Duncan, who was born in Franklin township, Aug. 22, 1807. He received his early education in the Thorn Bottom school-house, in those days often pompously or ironically dubbed "The Thorn Bottom Seminary," on Buck Run, in his native township. During his boyhood he wrought more or less in the Plumsock Rolling-Mill, and at eighteen years of age was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, Thomas Hatfield, an expert mechanic, with whom he remained three years as an apprentice and three more as a partner. He then removed to Bridgeport, where he has ever since resided, carrying on as his principal business that in which he first engaged.

Judge Duncan has always taken an active part in public affairs. He was a member of the first board of school directors in Bridgeport chosen under the present law organizing the common schools, and earnestly advocated the enactment of the law long before it was made. He has frequently been a member of the Common Council, and several times Burgess of Bridgeport. He has also taken a prominent part as a Democrat in the politics of the county, was county commissioner from 1841 to 1843, both inclusive, and was elected in 1851 associate judge of Fayette County for a period of five years, and re-elected in the fall of 1856 for a like term, and fulfilled the duties of his office throughout both terms.

In 1837, Judge Duncan joined the Masonic order, uniting with Brownsville Lodge, No. 60, and has filled all the offices of the lodge, and is a member of Brownsville Chapter. He is also a member of St. Omer's Commandery, No. 7, of Brownsville, and has been a member of Brownsville Lodge, No. 51, of the Order of Odd-Fellows, since 1834. Judge Duncan has also been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since the last-named year.

In May, 1829, he married Priscilla Stevens, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Stevens of Uniontown, whose father, Benjamin Stevens, who came to Fayette County from Maryland, was also a physician. Mrs. Duncan died in February, 1873, at the age of sixty-six years.

Judge and Mrs. Duncan became the parents of five children, three of whom are living,—Mrs. Elizabeth Worrell, Dr. W. S. Duncan, both of Bridgeport, and Thomas J. Duncan, a lawyer practicing his profession in Washington, Pa.

WILLIAM STEVENS DUNCAN, M.D.

Dr. W. S. Duncan, of Bridgeport, is the son of Judge Thomas Duncan, of the same borough, a biographical sketch of whom immediately precedes this sketch. Dr. Duncan was born May 24, 1834; and here the writer may quite as properly as anywhere else note the fact that the date of his birth is the only fact or item of the following biographical sketch which the doctor has independently furnished, he being decidedly averse, as he expresses it, to coun-

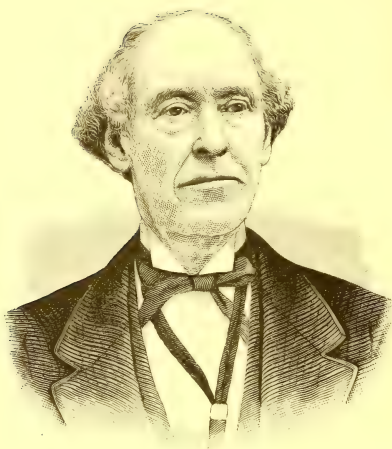
tenancing any "representation of himself in such manner as shall seem to have been suggested in whole or in part by myself" (himself), or "through favorable facts which, it will be obvious, were furnished by myself." So the interviewer was advised to refer to others, and if there are found any errors of opinion or statement in this sketch they must be attributed to the writer's sources of information.

Dr. Duncan merits more emphatic notice in a work of this kind than is usually accorded to the living of any profession or vocation, for he occupies a place not only in the front rank of the physicians of Fayette County. He is a very careful and comprehensive investigator, and a progressive man, keeping pace with the advance in medicine and its allied sciences by the only means feasible and practicable, especially to a country physician at a distance from the colleges, lecture-rooms, and hospitals, namely, books. The caller-in at Dr. Duncan's office, though he come from the city, where the best private medical libraries exist, is surprised at the extent of the doctor's library, which contains the most valuable standard medical works of the past, and is richly supplied with the most approved works newly issued in this country and Europe. Probably not a score of physicians in such cities as New York or Philadelphia individually possess libraries comparable in value to that of Dr. Duncan, and it is probable that out of all the other medical libraries in Fayette County not one-half as many separate works, or works by different authors, could be gleaned as are contained in his. Medical books are just as much a positive necessity for the integral understanding and scientific practice of medicine as are good sound "horse sense," an excellent fundamental education in medical science, prudence, etc., which are too apt to be supposed all that a physician needs. He must keep up with the advancement of medical science if he would be truly successful and great, and he should be unwilling to be less. Books are practically his only source of information. No one physician's "experience," though it cover a half-century of practice, and countless cases of experiment and speculation, can afford any considerable information or "scientific facts" in comparison with what books supply, made up as they are out of the experiences and studies of armies of doctors and professors of medical science. The sick everywhere should consider these things, and the physician of large practice, it may be, but who is too indolent to read, or too penurious to provide himself with books, or he who is too poor, it may be, to be well equipped with books, should be shunned; the former as a dangerous, speculative empiric who indolently "sets himself up" above the ripest books and the best philosophers, and so deliberately defrauds his patients by failing to furnish what they have a right to expect; the latter as a subject of pity, of too weak parts to know his duty to himself and the public, and so willing to trifle with



W. S. Duncan M. B.





Samuel Steele

human life and subject it to risks rather than undertake to borrow what he cannot do without, and be what he pretends to be, a "doctor," or learned man in medicine. It is no more than honorably due to Dr. Duncan to say that he has done loyal and royal honor to the profession by honoring himself in an unstinted manner with the proper appointments and equipments for practice, and the universal credit which is accorded him as a strong man in his profession implies the fact; for such a man as he is ever ready to acknowledge that much of whatever he is he owes to his silent, richly-endowed friends, able books.

For what follows we are indebted to two books in which professional notice of Dr. Duncan is made, one of which is entitled "Physicians and Surgeons of the United States," edited by William B. Atkinson, M.D., 1878; the other a record of the "Transactions of the Rocky Mountain Medical Association," with biographies of the members, by J. M. Toner, M.D., a leading physician of Washington, D. C. (1877).

Dr. Duncan was liberally educated at Mount Union College, Stark Co., Ohio. His medical studies were commenced in 1855 with Dr. M. O. Jones, then of Bridgeport. Matriculating in the University of Pennsylvania, he took full courses of lectures, and received his degree of M.D. therefrom in March, 1858. During the last year of his medical course he was a member of the private class of Dr. J. J. Woodward (one of the medical attendants of President Garfield in his last illness), in the special study of pathology, anatomy, and microscopy. In June, 1858, he formed a partnership with his preceptor in Bridgeport and commenced practice. The partnership continued for about two and a half years, when the doctor entered upon business alone, and he has since remained by himself. He still occupies the office in which he wrote his first prescription. Dr. Duncan served as a volunteer surgeon at Gettysburg, was captured by the Confederate troops, but succeeded in escaping. Latterly his labors have been occasionally interrupted by excursions, the winter months being spent in Florida or other parts of the South, and part of the summers in New England and Canada. Like most country practitioners, he engages in general practice, including surgery, and has performed a number of important operations,—for hernia nine times, and tracheotomy seven times, and has successfully performed the operation of excision of the head of the humerus, and of the lower part of the radius. Dr. Duncan is a member of the Fayette County Medical Society, and has held in turn all its offices; also a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and is at present one of its censors. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Rocky Mountain Medical Association, and is an honorary member of the California State Medical Society.

Dr. Duncan is a close student, and has contributed

quite extensively to medical literature. Among his numerous and able papers those entitled as follows merit special mention: "Malformation of the Genito-Urinary Organs" (*American Journal of Medical Science*, 1859); "Belladonna as an Antidote for Opium-Poisoning" (*Ibid.*, 1862); "Medical Delusions" (a pamphlet published at Pittsburgh, 1869); "Reports of Cases to Pennsylvania Medical Society" (1870-72); "Iliac Aneurism Cured by Electrolysis" (*Transactions of the same society*, 1875); a paper on "The Physiology of Death" (1876).

Dr. Duncan was married March 21, 1861, to Miss Amanda Leonard, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Berry Leonard, of Brownsville. They have one child, a daughter.

SAMUEL STEELE.

Mr. Samuel Steele, of Brownsville, is of Scotch-Irish extraction. His great-grandparents came to America from the north of Ireland about 1740, and settled, it is believed, in Eastern Pennsylvania. On the passage over the Atlantic Mrs. Steele presented her husband with a son, who was given the name William, and who was the grandfather of Mr. Samuel Steele. William grew up to manhood and found his way into Maryland, where he married and resided for a period of time, the precise record of which is lost; but there several children were born to him, one of whom, and the oldest son, was John, the father of Samuel Steele. About 1783 or 1784, William Steele removed from Maryland with his family to Fayette County, to a point on the "Old Pack-horse road" about six miles east of Brownsville, where he purchased a tract of land, which is now divided into several excellent farms, occupied by Thomas Murphy, who resides upon the old Steele homestead site, and others. William Steele eventually removed to Ros-traver township, Westmoreland Co., where he died in 1806.

Some years prior to his death Mr. William Steele purchased for his sons John and William a tract of land in what is now Jefferson township, and embraced the farms now owned and occupied by John Steele and Joseph S. Elliott. John Steele (the father of Mr. Samuel S.) eventually married Miss Agnes (often called "Nancy") Happer, by whom he had eight children, of whom Samuel was the fourth in number, and was born June 15, 1814. Mr. John Steele died June 6, 1856, at about the age of eighty-three.

Mr. Samuel Steele was brought up on the farm, and in his childhood attended the subscription schools. In his eighteenth year he left home and entered as an apprentice to the tanning and currying trade the establishment of Jesse Cunningham, his brother-in-law, a noted tanner of Brownsville, where he served three years in learning the business. After the expiration of his apprenticeship he entered upon

the pursuit of various businesses, among which was flat-boating agricultural products, apples, etc., cider, and provisions of various kinds down the Monongahela to the Ohio, and on to Cincinnati and Louisville, where he usually sold his merchandise, but sometimes made trips to New Orleans. He followed the business in spring-time for some seven years, ending about February, 1843, when occurred the death of Mr. Jesse Cunningham. Mr. Steele then entered into partnership with his sister, Mrs. Cunningham, under the firm-name Samuel Steele & Co., and carried on the business at the old place till 1860, when the partnership was amicably dissolved, and Mr. Steele sank a new yard, a few blocks higher up the hill, wherein he has since that time conducted business. In 1880 he took into partnership with himself his son William, under the firm-name of "Samuel Steele & Son."

Feb. 11, 1852, Mr. Steele married Miss Elizabeth A. Conwell, of Brownsville, by whom he has had four sons and four daughters, all of whom are living.

In politics he was formerly an old-line Whig, and is now an ardent Republican. In religion he preserves the faith of his fathers, being a Presbyterian. His wife and daughters are members of the Episcopal Church.

JOHN HERBERTSON.

John Herbertson, of Bridgeport, who has been for over fifty years one of the most active business men and substantial citizens of the borough in which he resides, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Sept. 16, 1805. In his childhood he attended the common schools, and had the good fortune to listen to many of the scientific lectures of the renowned Ure. At seventeen years of age he left home for America. Having spent some time in learning the joiners' and cabinet-makers' trades, and the law at that time forbidding mechanics to leave the realm, young Herbertson got his tools smuggled on board the "Commerce," the ship on which he took passage, and which, after a voyage of five weeks and two days, landed him in New York, in July, 1823. He soon proceeded to Marietta, Ohio, to enter upon farming under the misrepresentations of one Nahum Ward, a great scamp, who by misrepresentations induced many people of Glasgow and elsewhere to leave their homes and settle upon his lands. At Marietta, Mr. Herbertson "acquired" little else than fever and ague, and moved, after a few months, to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he arrived in April, 1824. He lived in Pittsburgh about five years, meanwhile learning the trade of steam-engine building. In 1829 he engaged with John Snowdon, of Brownsville, as foreman in his engine-shop. He remained with Mr. Snowdon about seven years. During this time Mr. Snowdon took the contract for putting up the iron bridge over Dunlap's Creek, believed to be the first iron bridge ever built in America, as it is the first of its kind ever built in

any country. For this bridge Mr. Herbertson did all the head-work, and, in fact, all the mechanical work. He designed the bridge, making the first drawing, which was sent on to West Point, and there accepted by the government construction engineers. He made the patterns, supervised the moulding, and also the erection of the bridge.

After the expiration of his engagement with Mr. Snowdon he went into the business of engine-building with Thomas Faull, the firm-name being Faull & Herbertson. This was in 1837 or 1838. He continued business with Mr. Faull till 1842, when the latter withdrew, and Mr. Herbertson has ever since then carried on the business on the same site. He has built a large number of steamboat- and mill-engines. His work has been ordered from distant parts of the United States and from Mexico. As a skilled mechanic and designer of mechanical work, but few men, if any, in his line have excelled him. At the age of seventy-six he takes active interest in his business, and with the aid of his sons, all thoroughly instructed in the business and competent to take their father's place and let him wholly retire, if he would, he still carries on an extensive work, which, however, has, since September, 1880, been conducted by him in partnership with his sons, George S. and William H. Herbertson, and his son-in-law, William H. Ammon, and Mr. A. C. Cock, under the firm-name of John Herbertson & Co.

In politics Mr. Herbertson is a Republican, but has never taken active part as a politician; in fact, he has had no time to waste as such. No man's reputation for integrity and the other virtues which go to make a noble and honorable man stands higher in his community than that of Mr. Herbertson.

In 1830, Mr. Herbertson married Miss Eliza Nimon, daughter of Peter and Sarah Potts Nimon, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mrs. Herbertson is living, and at the age of seventy is active and thoroughly superintends her domestic affairs.

They have been the parents of twelve children, five of whom are living,—Sarah, first married to J. W. Kidney (deceased), and now the wife of A. J. Davis, of Pittsburgh; John P., who married Frances Marcus, of Bridgeport; Mary, the wife of William H. Ammon; George S., married to Sarah Bar, of Bridgeport; and William H. Herbertson.

WILLIAM CHATLAND.

Mr. William Chatland, of Brownsville, was born at Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, England, June 9, 1811. He is the son of William Chatland, of Meriden, a borough six miles north of the city of Coventry, in the same shire, and of Priscilla Green Chatland, of Brier Hill, Staffordshire.

Mr. William Chatland, Sr., died in London about 1819, at the age of forty years, and some five years



John Herbertson





William Chattand



WILLIAM H. MILLER.

subsequent to the death of his wife, which occurred in 1814. Mr. Chatland, who was but three years of age at the death of his mother, was placed in the charge of his grandmother, Mrs. Ann Chatland, by whom he was reared until about his tenth year, when his grandmother died. He was then taken by his uncle, Joseph Chatland, a prosperous baker of Coventry, with whom he resided until about his thirteenth year, and was then apprenticed to Daniel Claridge, a famous baker of Coventry at that time, to learn the art of baking in all its branches. He remained with Mr. Claridge for seven years. After the expiration of his apprenticeship he went to London, and there, during a period of three years and a half, occupied positions in two first-class houses of that city. After finishing his stay in London he returned to Coventry, established himself in the baker's business, and married Miss Elizabeth Manton, the daughter of William Manton, a farmer of Berkswell, Warwickshire. He conducted business in Coventry for some six years, after which, and selling out, he migrated with his family—wife and three daughters—to the United States, arriving in New York April 20, 1844. In a few days thereafter he took the old "Bingham Line" for Pittsburgh, Pa. Tarrying there awhile prospecting, he eventually moved to the county-seat of Washington County, where he resided, carrying on both the baking and confectionery business, for about eight years, and in 1852 organized a company of fifteen persons to go with him by the overland route to California, where, at Sacramento, he bought out a baking business, which he conducted with great success until he was seized by fever and ague, and was compelled to leave the country. He returned to his family, who had remained meanwhile at Washington. Failing to find a suitable location for business in that town, he betook himself to Brownsville in 1854, where he has since resided, carrying on business by himself for about eighteen years, when he took into partnership his son-in-law, George W. Lenhart, the husband of his daughter Sarah. Under the firm-name of Chatland & Lenhart they do an extensive business, and enjoy the reputation of making the best water-cracker now in use. They manufacture products of every department of their trade.

Mrs. Elizabeth Chatland died at Brownsville, Jan. 28, 1874, in the sixty-first year of her age, leaving three daughters, all now living. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, married Theodore A. Bosler, a son of Dr. Bosler, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., and now residing in Dayton, Ohio. Miss Mary Ann, the second daughter, resides with her father. Sarah Ann Kate, the youngest daughter, is the wife of Geo. W. Lenhart, before mentioned.

Mr. Chatland and his family are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he being now and for a long time having been a vestryman therein. Since 1848, Mr. Chatland has been a prominent member

of the Masonic fraternity. He was District Deputy Grand Master for Pennsylvania for the space of fifteen years, District Deputy High Priest for sixteen years; also Eminent Commander of St. Omer's Commandery, No. 7, held at Brownsville, for the period of about eighteen years. Mr. Chatland is justly proud of his record as a Mason.

WILLIAM H. MILLER.

William H. Miller, of Bridgeport, is of English Quaker descent on his paternal side. His great-grandfather, Solomon Miller, who was a miller by trade, was born in England, married there, and emigrated with his family to America prior to 1750, and settled in York County, Pa. Of his children was Robert Miller, who was born in York County, Pa., and in early manhood removed to Frederick County, near Frederick City, Md., and purchased a farm, and soon after married Miss Cassandra Wood, a Virginia lady, who lived near Winchester, Va. They resided upon the farm near Frederick City till 1796, when they removed to Berkeley County, Va., where they remained about three years, and then, in 1799, came into Fayette County and settled in Luzerne township, on a farm purchased of one Joseph Briggs, and now owned by Capt. Isaac Woodward. Residing there for several years, his wife meanwhile dying, Robert Miller eventually moved into Brownsville, and took up his residence on Front Street, upon property now belonging to the heirs of Thomas Morehouse, and there died about 1832. He was the father of four sons and four daughters, all of whom grew to maturity. Of these was William Miller, who was born Sept. 9, 1782, in Frederick County, Md. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in a dry-goods store belonging to his uncle, William Wood, in New Market, Va., and in 1799 came with his father into Fayette County. He soon after took up the avocation of school-teaching, and pursued it near Perryopolis, in the old Friends' Church, known as "Red-stone Church," in Bridgeport, on what was formerly called "Peace Hill," and elsewhere. He followed teaching until 1810, when he married Miss Rebecca Johnson, daughter of Squire Daniel Johnson, of Menallen, and at once settled on a farm in that township, near New Salem, and lived there till March, 1837. He then removed to Brownsville and purchased a woolen-factory (no longer standing) and a flouring-mill; then standing on the site whereon is located the present flouring-mill of his son, W. H. Miller. He pursued milling till 1855, when he retired from business and led a private life until his death, which occurred June 7, 1866. Mrs. Rebecca Miller died Nov. 14, 1833, and in 1834 Mr. Miller married Ann Johnson, his first wife's half-sister, who, childless herself, made a good mother for her sister's children. She is still living, nearly eighty years of age, cheerful and buoyant in spirits.

Mr. William and Mrs. Rebecca Johnson Miller were the parents of nine children, all of whom grew to maturity, eight still living,—Warwick, born Dec. 11, 1811; Hiram, born Dec. 31, 1813; Sarah, born Sept. 7, 1816; Mary, born Feb. 5, 1819; Cassandra (deceased), born March 3, 1821; Lydia, born Jan. 14, 1823; Jane, born June 30, 1825; William H., born March 6, 1829; and Oliver, born Dec. 13, 1831.

William H. Miller, the eighth in the above list, was educated in the common, and the Friends' school, and learned the milling business, upon which he entered in partnership with his brother Oliver in 1855 in the mill before named, and which he and his brother inherited from their father. The partnership continued for five years, when Mr. Miller bought out the interest of his brother, who removed to a farm in Luzerne township. In January, 1866, a fire destroyed both the flouring-mill and the old woolen-factory before referred to. The buildings being uninsured the loss was total. Mr. Miller immediately put up a new and better building on the old site, and to this time conducts business therein. As is noted above, Mr. Miller's great-grandfather, Solomon, was a miller by trade, and from his day down to the present the trade has been practically and continuously represented by his descendants.

Mr. Miller has held several town and borough offices, and was for eight years director in the Deposit and Discount Bank of Brownsville, which two years ago gave up its charter, a portion of its stockholders uniting in the organization of the National Deposit Bank of Brownsville, of which bank Mr. William H. Miller is the president, the National Bank doing business in the same house formerly occupied by the bank the place of which it took.

May 16, 1855, Mr. Miller married Miss Margaret J. Gibson, daughter of Alexander and Mary Hibbs Gibson, of Luzerne township. They have two children,—A. Gibson Miller, born Feb. 7, 1861, and Sarah Helen Miller.

Mr. Miller was brought up an Orthodox Friend, observing the faith of his fathers, but is now a member, as is also his wife, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

HON. JOHN L. DAWSON.

John L. Dawson was born in Uniontown on the 7th of February, 1813. When quite young he removed with his father's family to Brownsville, where he grew up and spent the greater part of his life. He was educated at Washington College, read law in Uniontown under the direction of his uncle, the Hon. John Dawson, and in due course was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of his profession. Entering into politics at an early age, he soon took a leading part on the Democratic side in all current questions and controversies. In 1838 he was ap-

pointed by Governor Porter deputy attorney-general for Fayette County, and discharged the duties of the office with fidelity and ability. In 1845, President Polk appointed him United States district attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, which office he held during the whole of Polk's administration, and discharged its duties with signal ability. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1844, 1848, 1856, and 1860. During the Kansas troubles President Pierce tendered him the Governorship of that Territory, but he declined to accept it.

In 1848, Mr. Dawson was the candidate of the Democratic party for member of Congress in the district then composed of Fayette, Greene, and Somerset Counties, but was defeated by his competitor, the Hon. A. J. Ogle, of Somerset. He was renominated in 1850, and triumphantly elected, the first and only time that district was carried by the Democrats. In 1852 he was again nominated for member of Congress, and was elected, the district then being composed of Fayette, Washington, and Greene Counties. At the end of this term he declined to re-enter the congressional arena, and remained in private life until 1862, when he was again elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1864, both these elections being for the district composed of the counties of Fayette, Westmoreland, and Indiana. Soon after his entrance into Congress he introduced the Homestead bill, which had previously been defeated, and with the addition of a number of important provisions, originated by himself, he advocated the measure with great earnestness, eloquence, and ability, and continued to advocate it until he had the gratification of seeing it become a law. In the Thirty-eighth Congress he was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. At the close of his term in the Thirty-ninth Congress, Mr. Dawson's public career ended. He had previously purchased the property formerly owned and occupied by the Hon. Albert Gallatin, in Springhill township, Fayette Co., and there he resided with his family during the remainder of his life. He died at his residence, "Friendship Hill," on the 18th of September, 1870, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. At his death the *Cincinnati Enquirer* gave the following deserved tribute to his memory:

"He belonged to a school of great, good, and useful men, but a few of whom linger now to adorn and serve a country whose name their genius contributed so much to make glorious, and whose prosperity and happiness their wisdom and integrity ever sought to promote. Among political philosophers and practical statesmen, he was one of our profoundest thinkers. As an orator, whether on the mission of persuasion or conviction, he had but few rivals; and as a private citizen, his exalted character was without a blemish. His career in Congress was in every respect brilliant. The private friendships he there contracted, even in

the face of the bitterest prejudices, the lapse of years served only to strengthen and brighten, and the public record that he made is a proud heritage for his family, and a shining example for future statesmen, and must grow brighter and brighter as time reveals—as reveal more and more each revolving year it surely will—the soundness of his judgment, the breadth of his comprehension, the clearness of his foresight, and the truth of his predictions. Always

dignified, debonair, and dispassionate in debate, no eruptions of temper ever ruffled the calm surface of his vigorous intellect. Endowed with an impressive and imposing presence, and those rare and peculiar gifts so prominently adapted to *ad captandum* discussion, he was not more honored by his own party as a leader than he was dreaded by the opposition as an adversary. The loss of such a man as John L. Dawson amounts to a national calamity."

BRIDGEPORT BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP.

BRIDGEPORT—borough and township, both covering the same area and lying within the same limits—is situated on the right bank of the Monongahela, extending up the river from the mouth of Dunlap's Creek. The latter stream forms its eastern and the river its northwestern boundary. On its other sides it is bounded by the township of Luzerne, from Dunlap's Creek to the river.

For a period of more than half a century prior to the time when travel and traffic became diverted by the opening of the railway lines in Western Pennsylvania this town was a point of great comparative importance as a place of manufacturing industries, of flat-boat, keel-boat, and steamboat building, and as (practically) the head of steamboat navigation on the river. By reason of the lack of railway facilities, for many years Bridgeport lost much of its relative importance, but it is still one of the principal business-points on the Monongahela, and the recent opening (in the spring of 1881) of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad line from Pittsburgh to West Brownsville cannot fail to add materially to its prosperity. Its population by the United States census of 1880 was 1134.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND INDUSTRIES.

Within the territory now embraced in the limits of the borough and township of Bridgeport the earliest landholder of whom any account is found was Capt. Lemuel Barrett, a native of Maryland, who, in 1763, obtained "a military permit from the commandant at Fort Pitt, for the purpose of cultivating lands within the custom limits of the garrison then called Fort Burd," the military work which had been built four years earlier on the other side of Dunlap's Creek. The land embraced in this "military permit" was the site of the town of Bridgeport, but no patent covering it was ever issued to Barrett, nor did he ever hold any title to it under Pennsylvania warrant or Virginia certificate, his being merely a

"claim" which the later owner of the land thought it expedient to purchase in order to secure an unquestioned title. In fact, there were other claims, resulting from the same class of military permits, which adjoined and to some extent overlapped and conflicted with that of Barrett. These were chiefly above and south of the present territory of Bridgeport borough,¹ yet there was one, Angus McDonald,

¹ "The land just above Bridgeport, on the river, embracing some three or four hundred acres, was in early times," says Judge Veech, "the subject of long and angry controversies from 1769 to 1786—between adverse claimants under military permits. It was well named in the official survey which one of the parties presented of it under a Pennsylvania location 'Bone of Contention.' One Angus McDonald claimed it, or part of it, under a military permit from Col. Bouquet, dated April 26, 1763, and a settlement on it. In March, 1770, he sold his claim to Capt. Luke Collins, describing the land as 'at a place called Fort Burd, to include the field cleared by me where the saw-pit [doubtless a saw-pit constructed by Col. Burd's men when building the fort] was, above the mouth of Delap's [Dunlap's] Creek.' Collins conveyed it to Capt. Michael Cresap, on the 13th of April, 1772, 'at half-past nine in the morning,' describing it as situate 'between Point Lookout and John Martin's land,' recently owned, we believe, by the late Mrs. John S. Krepps. Cresap's executors in June, 1781, conveyed to one William Schooley, an old Brownsville merchant, who conveyed to Rees Cadwalader. The adverse claimants were Henry Shyneck [of Frederick County, Md.] and William Shearer, assignee of George Andrew. Their claim reached farther southward towards the creek, and farther up the river, covering the John Martin land. They sold out to Robert Adams and Thomas Sharr. Although they had the oldest *patent* (in 1762) their title seems to have been overcome by the settlement and official location and survey of their adversary.

"One Robert Thorn seems also to have been a claimant of part of the land, but Collins bought him out. This protracted controversy involved many curious questions, and called up many ancient recollections. No doubt the visit to this locality of Mr. Deputy Sheriff Woods, of Bedford, in 1771, was parcel of this controversy. Many of these early claims were lost or forfeited by neglect to settle the land according to law, and thus were supplanted by others. They were valued by their owners at a very low mark, and often sold for trifling sums.

"These settlements by virtue of military permits began about this period—from 1760 to 1765—to be somewhat numerous in the vicinity of Forts Pitt and Burd, and along the army roads leading thereto. They were subsequently recognized as valid by the Penns. even before they had bought out the Indian title. This was a departure from their general policy, required to maintain those forts and keep up access to them. They were indeed regarded as mere appendages to the forts, and as accessories to the trade and intercourse with the Indians, and not as per-

who asserted his ownership, under such claim, of lands embracing a considerable part of the land now embraced in Bridgeport.

In 1783, Rees Cadwallader acquired by purchase the claims of both Angus McDonald (which in the mean time had passed through several intermediate hands) and of Capt. Lemuel Barrett to the lands now embraced in the borough of Bridgeport. He had already taken steps to obtain a title under the State of Pennsylvania, and received a warrant of survey which secured it, but the patent did not issue to him until Oct. 1, 1787. The name of the tract, as mentioned in the warrant and patent, was "Peace," a very appropriate designation to give it in token of the final settlement of the conflict of claims to it and contiguous territory.

Rees Cadwallader was then the first permanent settler in what is now the borough of Bridgeport. His residence was on the bank of Dunlap's Creek, and farther up that stream he built a mill, where the "Prospect Mills" of William H. Miller now stand. The race started from the creek, at a log dam (located where the present dam is), and ran round the foot of the hill to the mill. Another mill was built soon afterwards by Jonah Cadwallader at the point where Harvey Leonard's saw-mill now stands, on the creek at the borough line.

Isaac Rogers came from Chester County, Pa., to Bridgeport about 1795, and erected a dwelling where John Springer's warehouse now stands. He was a merchant, and opened a store in a frame building that stood on the lot now occupied by Joseph Rogers. About 1804 he went into business with Rees Cadwallader, in a store that stood on a lot now vacant, opposite Dr. Hubbs' drug-store. He was also a justice of the peace for years. He had five children. His only son, Thomas, studied law in Uniontown with John Lyon, was admitted to the bar in 1822, and practiced in that town for several years. He was captain of the "Jackson Artillerists," and was accidentally killed while on the way to take part in an encampment of troops at Pittsburgh. His sister, Affinity Rogers (second daughter of Isaac), became the wife of Samuel B. Page (a son of Jonathan Page, of Connellsville), who came to Bridgeport in 1826. Some years after the death of his wife he married Mary, another daughter of Isaac Rogers. He (Page) was by trade a shoemaker, and started a shoemaker's shop in Bridgeport in 1827. For a few years after his coming to Bridgeport he worked at his trade and also kept a shoe-store. In 1832 he went as a clerk on one of the river steamboats. He afterwards became a builder and owner of steamboats, which ran on the Monongahela and Ohio, and by his activity and enterprise accumulated considerable property. In 1843 he purchased

David Binns' place on the hill, and lived there until 1861, when he sold to Levi Colvin. In 1856 he was elected member of Assembly. He died in July, 1878. His widow now resides in Brownsville.

The town of Bridgeport was laid out by Rees Cadwallader in 1794. The first sales of lots in the town were made by him, late in the year 1795, and after that they were sold with considerable rapidity. On the 3d of November, in the year mentioned, he conveyed "to the Citizens of Bridgeport a plat of land for a public ground, commencing at the North West extremity of Bank Street, and running along said street one hundred and sixty-five feet to Water Street, and up Water Street to — Street, along said street one hundred and forty-eight feet to the Monongahela River."

In June, 1796, Rees Cadwallader, Jonas Cattle [Cattell?], and Obed Garwood, of Fayette County, and Amos Hough, of Washington County, sold to Samuel Jackson, John Dixon, and William Dixon, of Fayette County, and Ebenezer Walker, of Westmoreland County, "Trustees in behalf of the People called Quakers," eight acres of land, which had been patented to Andrew Gudgel, June 10, 1788, and by him sold on the 18th of October following to Rees Cadwallader and the other grantors above named.

Feb. 29, 1799, Rees Cadwallader sold to the Friends' society three acres of land in Bridgeport, comprising the Quaker grounds on the hill, on a part of which the present union school-house stands. On this plat was set apart the earliest burial-ground of Bridgeport.

Rees Cadwallader died a few years after the commencement of the present century, and a large number of town lots then remaining unsold passed to the possession of his heirs. His sons emigrated to Zanesville, Ohio, some years afterwards, and none of his descendants are now living in Bridgeport or vicinity.

Robert Rogers, who was for a period of almost sixty years a well-known and enterprising citizen of Bridgeport and Brownsville, was a nephew of Isaac Rogers, whose settlement in Bridgeport about 1795 is noticed above. Robert was born in Queen Anne County, Md., Jan. 15, 1794, and after the death of his father, in 1806, lived with an uncle until the fall of 1807. At that time another uncle (Lambert Boyer), who had settled in Washington County, Pa., visited Maryland, and it was decided that Robert Rogers should return with him to the West. They accordingly set out on their long journey across the mountains, having only one horse for the two travelers. This "ride-and-tie" method of journeying (in which doubtless the boy Robert performed most of the pedestrian part) was a slow process, but they finally reached that important point in the western bound travel of that day, — the mouth of Dunlap's Creek. This for Robert was the end of the journey, for here he found his uncle, Isaac Rogers, with whom it was decided he should

moment settlements for home and subsistence. The Monongahela River below Fort Burd, being in fact an army highway, came in for a share of these favors. Their aggregate was few, and they were often fat between."

remain,—his uncle Boyer proceeding on to his home west of the Monongahela.

On his arrival at Bridgeport young Robert Rogers was placed in the store of his uncle Isaac, and also attended school during the small portion of the time in which schools were then taught at this place. In the fall of 1809 he was apprenticed in Bridgeport to Cephas Gregg¹ (who had himself just completed his apprenticeship with Jacob Webb) to learn the trade of potter. "I continued work" [says Mr. Rogers²] "at my trade as apprentice till the middle of January, 1815, when I was twenty-one. Then I left Bridgeport on a flat-boat, and went to Pittsburgh for work." The night before he started on this trip from Bridgeport there was a deep fall of snow. The river was so low that on arriving, in the middle of the night, at Baldwin's mill-dam, near Cookstown (Fayette City), and attempting to run the chute, the boat struck on the rocks, "and, being iron-loaded, sunk immediately and we had to climb on the roof, which was still out of water." Some of Baldwin's people came with a boat and took them off, and they stayed at the house until morning, but nearly perished of cold. This was on the Fayette County side of the river. In the morning Rogers and others started on down the river on foot, and after a most fatiguing day's travel reached Elizabethtown in the evening. The next day he walked to Pittsburgh, and there "obtained employment in a queensware factory at the head of 'Hog Pond' [between Grant and Smithfield Streets], lately established by a Scotchman from Edinboro' named Trotter [a man 'who 'was seven feet tall in his boots, and being rather slim looked even taller']. Queensware was scarce, and ours sold readily and high, common yellow cups and saucers at one dollar per set, and heavy, clumsy ones they were." The diary continues: "This spring [1815], while working in Pittsburgh, news came of the treaty of Ghent and the battle of New Orleans, in consequence the town was illuminated. Soon after peace foreign ware began to come in, and we could not compete. . . . I returned to Bridgeport and Trotter to Scotland. . . . On my arrival at Bridgeport I went to work with John Riley (who was carrying on another shop from the one I learned my trade in), and continued with him till late in the fall of 1815. . . ." Then he was employed on a steamboat on the river; visited New Orleans in the spring of 1816; in the following fall returned to Bridgeport, where he was married in October of that year, and "undertook to carry on the shop for Cephas Gregg on shares." In the spring of 1818 he again went on the river, but soon returned to Bridgeport,

and during the almost half-century of his subsequent life was prominent in matters of business enterprise, both in Bridgeport and Brownsville, to which last-named place he removed his residence in April, 1834. He died of paralysis on the 27th of January, 1866, aged seventy-two years.

The journal of Robert Rogers, from which extracts have been given above, contains the following remarks, having reference to the business of Bridgeport from the time of his arrival there in 1807, viz. :

"It was some time after this that the National road was built from Cumberland west, and there was great emigration from the Eastern States and from Europe. They crossed the mountains and came to Redstone Old Fort, and the road was so long and rough that the emigrants would be so tired when they got here that they seldom went beyond this by land, but mostly in flat-boats called arks, floating only with the current. These were mostly twenty to fifty feet long, and twelve to sixteen feet wide, put together with wooden pins (no spikes in use), generally poplar gunwales, roof of thin boards, doubled and bent, and fastened with wooden pins. . . . It was big business here to supply emigrants with these boats, provisions, farming implements, and housekeeping articles to take with them. When the National road was completed to the Monongahela River, the arrivals of emigrants [meaning those who stopped here to construct or purchase boats] was very great for several years; but after the road was extended then emigration was divided, some taking that route. In the early days there were considerable quantities of flour and apples shipped hence to New Orleans in large flats. It took a long time to make this trip, as the river was not then well known, and they could not run at night. Country produce was then very low here, and merchants and mechanics had a good time, as living was very cheap.

"About 1811, Daniel French arrived here from Philadelphia with big schemes of manufacturing, steamboat building, and navigating Western waters. He told people great advantages would accrue, and induced many prominent citizens to subscribe to stock for a cotton manufactory and two steamboats, all new to people here; but they were wise enough to secure charters for each company, viz., one for the factory and one for steamboats, and, as they felt a deep interest and believed French, the people subscribed liberally to both. Work commenced, but the enterprise was new to all, and it was a long time before it was completed. And when they were ready there was no one experienced in running factories or steamboats, and neither enterprise made money, but run in debt, and the factory was sold by the sheriff, and the boats were sold by the company after they had run them as long as there seemed any hope of profit." The building and operation of the old factory and the company's two steamboats will be more fully mentioned in another place in this history.

¹ Cephas Gregg's pottery-works were located where the new brick house of Seaburn Crawford now stands. They were afterwards carried on by Robert Rogers, with his other business, for about thirty years.

From about 1814 John Riley had a pottery where Herbertson's machine-shops now are. Riley's pottery was in operation as late as the year 1820, and probably after that time.

² In a diary of his which is still in existence, and from which these extracts in reference to him are made.

INCORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH AND ERECTION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BRIDGEPORT.

The incorporation of Bridgeport as a borough was effected by an act of Assembly approved March 9, 1814, by which it was provided and declared "That the town of Bridgeport, in the county of Fayette, shall be and the same is hereby erected into a borough, which shall be called the borough of Bridgeport, which borough shall be comprised within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek; thence up the Monongahela River with the several meanders thereof one hundred and forty-eight perches; thence leaving the river . . . [and proceeding by a number of described courses and distances] . . . to the north abutment of Jonah Cadwallader's mill-dam; thence down the meanders of Dunlap's Creek to the place of beginning."

The second Tuesday in May next following was designated in the act as the day for holding the first borough election. The meeting was held accordingly, and resulted in the election of the following-named persons as the first officers of the borough of Bridgeport: Burgess, Samuel Jones; Councilmen, John Cock, Joseph Truman, Enos Grave, Morris Truman, John Bentley, William Cock. The reason why the full number of (nine) councilmen was not elected does not appear.

At the April sessions of the Fayette County court in 1815 a petition of citizens of Bridgeport borough was presented, praying that the said borough be erected into a township. Upon this petition the court appointed Charles Porter, Israel Gregg, and William Ewing commissioners to inquire into and report on the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners. At the August sessions next following the committee submitted a favorable report, which was approved, and at the November term in the same year the court confirmed the proceedings and issued an order erecting the "township of the borough of Bridgeport;" its boundaries being the same as those of Bridgeport borough.

LIST OF TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Following is a list of the officers of the borough and township of Bridgeport from their organization to the present time. It is not, however, claimed that it is entirely accurate or complete, but this is wholly due to the loose and careless manner in which the clerks have kept the records, from which source alone such information can properly be obtained.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

- 1814.—Burgess, Samuel Jones; Council, John Cock, Joseph Truman, Enos Grave, Morris Truman, John Bentley, William Cock; Clerk, Enos Grave.
- 1815.—Burgess, Morris Truman; Council, James Meek, Enos Grave, William Troth, Joseph Truman, John Bouvier, Elisha Gregg; Clerk, Enos Grave.

- 1816.—Burgess, Henry Troth; Council, Morris Truman, Joseph Truman, John Morgan, John Bouvier, William Troth,¹ Enos Grave, Asa Richards, Robert Patterson, George Carruthers; Clerk, John Bouvier.
- 1817.—Burgess, George Carruthers; Council, James Meek, William Cock, Evan Chalfant, James Hutchinson, John Nelan, Jesse Ong, Cephas Gregg, Andrew Porter, Israel Gregg; Clerk, James Meek.
- 1818.—Burgess, Cephas Gregg; Council, Henry Troth, John Morgan, Joseph Truman, Andrew Porter, Amos Townsend, William Cock, Evan Chalfant, Levi Burden, Abraham Kimber; Clerk, John Morgan.
- 1819.—Burgess, William Cock; Council, James Meek, Levi Burden, Amos Townsend, Abraham Kimber, Evan Chalfant, Henry Willis, John Morgan, Joseph Truman, Henry Troth; Clerk, John Morgan.
- 1820.—Burgess, Solomon G. Krepps; Council, Amos Townsend, Henry Willis, Joseph Truman, John Morgan, Robert Rogers, Robert Bathe, Morris Truman, Washington Hough, and Levi Burden; Clerk, John Morgan.
- 1821.—Burgess, Solomon G. Krepps; Council, Robert Rogers, John Lanning, Robert Patterson, James Tomlinson, James Meek, Moses Dennall, John Nelan, Adolph Minehart, Robert Baldwin; Clerk, Robert Rogers.
- 1822.—Burgess, Solomon G. Krepps; Council, James Reynolds, Adolph Minehart, Nicholas Swearer, Jr., Amos Townsend, Thomas Bang, Moses Durnal, John Smedley,² John Nelan, Daniel Worley; Clerk, Daniel Worley.
- 1823.—Burgess, James Meek; Council, James Reynolds, Nicholas Swearer, Jr., Moses Durnal, John Lanning, Amos Townsend, John Nelan, John Arnold, Solomon G. Krepps, John Gatenby; Clerk, James Truman.
- 1823, September.—Burgess, Joseph Truman; Council, Joel Oxley, James Truman.
- 1824.—Burgess, Joseph Truman; Council, James Townsend, John Nelan, Amos Townsend, Thomas L. Rogers, John Gatenby, Robert Rogers, Washington Hough, Moses Durnal, John Lanning; Clerk, James Truman.
- 1825.—Burgess, Joseph Truman; Council, Benedict Kimber, John Troth, Thomas Burke, Thomas Berry, John Lanning, Caleb Hunt, Solomon G. Krepps, James Truman, Washington Hough; Clerk, James Truman.
- 1826.—Burgess, Thomas G. Lamb; Council, John Troth, Benedict Kimber, Robert Booth, James Reynolds, Amos Townsend, Joel Painter, Solomon G. Krepps, Caleb Hunt, John Nelan; Clerk, James Truman.
- 1827.—Burgess, Joshua Wood; Council, Benedict Kimber, James Truman, Robert Kimber, Rees C. Jones, Robert Booth, David H. Chalfant, Peter Swearer, John Troth, John Vanhook; Clerk, James Truman.
- 1828.—Burgess, Benedict Kimber; Council, Robert Booth, Samuel B. Page, Thomas Acklin, Joshua Vernon, Joseph Reynolds, Joseph Manner, Peter Swearer, James Reynolds, Jr., Robert Kimber; Clerk, James Reynolds, Jr.
- 1829.—Burgess, James Reynolds, Sr.; Council, David H. Chalfant, Amos Townsend, Robert Kimber, James Reynolds, Jr., Samuel B. Page, Joshua Vernon, Joshua Wood, Robert Booth, James Moffat; Clerk, James Reynolds.
- 1830.—Burgess, Joseph Truman;³ Council, Adolph Minehart, Joel Oxley, David Bians, Amos Townsend, Ebenezer Shion,

¹ William Troth died in July, 1816; Amos Townsend was elected to fill the vacancy.

² George Smedley elected, *vice* John Smedley, resigned.

³ Francis Worcester elected burgess 14th of May, 1829, *vice* Joseph Truman.

- Samuel Jones, Tilson Fuller, James Reynolds, Benedict Kimber; Clerk, Joel Oxley.
- 1831.—Burgess, John Lanning; Council, Joel Oxley, James Reynolds, Adolph Minehart, Moses Durnell, Samuel B. Johnson, Peter Swearer, Tilson Fuller, Isaac Banks; Clerk, Joel Oxley.
- 1832.—Burgess, John Gatenby; Council, Washington Hough, David Binns, Michael Miller, Andrew Hopkins, Joseph Reynolds, Isaac Bennett, James Moffitt, Abel Coffin, Charles McFall; Clerk, Washington Hough.
- 1833.—Burgess, Andrew Hopkins; Council, Tilson Fuller, James Reynolds, Jr., Joshua Armstrong, John Buffington, John Riley, Thomas Acklin, Joseph Manner, David H. Chalfant, Andrew Porter; Clerk, James Reynolds, Jr.
- 1834.—Burgess, Thomas Duncan; Council, David H. Chalfant, Joshua Armstrong, John Buffington, Joseph Manner, James W. Moffitt, James Reynolds, Joel Oxley, Andrew Porter; Clerk, Joel Oxley.
- 1835.—Burgess, Benedict Kimber; Council, Thomas Duncan, D. H. Chalfant, Moses Durnell, Joel Oxley, Joseph Manner, Nicholas Swearer, John Buffington, Andrew Porter; Clerk, Joel Oxley.
- 1836.—Burgess, James Truman; Council, Joshua Wood, John Pringle, Joel Oxley, Joseph Reynolds, Charles McFall, Caleb Woodward, Benedict Kimber, Joseph T. Rogers, Iden V. Ball; Clerk, John Morgan.
- 1837.—Burgess, James Truman; Council, Joel Oxley, Iden V. Ball, Charles McFall, Joshua Armstrong, Joseph Reynolds, John Pringle, Benedict Kimber, Jonathan Binns, John Gatenby; Clerk, John Morgan.
- 1838.—Burgess, James Truman; Council, John S. Pringle, Albert G. Bathe, Robert Kimber, William Hoover, Thomas Duncan, Joshua Armstrong, Jonathan Binns, Thomas Craven, Daniel Councilman; Clerk, John Morgan.
- 1839.—Burgess, John Herbertson; Council, Peter Swearer, John Riley, Adolph Minehart, Charles McFall, Albert G. Bathe, Benedict Kimber, Henry Bulger, James Berry; Clerk, John Morgan.
- 1840.—Burgess, James Truman; Council, Noah Worcester, John Troth, Aaron Branson, James Berry, John W. Porter, Moses Durnell, Joseph T. Rogers, William Hoover, Thomas Craven; Clerk, John Morgan.
- 1841.—Burgess, James Truman; Council, Jonathan Binns, Thomas Gregg, Thomas Faulk, Milton Woodward, Thomas Craven, Noah Worcester, William Hoover, William C. Fishburn, Joseph T. Rogers; Clerk, H. Casson.
- 1842.—Burgess, Thomas Faulk; Council, William C. Fishburn, Thomas Duncan, James Berry, James McDonnold, Leonard Lainhart, Robert Mitchell, Joseph Reynolds, Adolph Minehart, James Goe; Clerk, H. Casson.
- 1843.—Burgess, John Herbertson; Council, C. C. Sherwood, Aaron Branson, Noah Worcester, James C. Auld, N. G. Mason, William Hoover, Calvin Richey, James Berry, Thomas Gregg; Clerk, H. Casson.
- 1844.—Burgess, James C. Auld; Council, John Herbertson, Henry Bulger, Benedict Kimber, James Truman, Milton Woodward, James Goe, Samuel Worcester, Henry Troth, Robert Mitchell; Clerk, Henry Casson.
- 1845.—Burgess, Moses Durnell; Council, James Goe, John Herbertson, Zeph. Carter, James C. Auld, Thomas Craven, Aaron Branson, John W. Porter, William Wharf, Thomas Gregg; Clerk, Henry Casson.
- 1846.—Burgess, Moses Durnell; Council, Thomas Duncan, John Springer, Thomas Faulk, James Truman, George Steinmetz, Robert Wilson, William Wharf, Benedict Kimber, Henry Troth; Clerk, Henry Casson.
- 1847.—Burgess, Samuel B. Page; Council, Thomas Duncan, John Buffington, James Goe, John G. Gregg, Aaron Branson, John Riley, Joseph John, Isaac Bennett, John Lanning; Clerk, R. K. McLean.
- 1848.—Burgess, Samuel B. Page; Council, Thomas Duncan, William H. Bennett, James Goe, James C. Auld, Samuel I. Cox, John Herbertson, John W. Porter, John S. Roberts, James N. Abrams; School Directors, Samuel B. Page, Joseph T. Rogers, W. H. Bennett; Clerk, R. K. McLean.
- 1849.—Burgess, Henry Bulger; Council, John Springer, George Stemmetz, S. J. Cox, Henry Wilson, Alexander Scott, Samuel B. Page, William H. Bennett, James M. Abrams; Clerk, R. K. McLean.
- 1850.—Burgess, Jacob Shepherd; Council, John Springer, William Wolf, William Wharf, C. C. Cromlow, Henry Troth, John Buffington, Henry Wilson, A. G. Minehart; Clerk, William C. Fishburn.
- 1851.—Burgess, John Buffington; Council, S. A. Wood, Henry Cannon, Alfred Offord, S. J. Cox, Thomas Faulk, Jr., John Anderson, Henry Springer, William Woodward, John W. Porter; School Directors, Henry Cannon, Henry Bulger; Clerk, William C. Fishburn.
- 1852.—Burgess, Samuel J. Cox; Council, John Anderson, William H. Bennett, James C. Auld, John S. Roberts, William Hoover, C. T. Hurd, Aaron Branson, James M. Carver, Thomas Faulk, Jr.; School Directors, Robert W. Jones, Benjamin Leonard; Clerk, William C. Fishburn.
- 1853.—Burgess, William Hoover; Council, William L. Faulk, Joshua Murphy, Henry C. Drum, George Stemmetz, John S. Wilgus, James Martin, William H. Bennett, R. D. Marcus, W. H. Crookham; School Directors, James M. Carver, John Herbertson; Clerk, William C. Fishburn.
- 1854.—Burgess, John Buffington; Council, William H. Bennett, James M. Carver, Thomas Duncan, Joshua Murphy, Robert W. Jones, Alexander Moffitt, William Hoover, Henry Cannon, John Anderson; School Directors, M. O. Jones, John S. Wilgus; Clerk, W. C. Fishburn.
- 1855.—Burgess, James A. Cromlow; Council, Alfred Offord, William Worrell, Courtland Durnell, R. D. Marcey, Thomas Duncan, Joshua Murphy, James M. Carver, Alexander Moffitt; School Directors, Elisha Bennett, James C. Auld; Clerk, William C. Fishburn.
- 1856.—Burgess, A. G. Booth; Council, A. B. Gaskell, William L. Faulk, C. M. Goe, A. Offord, T. Duncan, J. M. Carver, R. D. Marcey, W. Worrell; School Directors, B. W. Jones, S. B. Page, G. Stemmetz; Clerk, W. C. Fishburn.
- 1857.—Burgess, A. G. Minehart; Council, Courtland Durnell, William L. Faulk, Joshua F. Murphy, C. T. Hurd, William Worrell, Alfred Offord, W. C. Drum, A. B. Gaskell; Clerk, A. G. Booth.
- 1858.—Burgess, A. G. Minehart; Council, John S. Roberts, W. C. Fishburn, Thomas G. Aubrey, William H. Lanning, James Stewart, John Mason; School Directors, Elisha Bennett, A. G. Minehart; Clerk, A. G. Booth.
- 1859.—Burgess, A. G. Minehart; Council, J. T. Rogers, A. Hopkins, Z. Carter, Thomas Aubrey, W. H. Lanning, James Stewart; School Directors, Thomas Duncan, M. O. Jones, John Herbertson; Clerk, A. G. Booth.
- 1860.—Burgess, James Stewart; Council, J. Murphy, P. Carroll, M. Woodward, R. D. Marcey, J. L. Rogers, John S. Roberts; School Directors, John Mason, Joseph Wells; Clerk, A. G. Booth.
- 1861.—Burgess, James Stewart; Council, Jesse Bulger, M. Morehouse, M. Woodward, Z. Carter, J. T. Rogers, William Woodward; School Directors, John Herbertson, S. B. Page; Clerk, A. G. Booth.

- 1862.—Burgess, John S. Roberts; Council, John Herberston, John Buffington, James Moffit, John Springer, M. Woodward, William Woodward, M. Moorhouse; School Directors, Thomas Duncan, Levi Colvin; Clerk, A. G. Booth.
- 1863.—Burgess, J. S. Roberts; Council, S. B. Page, E. H. Bar, William Leonard, Joshua Murphy, John Herberston, J. K. Bulger, William Woodward; School Directors, William Hoover, John Mason; Clerk, A. G. Booth.
- 1864.—Burgess, W. H. Lanning; Council, A. G. Minehart, E. N. Coon, W. W. Auld, J. Murphy, E. H. Bar, S. B. Page, John Herberston, William Leonard, John Buffington; Clerk, A. G. Booth.
- 1865.—Burgess, J. S. Roberts; Council, S. B. Page, E. H. Bar, William Leonard, A. G. Minehart, Edward Toynbee, E. L. Moorhouse, J. Armstrong; Clerk, A. G. Booth.
- 1866.—Burgess, William Hoover; Council, John Wilson, Thomas Wright, John W. Porter, J. S. Roberts, A. G. Minehart, Thomas Wright, W. W. Auld, E. Toynbee, E. L. Moorhouse, E. N. Coon; Clerk, A. G. Booth.
- 1867.—Burgess, O. C. Cromlow; Council, E. Toynbee, P. S. Wright, E. N. Coon, John Wilson, John Porter, H. B. Cock, J. S. Roberts, E. Moorhouse, Joseph Walls; Clerk, Edward Brawley, Sr.
- 1868.—Burgess, John S. Roberts; Council, John W. Porter, E. N. Coon, E. Toynbee, Thomas I. Wright, Philo Norton, E. L. Moorhouse, Joseph Wells, John Wilson, Henry B. Cock; Clerk, E. Brawley.
- 1869.—Burgess, O. C. Cromlow; Council, Thomas S. Wright, Isaac Mason, Daniel Delaney, E. L. Moorhouse, E. P. Coon, Philo Norton, Edward Toynbee, H. B. Cock, Joseph Wells; School Directors, Jesse H. Bulger, J. B. Mason; Clerk, Henry Delaney.
- 1870.—Burgess, Thomas Shuman; Council, E. Toynbee, H. B. Cock, Daniel Delaney, Isaac Mason, J. W. Porter, Nathan Crawford, Thomas S. Wright, Philo Norton; Clerk, Henry Delaney.
- 1871.—Burgess, O. C. Cromlow; Council, E. L. Moorhouse, John W. Porter, Thomas S. Wright, Isaac Mason, N. Crawford, Daniel Delaney, H. B. Cock; Clerk, Henry Delaney.
- 1872.—Burgess, Eli Leonard; Council, John Allison, Thomas Shuman, Daniel Delaney, O. R. Knight, James Reynolds, E. L. Moorhouse, N. Crawford, John W. Porter, H. B. Cock; School Directors, Eli Leonard, Thomas Shuman; Clerk, A. G. Booth.
- 1873.—Burgess, S. A. Wood; Council, O. R. Knight, D. Delaney, Thomas Shuman, E. L. Moorhouse, James Reynolds, W. L. Faull, H. Leonard, Thomas Brawley; Clerk, S. S. Fishburn.
- 1874.—Burgess, John Buffington; Council, John Allison, H. B. Leonard, D. Delaney, G. B. Mason, J. R. Crawford, C. F. Hurd, W. T. Faull, Thomas Brawley, Thomas Shuman; Clerk, S. S. Fishburn.
- 1875.—Burgess, J. Buffington; Council, C. F. Hurd, G. B. Mason, J. R. Crawford, W. H. Miller, C. T. Brawley, W. L. Faull, Thomas Aubrey, N. Crawford; Clerk, A. G. Booth.
- 1876.—Burgess, John Buffington; Council, H. B. Cock, Thomas Aubrey, G. B. Mason, N. Crawford, W. R. Miller, C. T. Hurd, R. Crawford; Clerk, A. G. Booth.
- 1877.—Burgess, S. S. Fishburn; Council, William Cock, John Allison, W. L. Faull, N. Crawford, T. D. Hoover, H. B. Cock, R. Mitchell, H. H. Hornel, W. H. Miller; Clerk, A. G. Booth.

- 1878.—Burgess, Solomon G. Krepps; Council, T. B. Wilgus, N. T. Terrell, Edward Hurd, H. B. Cock, William Cock, John Allison, Robert Mitchell, J. R. Crawford, James Stewart; Clerk, A. G. Booth.
- 1879.—Burgess, H. B. Leonard; Council, James Martin, James Blair, J. R. Crawford, John Allison, Edward Hurd, N. Terrell, William Cock, John A. Hubbs, R. Mitchell; Clerk, A. G. Booth.
- 1880.—Burgess, S. S. Fishburn; Council, R. Crawford, Eli B. Cock, Edward Hurd, James Blair, James Martin, J. A. Scott, J. A. Hubbs, John Allison, William Cock; Clerk, A. G. Booth.
- 1881.—Burgess, H. B. Leonard; Council, J. A. Hubbs, William Cock, Joseph A. Scott, Eli B. Cock, William Herberston, James Martin, James Blair, Miles Bulger, John Allison.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

- Samuel Jones, Luzerne, appointed for Bridgeport township and borough, Feb. 17, 1817.
- Robert Patterson, Luzerne, appointed for Bridgeport township and borough, Sept. 7, 1819.
- Robert Rogers, Luzerne, appointed for Bridgeport township and borough, Feb. 19, 1822.
- Moses Baird Potter, Luzerne, appointed for Bridgeport township and borough, Dec. 8, 1823.
- Joshua Vernon, Luzerne, appointed for Bridgeport township and borough, April 23, 1828.
- Hugh Gilmore, Luzerne, appointed for Bridgeport township and borough, Nov. 25, 1831.
- Joshua Ham, Luzerne, appointed for Bridgeport township and borough, Dec. 7, 1835.
- George D. Stevenson, Luzerne, appointed for Bridgeport township and borough, Aug. 22, 1836.
- Zephaniah Carter, Luzerne, appointed for Bridgeport township and borough, Jan. 16, 1838.
- Elijah Crawford, Luzerne, appointed for Bridgeport township and borough, Dec. 19, 1838.

Elected.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1840. Albert G. Booth. | 1862. A. G. Booth. |
| James Truman. | John Buffington. |
| 1845. William C. Fishburn. | 1867. A. G. Booth. |
| Albert G. Booth. | Edward Brawley. |
| 1855. John Wilgus. | William Hoover. |
| William C. Fishburn. | Henry Delaney. |
| Albert G. Booth. | 1872. A. G. Booth. |
| 1856. John Buffington. | S. A. Wood. |
| 1859. William C. Fishburn. | 1877. Alfred G. Booth. |
| John C. Riekey. | 1879. James A. Cromlow. |
| 1861. William Hoover. | 1880. Samuel A. Wood. |
| James L. Irwin. | 1881. David M. Hart. |

ASSESSORS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1840. James Fitzsimmons. | 1862. N. G. Booth. |
| 1841. Samuel Johnson. | 1864-66. John Buffington. |
| 1842. William Hoover. | 1867. William G. Banc. |
| 1843-44. James Fitzsimmons. | 1868-69. Joshua Norcross. |
| 1845. John Buffington. | 1870. George W. Springer. |
| 1846. Thomas Duncan. | Joshua Norcross. |
| 1847-48. Thomas Gregg. | 1879. T. D. Hoover. |
| 1849-55. John Buffington. | 1880. Samuel S. Fishburn. |
| 1856-59. Alfred Offard. | 1881. S. S. Fishburn. |
| 1860-62. John Buffington. | |

¹ J. H. Bulger elected Burgess to succeed O. C. Cromlow, deceased.

LIST OF TAXABLES OF BRIDGEPORT IN 1816.

James Allison.
 Snowden Auchoss, Sr.
 John Bentley.
 Bridgeport Manufacturing Company, cotton-factory.
 Robert Booth.
 Robert Barton.
 Jacob Bowman.
 John Bouvier.
 Joshua Burgen.
 Levi Burden.
 William Boyd.
 James Breeding.
 Ezekiel Baldwin.
 John Barry.
 Robert Baldwin.
 Sarah Briscoe.
 Samuel Berry.
 Lydia Berry.
 Goldsmith Chandlee.
 Joseph Crawford.
 David Cattel.
 James Campbell.
 Hannah Crider.
 Enos Coldren.
 Reuben Chalfant.
 Rees Cadwallader.
 William Chappin.
 Jonas Cadwallader.
 James Chalfant.
 George Carruthers.
 John Cock.
 Robert Clark.
 William Cock.
 Evan Chalfant, Sr.
 Caleb Carr.
 George Dilhouse.
 Francis Dobbs.
 Henry G. Dales.
 Van Dunn.
 Peter Drum.
 Robert Dilhouse.
 William Dodge.
 James Dunlap.
 Arthur Donaldson.
 Luke Enslow.
 Benjamin Fell.
 John W. Fell.
 Rebecca Fitzgerald.
 William Ferguson.
 Foundry Company.
 John Penny.
 Daniel French.
 Israel Gregg.
 Cephas Gregg.
 Mary Gosling.
 Thomas Grizzle.
 Daniel Goodwin.
 Pennell Garrett.
 Samuel Gillespie.
 Caleb Hunt.
 William Heifer.
 Samuel Harmon.
 Samuel Hines.
 John Haines.
 Robert Hurrey.
 John Harrison.
 Margaret Harland.
 Stacy Hunt.
 Solomon Hipsley.
 Samuel Jones.
 John Jacobs.
 Isaac Jacobs.
 Humphrey Johnson.
 Christopher Irvin.
 John Krepps.
 Abraham Kimber.
 Solomon G. Krepps.
 Thomas King.
 Timothy Kirk.
 John Knight.
 Richard Ledwith.
 Joseph H. Laning.
 John Miller, Sr.
 John Miller, Jr.
 Jacob Malon.
 Adolph Merchant.
 John Morgan.
 Larkin Macklethesh.
 Ebenezer Major.
 Cooper Marsh's heirs.
 James Meek.
 Joseph Moore.
 Joseph May.
 John Nelan.
 Joseph Nelan.
 Mary Nicholson's heirs.
 Henry Nichols.
 John Newburn.
 George Newburn.
 Joel Oxley.
 Jesse Ong.
 Vincent Owens, Sr.
 Vincent Owens, Jr.
 William Ogle.
 Jesse Pennell.
 Robert Patterson.
 Andrew Porter.
 Thomas Price.
 Alexander Price.
 Mary Pray.
 Eliza Phelps.
 William Perry.
 Joel Painter.
 Samuel Parks.
 John Riley.
 John Reynolds.
 Mary Rogers.
 Asa Richards.
 Israel Randolph.
 Robert Rogers.
 John Rube.
 James Richards.
 Thomas Stokely.
 Philip Shaffner.
 Thomas Stockdale.
 James Springer.
 Nicholas Swearer.
 William Stevenson.

Ebenczer Shiver.
 William Saint.
 James Stephens.
 Nathan Smith.
 Amos Townsend.
 Morris Truman, Sr.
 Joseph Truman.
 Morris Truman, Jr.
 James Truman.
 Jesse Townsend.
 Robert Townsend.
 John Troth.
 Henry Troth.
 Joseph Thurston.
 James Toulinson.

Samuel Tolbert.
 John Tap.
 Persifer Vernon.
 Samuel Jones and William B. Irish.
 John Williams.
 Enoch Watson.
 Thomas Wraith.
 Barnet Williams.
 Daniel Worley.
 Caleb Woodward.
 Robert White.
 Timothy Woods.
 Hercules Young.
 George Yarnall's heirs.

Below is given a list of persons engaged in 1816 in the several occupations indicated, being taken from the assessment-roll of Bridgeport for that year:

Merchants.	Potters.
Caleb Hunt.	John Riley.
Israel Gregg.	Robert Rogers.
Cephas Gregg.	Blacksmiths.
Solomon G. Krepps.	Asa Richards.
Jesse Pennell, also physician and brewer.	Samuel Hines.
Mary Rogers.	Thomas Grizzle.
Jesse Townsend.	Hercules Young.
James Tomlinson.	Hatters.
Daniel Worley.	Robert Booth.
John Krepps, also saw-mill and ferry (just commenced).	Luke Enslow.
Printer.	Samuel Jones.
John Bouvier.	Saddler.
Boat-builders.	James Campbell.
William Chappin.	Carpenter.
John Cock.	William Boyd.
Cotton-factory.	Moulder.
Bridgeport Mfg. Co.	John W. Fell.
Steel-maker and factory.	Brick-maker.
Morris Truman.	Robert White.
Wire-weavers.	Cooper.
Morris Truman, Jr.	John Morgan.
Joseph Truman.	Shoemaker.
James Truman.	Timothy Woods.
Pipe-maker.	Cabinet-maker.
Joshua Burgen.	Israel Randolph.
Inn-keepers.	Seamstress.
John Nelan.	Mary Gorling.
Robert Patterson.	Teachers.
	Joseph H. Laning.
	Arthur Donaldson.
	Saw-mill.
	Jonah Cadwallader.

The following description of Bridgeport in 1821 is found in "The Navigator," a book published in Pittsburgh in that year, containing directions to pilots on the Monongahela and other rivers, with references to the towns and settlements located on their banks:

"Dunlap's Creek.

"Here has been a fish-dam; the chute is near the middle of the river. Immediately above the mouth

of this creek stands Bridgeport, a small village, connected with Brownsville by a chain-bridge over the creek. In it are several mercantile stores, an earthen pottery, tan-yard, a wire-weaver, card-maker, hatters, a boat-yard, and a market-house. It contains fifty-six dwellings. A glass-works, commenced in October, 1811, for the making of green glass."

MARKET-HOUSE.

A public market-house was built in Bridgeport a number of years before the town became a borough. Soon after the incorporation, on the 8th of July, 1814, the Council directed that necessary repairs be made on the market-house. On the 22d of the same month an ordinance was passed declaring "that from and after the first day of the ninth month next a market shall be established and held in the Market-House of this Borough, on the fourth and seventh days of each week, and from daylight until nine o'clock A.M. on each of said days in the first, second, third, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth months, and from daylight until eight o'clock A.M. on each of said days in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth months." The stalls on the north side of the building were ordered rented to butchers, at a yearly rent of five dollars. On the 20th of September, 1814, the Council ordered the erection of an addition to the market-house eight feet in width, and extending the whole length of the building. "Twenty feet of Rack, for the convenience of Market people to hitch their horses," was also ordered to be built.

The old market-house was sold to D. H. Chalfant, July 4, 1829, for ten dollars, twelve and a half cents. On the 20th of October, 1831, there was presented to the Council a petition signed by seventy citizens, praying for the erection of a new market-house. On this petition a committee was appointed (October 22d) to examine and report on a suitable site, also on the proper size and estimated expense of such market-house. This committee reported the public ground as the proper place, and recommended a building sixty-two feet six inches by thirty feet in dimensions. The report was adopted and a building committee appointed, who reported Nov. 24, 1831, that the stonework was contracted for, and March 15, 1832, reported contract for lumber and lath let to Bracken & Rogers. The building was completed and occupied in the fall of 1832. This market-house is still (November, 1881) standing, the main part of the building being used as a town hall and council-room.

PUBLIC WAREHOUSE AND WHARF.

On the 26th of April, 1815, the Borough Council granted to Israel Gregg for the term of ten years a part of the public ground, on which to erect a frame building for a warehouse fifty by twenty-five feet on the ground, and one and a half stories high, to contain a fireplace, a chimney of brick, and a small counting-room, the building to become the property

of the borough at the end of ten years. It did so revert at the end of that time.

In 1826 a committee was appointed by the Council to repair the building and rent it. This was done, and on the 30th of December in that year it was rented to Benedict Kimber at \$20 per annum from April 1, 1827. On the 1st of April, 1829, it was rented for one year to Charles McCollester. In May 1831, it was rented to Joshua Armstrong for one year at \$20, but before the expiration of the time (in February, 1832) it was rented to Randolph Dearth for one year at \$50. Jan. 16, 1837, Thomas Acklin rented the warehouse for two years at \$40 per annum.

In 1844 the warehouse was sold, to be removed to give room for the building of a wharf. The contract for building the wharf was given to Henry Marshall, and it was erected in 1845, at a cost of \$963.54. In August of that year the Council fixed the first rates of wharfage for steamboats, viz.: one dollar per trip, and fifty cents per day when laying over in a navigable stage of the river, and five dollars per month in winter. Keel-boats, twenty-five cents per landing or per day.

The wharf is still public property, under control of the borough.

FERRIES AND BRIDGE OVER THE MONONGAHELA.

The first ferry across the Monongahela River within the boundaries of Bridgeport was established by John Krepps before 1794, as the court records of Fayette County show that in that year a petition was presented for "a road from Krepps' Ferry to the bridge at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek." The ferry landing on the Bridgeport side of the river was at or very near the foot of Spring Street (or Alley), northeast of the residence of Solomon G. Krepps. This ferry remained in operation until some time after the completion of the Monongahela bridge, and towards the last of its existence a ferry-boat propelled by steam was used upon it.

The original owner of this ferry, John Krepps, always lived on the west side of the Monongahela; but his sons, Samuel J. and Solomon G. Krepps, settled on the east side of the river, the latter being a resident of Bridgeport as early as 1813, when he built the brick house which is now the residence of his nephew (his brother Samuel's son), Solomon G. Krepps. He (Solomon G. the elder) was a merchant in Bridgeport in 1816, as is shown by the assessment-roll of that year. He lived in Bridgeport until his death, and was for many years one of the prominent citizens of the place. In 1832 he, with Zephaniah Carter, built the "Friendship Paper-Mill" in Bridgeport, but died soon after, and before the mill was in full and successful operation. He served one term in the State Legislature, and was several times elected Burgess of Bridgeport; also served as a member of the Borough Council. His brother, Samuel J. Krepps, settled in Bridgeport about 1823, where Eli Leonard

now lives, and carried on the saw-mill at the Jonah Cadwallader dam on Dunlap's Creek, also operating the coal-banks on that property. In 1832 he built a residence in Brownsville (the same which is now kept as the "Monongahela House" by the widow of his son, John B. Krepps), and removed to it. In 1834 he built the "Valley Mills" on Dunlap's Creek, in Bridgeport. He, like his brother, Solomon G. Krepps, was a prominent and public-spirited citizen, and identified with the business interests of both boroughs for many years. About 1846 he removed to the old Krepps homestead, west of the Monongahela, and soon afterwards to the Neal Gillespie farm, where he died March 6, 1866. In 1854 he was elected to the Legislature from Washington County.

The other children of the old ferry-owner, John Krepps, were John, who lived and died in West Brownsville; Christian, who went West, and whose subsequent history is unknown; and Helen, who became the wife of Judge Eli Miller, of Mount Vernon, Ohio.

The Gillespie ferry, which was first established to cross the river from Brownsville, was moved up from there in or about 1820, and located near the foot of Bridge Street in Bridgeport. This was kept in operation till after the opening of the Monongahela bridge. On the 22d of February, 1825, application was made to the Council of Bridgeport for the privilege of a ferry landing between the east side of Bank Street and the west side of the public lot for the term of five years, and on the 3d of March the ground was rented for that period at five dollars per year to Moses Durnel, concerning whose occupancy no further information has been obtained.

There was no communication by bridge across the Monongahela River at Bridgeport until the year 1833, all traffic and travel across the stream at this point being accommodated by the ferries up to that time. More than twenty years earlier, however, the project of bridging the river at some point near the mouth of Dunlap's Creek was agitated by some of the most prominent men of the vicinity on both sides of the river. In 1810 an act was passed (approved March 20th in that year) "to authorize the Governor to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over the Monongahela River at or near where the road leading from Brownsville to the town of Washington crosses the same," thus authorizing the location of the bridge at Brownsville or Bridgeport as might be decided on. The act designated and appointed "Neal Gillespie, fr., Parker Campbell and Thomas Acheson, of the county of Washington, Jacob Bowman, Thomas Mason, Charles Shaffner, Samuel Jackson, David Ewing, and Michael Sowers, of the county of Fayette," commissioners to receive subscriptions to the stock of the company to be formed. It was provided and required by the act that the bridge should be so

constructed as not to obstruct navigation (except so far as might be done by the erection of the two abutments and three piers in the river), "or in any manner to obstruct the passage over the usual fording-place, which shall at all times be open as heretofore to persons desirous of passing through the same." The company was of course authorized to collect tolls. The bridge to be commenced in three years, and finished in seven years from the passage of the act, under penalty of forfeiture of rights and franchises. References to the probable early commencement and completion of the bridge are found in the newspapers of that time, but no work was ever actually done on it, nor does it appear that the bridge site was definitely determined on, or the necessary amount of stock subscribed.

On the 16th of March, 1830, the Monongahela Bridge Company was incorporated, with a capital of \$44,000. The incorporators were George Hogg, James L. Bowman, Valentine Giesey, and Robert Clarke, of Fayette County, Daniel Moore, Jesse Kenworthy, Ephraim L. Blaine, John Kingland, and Thomas McKennan, of Washington County. By the terms of the incorporation William Davidson, George Craft, Isaac Meason, and Andrew Oliphant, of Fayette County, and John Park, Jr., William Berry, and John Watson, of Washington County, were appointed commissioners to locate the site of the bridge. These men, taking into consideration the great amount of travel and traffic then coming to the river over the National road, fixed the location at the point where that road strikes the river in Bridgeport, and where the bridge now spans the stream.

Books were opened for subscriptions to the stock in July, 1830, and the requisite amount was soon obtained. The contract for building was awarded to Messrs. Le Baron & De Mond, at \$32,000, with \$5000 additional for the approaches. They commenced work in the fall of 1831, and on the 23d of November received the first payment of \$500 on the contract. Apparently the work was not pushed very vigorously, for the bridge was not completed until 1833, the first tolls being received on the 14th of October in that year.

The bridge is a covered structure of wood, six hundred and thirty feet in length, in three spans, standing on two piers in the river between the abutments. For almost half a century it has stood firm against the ice and the numerous great floods in the Monongahela, the most remarkable of which was, perhaps, that which reached its most dangerous point on the 6th of April, 1852.¹ The bridge has always been a very profitable investment to the stockholders, but more particularly so in the palmy days of the National road, before the railways had diverted its travel and traffic into other channels.

¹ This fact, with many others noted in these pages, was obtained from the diary of that veteran citizen of Bridgeport and Brownsville, Robert Rogers.

The first officers of the company were George Hogg, president; Thomas McKennan, secretary; James L. Bowman, treasurer. Mr. Hogg was succeeded in the presidency by James L. Bowman, whose successor is George E. Hogg. The following-named gentlemen are the present (1881) officers: Managers, George E. Hogg (president), J. W. Jeffries, Capt. Adam Jacobs, Eli J. Bailey, N. B. Bowman, Joseph T. Rogers, George W. Lenhart; Secretary and Treasurer, William Ledwith.

The several bridges built across Dunlap's Creek, connecting Bridgeport and Brownsville, have been noticed in the history of the last-named borough.

STEAMBOAT AND KEEL-BOAT BUILDING.

In the extracts given in preceding pages from the journal of Robert Rogers it is narrated that about the year 1811 Daniel French came from Philadelphia to Bridgeport, "with big schemes of manufacturing, steamboat building, and navigating Western waters," and that some of the most influential and well-to-do citizens of Bridgeport, Brownsville, and the vicinity became so impressed with the apparent feasibility of his projects that they subscribed liberally to the stock of two companies which were formed, one for manufacturing, and the other for the building and running of steamboats.

The latter company commenced operations without much delay, building two steamboats, the "Enterprise" and the "Dispatch." The former was built under the superintendence of Israel Gregg, Henry M. Shreve,¹ and Daniel French, on the bank of the river, above Dunlap's Creek, the ground on which Gregg built in the next year the warehouse which afterwards came into possession of the borough. The "Dispatch" was built on the spot where the "Monument Mills" of Mason, Rogers & Co. now stand. The engines of both the "Enterprise" and "Dispatch" were built by Daniel French. The career of the former boat is thus mentioned in the journal of Mr. Rogers:

"In 1814 the largest of the two boats (the 'Enterprise') was sent to New Orleans, with Henry M. Shreve as captain. She arrived there when Gen. Jackson's army was there, and was pressed into government service to carry troops and stores, and continued to do so till the close of the war. Then Shreve started with her for Pittsburgh with considerable money, but on the way up the boat was robbed (as he said) of all her money. She finally arrived at Pittsburgh, and the company got possession of her again. Then they employed Israel Gregg as captain. He ran her for a time, but made no money, though freight and passage was high. The company then chartered her to James Tomlinson, who put his son-

in-law, Daniel Worley, on her as captain, but he made no money, and let the boat sink (a short distance below the Falls of the Ohio), so the company lost both the money and charter." The "Enterprise," of Bridgeport, was the first steamer that ever made the trip from Pittsburgh to New Orleans and return.

The company's other boat, the "Dispatch," is described by Mr. Rogers (who was employed on board of her in her first trip down the river) as follows: "Our engine was on the low-pressure principle, condensing the steam, and the fires were made inside the boilers. We had two boilers, laid on the bottom of the boat. She was open hull, and was eighty feet keel and eleven feet beam. The water-wheel was only eight feet in diameter, and worked inside the boat, the rudders being aft of it. . . . I was second engineer, with Israel Gregg as captain." The boat started on her trip in December, 1815. Part of the load was taken on at Bridgeport, and this having been done, it was announced that she would take her departure the next morning; but no watchman was kept on board, and during the night the river fell, so that her bow grounded at the bank, and her stern sunk and filled with water, so that several days more elapsed before she could be raised and made ready again. This was finally accomplished, and she proceeded down the river without further accident to Pittsburgh, where she remained a few days, and then went on down the Ohio.

At the mouth of Big Beaver the river was filled with floating ice, and a furious gale sprung up, which obliged Capt. Gregg to tie up to the shore, with the intention of remaining only till the next morning, but as the river fell rapidly during the night, he was compelled to stay there for about two weeks. At the end of that time the ice disappeared, the weather became good, and the "Dispatch" proceeded down the river, but "struck on the bar at Wheeling, on the island side, and having no niggers on board" [says Mr. Rogers] "we were compelled to jump into the river, full of floating ice as it was, and pay her off with rails." From there no accident occurred until the boat reached Walker's bar, below Cincinnati, and there she stuck fast and remained for two weeks before the river rose sufficiently to float her off. Mr. Rogers proceeds: "At Louisville Capt. Gregg left the boat, leaving the engineer in command. I then became first engineer, and had to clerk, as well as act as steward, there being none on board." Passing from the Ohio into the Mississippi, the boat's company frequently saw Indians, who came down to the river-bank and sold them venison. For fear of these savages they dared not run by night, but laid up, and employed the hours of darkness in cutting wood for the next day's fuel, as there was then no wood for sale along the river.

Thus the entire winter was passed on the river, and early in the spring of 1816 the "Dispatch" arrived at New Orleans. There she was boarded by Edward

¹ A son of Col. Israel Shreve, who commanded a regiment of New Jersey troops in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution, and who, after the close of the war, emigrated from that State to Fayette County, Pa., locating in what is now the township of Perry, on lands purchased by him from Gen. Washington.

Livingston, United States marshal of that district, who notified the engineer in charge that he (Livingston) and Robert Fulton had the exclusive right to navigate the waters of Louisiana with steamboats, and they would not permit that right to be infringed. But the master of the "Dispatch" pleaded ignorance of that fact, and promised to leave Louisiana and not return, upon which he was permitted to depart with the boat without prosecution.

But it would appear that they did not live up to the agreement, for the journal says they "then took in freight and passengers, and started for Alexandria, at the rapids of the Red River," whence after discharging they started on the return trip to Pittsburgh. The boat was small and weak, and so made slow progress against the current of the Mississippi, though some advantage was gained by her light draft of water, on which account she "could run close in shore and around the willow banks." Arriving at the Falls of the Ohio the water was found to be low, so that the boat was hauled by a slow and laborious process up the rapids close into the Kentucky shore.

"It was late in the summer," says the journal, "when we arrived at Pittsburgh, and our trip being so long in making that we did not save any money. I acted as clerk and first engineer on the trip from Louisville to New Orleans and back to Pittsburgh. On the whole route from New Orleans to Pittsburgh we were not passed by a steamboat, nor did we meet a boat on the Ohio. There were then in existence the following boats, 'New Orleans,' 'Ætna,' 'Vesuvius,' and 'Buffalo,' on the Mississippi River. I do not remember seeing any on the Ohio." And in writing of a trip which he made two years later (1818) down the Monongahela and Ohio on a flat-boat, Mr. Rogers says, "I saw no steamboat from the time I left Brownsville till I reached Louisville."

In 1825, Robert Rogers, Cephas Gregg, Abram Kimber, and others built the steamboat "Reindeer." She was built in John Cock's boat-yard, a short distance above where Mason Rogers & Co.'s flouring-mill now stands, and was launched on Christmas-day in the year mentioned. Upon her completion she was placed under command of Capt. Abram Kimber, and ran for some years on the Ohio, between Pittsburgh and Louisville, Ky.

About 1826, Abel Coffin and Michael Miller commenced the building of keel-boats in Bridgeport on an extended scale, and an almost incredible number of them were turned out by these builders. John Cock also built large numbers of them, and he as well as Coffin and Miller built some steamboats. In 1827, Mr. Cock built for James May, of Pittsburgh, the two Ohio River steamers, "Erie" and "Shamrock." Coffin and Miller built the "Reindeer" (second of that name), the "Mountaineer," the "Champion" (Capt. Thomas Sloan), and many others.

John S. Pringle (now living in West Brownsville

at the age of about seventy-five years, and who has been the builder of more boats than any other person on the Monongahela River) came to this place from the eastern part of the State in 1826. The first boat on which he worked here was the "Highlander," built by Robert Rogers, on a spot opposite the saw-mill on Water Street. John Herbertson also worked on the same vessel. In the early part of 1828, John S. Pringle built for Robert Rogers and Samuel Clarke a flat-bottomed boat called the "Visitor," which ran the following summer from Pittsburgh to Louisville, and made a remarkable success, earning two thousand dollars more than her entire cost during that one season, and was then sold at two thousand dollars advance on her cost. The success of this boat caused the building of others of similar construction by Mr. Pringle. He established a boat-yard where Mrs. William Cock now lives. There he built a great number of steamers and other river craft, continuing in the business at that place till 1843, when he purchased from Ephraim Blaine the site of his present yard in West Brownsville. It is stated that Mr. Pringle has built at his yards on both sides of the river more than five hundred steamboats, besides a great number of barges and other small craft. He has not unfrequently had three or four steamer hulls on the stocks at one and the same time. The largest boat ever built by him was the "Illinois," three hundred and eight feet long and seventy-two feet beam, which was floated down the river on high water to Pittsburgh to receive her engines. Mr. Pringle built the first tow-boat on the river, the "Coal Hill," and afterwards built twenty-five more of the same model and construction.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE OLD "BRIDGEPORT STEEL-WORKS."

In or about the year 1810 Morris Truman with his three sons,—Morris, Jr., Joseph, and James,—all Quakers, came from Philadelphia to Bridgeport, where they erected and put in operation works for the manufacture of steel, where James Aubrey now lives. They afterwards built also a machine and engine-shop where is now the brick house of Mr. Dougherty. The precise date of the starting of the steel-works is not known, but that they were in operation in the early part of 1811 is shown by a communication found in the "Pittsburgh Magazine Almanac" of that year, and of which the following is a copy:

"CROSS CREEK, July 1, 1811.

"MESSRS. PRINTERS:

"I have been accustomed to making various kinds of edge tools for forty years, and have no hesitation in pronouncing the steel made by Morris Truman & Co. equal to any imported or made elsewhere.

"J. MARSHALL."

In the same Almanac for the year 1813 it is mentioned that "the steel manufactory of Morris Tru-

man, which was started about eighteen months since, is doing well, and is capable of furnishing seventy tons of good steel annually." The steel-works were abandoned about the year 1825. From their machine-shop the Messrs. Truman turned out the engines of the "Reindeer," the "Mountaineer," and other steamers, and did an extensive business in that line. They were men of education and of great mechanical ability. Morris (Jr.) and Joseph Truman were bachelors, James was a justice of the peace for some years, and all of the three brothers were at times members of the Borough Council. They died in Bridgeport, where many years of their lives were spent.

THE BRIDGEPORT GLASS-WORKS.

The old glass-works in Bridgeport were built and put in operation in 1811¹ by a joint-stock company, composed of John Troth, Henry Minehart, Isaac Van Hook, and their associates. The works embraced a main building about fifty-five feet square, and several smaller buildings near it, all located on the lots afterwards occupied by the distillery of John Hopkins, and still later owned by Edward Toynebee.

The company and their successors continued the manufacture of glass with varying success till about 1840. The works were rented for some years by Benedict Kimber, who was very successful, accumulating a small fortune, which, however, he afterwards lost in the building of boats. After his failure he again ran the glass-works, but was not as successful as before, and finally the works ceased to be used for their original purpose. On the 4th of May, 1847, Samuel B. Page transferred to the borough "the four lots formerly held by the Bridgeport Glass-Works," for which he was released from all borough taxes for the period of ten years.

THE BRIDGEPORT MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S COTTON-FACTORY.

The formation of this company and the erection of its cotton-factory in Bridgeport nearly seventy years ago was promoted by the representations of Daniel French, who came here from Philadelphia about the year 1811, and advocated his industrial schemes with so much enthusiasm that the people were induced to subscribe liberally to enterprises for manufacturing and steamboating, as has been narrated on preceding pages in an extract from the journal of Robert Rogers.

The date of the commencement of work in the erection of the cotton-factory has not been ascertained, but that it was before 1814 is shown by the following extract from the "Pittsburgh Magazine Almanac" for that year, referring to Bridgeport, viz.: ". . . There is also a large cotton-manufactory building, in which

they intend to use steam-power;" and also from an advertisement by the company's manager, dated "Bridgeport, August 15, 1814," and found in a newspaper of that time. It announces to the public that "the factory is nearly ready to go into operation, which will be drove by steam, where we intend keeping a constant supply of cotton yarn of various descriptions, which we will sell at the most reduced prices. And, in addition to the above, we have two new wool-carding machines with first-rate cards, and having engaged an experienced carder, we hope, from our determined intentions to do our work with neatness and dispatch, and at the usual prices, to merit a share of the public patronage. (Signed) Enos Grove, Manager of the Company."

The factory building was of stone, about fifty by one hundred feet in ground dimensions, and four stories high. It was completed at about the time above indicated, but for some reason which does not appear the company was not incorporated until 1816.

An act of the Legislature, approved February 8th in that year, incorporates "The Bridgeport Manufacturing Company, . . . for the purpose of manufacturing cotton and woolen goods, and who have erected an establishment for that purpose in the Borough of Bridgeport, in Fayette County;" the capital stock not to exceed \$200,000, in shares of \$500 each. The corporators were John Krepps, James Tomlinson, Elisha D. Hunt, William Griffith, John McClure Hezlip, Morris Truman, and Enos Grave.

The factory had been started with great expectations some time prior to the incorporation of the company. "And when they were ready," says Mr. Rogers' diary, "no one being experienced in running factory or steamboats, neither enterprise made any money, but ran in debt, and the factory was sold by the sheriff." After being operated for a time by Mr. Grave for the company, it was run successively by James Meek, of Greene County, James Hutchinson, Robert Burke, and others. After years of unprofitable attempts to run it for the purpose for which it was built it was abandoned as a cotton-factory, and then, after some years of disuse, it was occupied as a carriage-factory. Finally it was destroyed by fire, and so ended the cotton-factory enterprise of Bridgeport.

FRIENDSHIP PAPER-MILL.

A paper-mill, named as above by its proprietors, Zephaniah Carter and Solomon G. Krepps, was built by them on Water Street, Bridgeport, and put in operation in 1832. Before the business had become firmly established Krepps died, and his interest in the mill was sold to Robert Clarke, whose advertisement, announcing the purchase, and the continuance of the business under the new proprietorship, also expressing his regret that an enterprise which gave such good promise of success should have been checked so soon after its commencement by the death of Mr.

¹ The date is fixed by the following mention of the concern, found in the "Pittsburgh Magazine Almanac" for 1813, viz.: "The Bridgeport Glass Company got in motion in October, 1811, a glass-works for the making of all sorts of green glass," etc.

Krepps, is found in the *Washington Examiner*, dated November, 1833. The paper-mill continued in operation for a number of years, but finally the business was abandoned, and the building sold, in 1857, to Mason Rogers & Co., who converted it into a flouring-mill, which is still operated by them.

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE-SHOPS.

The first machine-shop of Bridgeport was that of Daniel French, who (as has been already mentioned in an extract given from the journal of Robert Rogers) came from Philadelphia to the mouth of Dunlap's Creek about the year 1811. He was a man full of mechanical ideas, and a practical machinist. Mr. James L. Bowman, in an article written for and published in the *American Pioneer* in 1843, said, "The facility of obtaining iron and the abundance of bituminous coal for working it caused the establishment of various manufactories in this section. Among them we may name that of a steam-engine shop, under the direction of Daniel French, in Bridgeport, from which emanated an engine which was put on board the hull of the steamer 'Enterprise' in 1814." The engine of the "Dispatch," twin-boat with the "Enterprise," was built in the same shop. Mr. French was the inventor of the oscillating cylinder for engines. He left Bridgeport about 1820, and went to Jeffersonville, Ind., where his sons became extensive boat-builders, and where he was still living in 1872.

Between 1825 and 1830, John Krepps, and others associated with him, started a foundry where now is the residence of Thomas Cock. While run by them the foundry was under charge of William Cock as foreman. Afterwards he ran it on his own account; then it was rented by him to Culbertson & Rowe, who carried it on for two or three years, and in 1835 it was rented by John Snowdon, who had taken the contract to furnish the castings for the iron bridge then about to be built across Dunlap's Creek. The metal was furnished by the government, and the castings were made in the old foundry by the contractor, Snowdon. This was the last casting done at these works.

The present foundry and machine-shop business of Herbertson & Co. was started in 1838 by John Herbertson and Thomas Faull, the former having been the superintendent of Snowdon's foundry when the castings were made for the Dunlap's Creek bridge. The mason-work of the Faull & Herbertson foundry was done by Thomas Butcher. In 1842 the partnership between Herbertson and Faull was dissolved, the former continuing the business. The establishment was at first but a small one, but extensions and improvements have been made from time to time, and the manufacture of machinery has been added to the original foundry business, until the works have been brought to their present capacity. A specialty is now made in the manufacture of marine and sta-

tionary engines. The present firm of Herbertson & Co. is composed of John Herbertson, G. S. Herbertson, W. H. Herbertson (the latter two sons of John Herbertson), W. H. Ammon, and A. C. Cock.

Faull's foundry, located between Water Street and the river, and above the Monument Mills, was started by Thomas Faull soon after he retired from the partnership with John Herbertson. His son now carries on the business.

THE MONUMENT MILLS.

These mills are situated on Water Street, Bridgeport, on the eastern bank of the Monongahela River. The building was erected in the year 1832 by Zephaniah Carter and Solomon G. Krepps, and by them and others operated as a paper-mill for a number of years. In 1857 it was purchased by Mason Rogers & Co., and converted into a merchant flouring- and grist-mill, and it is still running on that work. The motive-power of the mill is a forty horse-power steam-engine, which drives three run of stones. The mill has a capacity of about forty barrels of flour per day.

PROSPECT MILLS.

These flouring-mills, owned and operated by W. H. Miller, are located on Dunlap's Creek, about three-fourths of a mile above and outside of the borough limits, yet they properly belong with the manufacturing industries of Bridgeport. The Prospect Mills are on or very near the site of the ancient grist-mill built by Rees Cadwallader before the commencement of the present century. After Cadwallader, the property passed to other hands, and was at one time owned by Rogers & Truman, by whom it was sold to William Miller. The old dam, originally built by Cadwallader, was used for the later mills until within a few years, when a new one was built by Mr. Miller, father of the present proprietor of the mills.

VALLEY MILLS.

The flouring- and grist-mills known by the above name are located on Dunlap's Creek, a short distance below and within the borough line, and were built in 1834 by Samuel G. Krepps, who operated them for many years. Subsequently the property passed through several hands, and in 1867 was purchased by Eli Leonard, who ran the mills for about ten years. They are now owned and operated by Snyder & Crispin.

SAW-MILLS.

The saw-mill of Harvey Leonard is on Dunlap's Creek, at the point where the borough line strikes that stream, a short distance above the Valley Mills, and at or very near the spot where Jonah Cadwallader's saw-mill stood in 1814 (the descriptions of the lines of the boroughs of Bridgeport and Brownsville, erected in that year, making "Jonah Cadwallader's mill-dam" a point of departure from Dunlap's Creek). The water which is used to propel both Leonard's

saw-mill and Valley Mills, below it, is still taken from the creek at the place where Cadwallader erected his mill-dam seventy years ago.

The saw-mill and planing-mill of Gibbons, Wood & Crumlow, situated on Water Street and Cherry Alley, is one (and by no means the least important) of the industrial establishments of Bridgeport.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN BRIDGEPORT.¹

Dr. Jesse Pennel was born of Quaker parents in Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1772. He received a liberal education, afterwards studying medicine and attending lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. A certificate, of which the following is a correct copy, is still possessed by his daughter, Miss Susan Pennel, of Pittsburgh:

"This is to certify that Jesse Pennel hath attended a course of my lectures on the Institutes of Medicine, and on Clinical Cases, with diligence and punctuality.

"BENJ^N. RUSH, M.D.,

"Professor of the above branches of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania,

"PHILADELPHIA, 24th February, 1792."

Dr. Pennel was married to Miss Hannah Grubb, of Winchester, Va., at which place the two resided for one year, when they moved to Bridgeport in 1795, where he practiced his profession the remainder of his life. On the 5th of February, 1819, Dr. Pennel died of typhus fever, which at the time was epidemic in the county. He was a consistent member of the Society of Friends up to the time of his death, as was also his wife. Miss Susan Pennel, his daughter, and Mrs. John A. Murphy, a granddaughter, both residents of Pittsburgh, Pa., are his only surviving descendants.

Dr. Henry William Stoy was born in Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 7, 1784. He was the son of Dr. Henry Wilhelm Stoy, a native of Germany, who emigrated thence to Lebanon County, Pa., some years previous to the birth of his son. There he practiced medicine and officiated as minister of the gospel for a considerable time. Dr. Stoy was educated in Lancaster, Pa., and studied medicine with Prof. Baker, of Lancaster. He came to Bridgeport in 1817, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, remaining until 1822, at which time he went to Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., but in 1832 returned to Bridgeport, where he continued to follow his profession until 1852, when he removed to Shinston, Harrison Co., Va., and died there Feb. 2, 1858. He continued in active practice up to within three months of his death. Dr. Stoy was twice married,—in 1814 to Katharine E. Cook, who died in 1824, leaving five children; in 1826 he was married to Eleanor M. Watt, who died in 1852, leaving also five children. While in Bridgeport he enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the community, and maintained an extensive prac-

tice. In politics he was an ardent and enthusiastic Democrat; he was also an active member of the order of Freemasons for fifty years preceding his death. His surviving descendants are Capt. William H. Stoy, the well-known professor of music; Mrs. Dorothy A. Kimber, of Oil City, Pa., and Mrs. Charlotte Reese, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Thomas G. Lamb was born in Connellsville, Fayette Co., Pa., in 1796; studied medicine with Dr. Moore, of Connellsville, and in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. He came to Bridgeport and engaged in the practice of his profession in 1820, continuing in active business until 1836, in which year his death occurred. He was married Jan. 27, 1822, to Sarah W., daughter of Dr. Jesse Pennel. He was a man of active habits and dignified presence. In religion he was a Quaker, having a birthright in the Society of Friends.

Dr. Caleb Bracken was born in 1804 in Washington County, Pa., about three miles up the Monongahela River from Bridgeport. In 1826 he came to Bridgeport and engaged in the practice of medicine, remaining until 1836, when he removed to Belmont County, Ohio, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and died in 1877. Dr. Bracken was a consistent member of the Society of Friends, being a preacher in that religious denomination. While practicing medicine in Bridgeport he was also the proprietor of a drug-store, and at the same time followed the business of brewing beer on the premises now owned by James Miller, Esq. The doctor was evidently a gentleman of considerable versatility of character.

Dr. Abraham Stanley was born in the neighborhood called Cedar Creek, Hanover Co., Va., Aug. 30, 1804. In early life he taught school in Ohio, then the far Northwest. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. Pettit, of Columbiana County, Ohio, and spent one winter at the Cincinnati Medical College. He came to Bridgeport in 1836, purchased the drug-store of Dr. Bracken, and at the same time began the practice of his profession. The drug business proving unremunerative was soon abandoned, and the remainder of his business life was devoted steadily to his professional duties. Soon after his arrival in Bridgeport he was married to Lydia, daughter of Eli Haines. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, occupying an important position in the councils of that body; he was also, like most of the Quakers of the North, a strong Abolitionist, taking an active and heartfelt interest in all that pertained to the abolition of negro slavery in the United States. He was a number of times importuned by his friends and influential persons in the community to permit his name to be used as a candidate for Congress on the Anti-Slavery ticket, but always peremptorily declined. He was appointed by the State authorities a manager of the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania, which position he held with credit for several years. In private life he was kind and urbane,

¹ By W. S. Duncan, M.D.

charitable to the extent of his means, and universally respected wherever known. While returning from Harrisburg, where he had been on business connected with the House of Refuge, he met with a railroad accident, from the effects of which he died in the summer of 1856, leaving no children. He was a member of the Fayette County Medical Society.

Mathew Oliver Jones, M.D., was born of Quaker parents in Southampton County, Va., on the 1st day of May, 1822. In early childhood he emigrated with his parents to the State of Ohio, and studied medicine in the office of Dr. Flanner, in Mount Pleasant, Jefferson Co., Ohio, attending one term of medical lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania during the winter of 1841-42. In December, 1843, he came to Bridgeport, forming a partnership with Dr. A. Stanley in the practice of medicine. In the autumn of 1849 he returned to the University of Pennsylvania, where the degree of M.D. was conferred upon him in March, 1850. He remained in Bridgeport, devoting his entire attention to the study and practice of his profession, until the spring of 1861, when he removed to the city of Pittsburgh, where he now resides, enjoying a large practice and an honorable position in his profession. On the 29th of April, 1851, he was married to Margaret C., daughter of Capt. Elisha Bennett, of Bridgeport, by whom he had two children, a son and a daughter. The son, Dr. W. W. Jones, is now engaged in the practice of medicine in Allegheny City, Pa. The daughter remains with her father. In 1844, Dr. Jones assisted in organizing the first medical society in Fayette County, which, however, was short-lived. He is the author of a paper on the causes and treatment of vomiting during pregnancy, which not only attracted much attention among the profession in this country, but was extensively published in the medical journals of England and other European countries. He is a member of the Allegheny County Medical Society, also of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the American Medical Association. In politics he was an old-time Abolitionist, and is now a Republican. His religion is that of the Society of Friends.

Dr. James B. Grooms was born July 22, 1827, at Carmichael's, Greene Co., Pa. He was educated at Greene Academy, in Carmichael's; studied medicine in the office of Dr. John Whitsett, at Washington, Pa., attending the lectures in Cleveland Medical College in the winter of 1852-53. He began the practice of medicine in his native town in 1853, continuing there until the latter part of 1862, when he entered the army as a member of the Ringgold Battalion, which was afterward a part of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry. He served in the army three years, part of the time as assistant surgeon, and located in Bridgeport in 1866, where he has since remained, engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Grooms is the inventor of the first

repeating rifle that was ever successfully operated in the United States, and for which he obtained a patent in 1855. The rifle was tested satisfactorily, in the presence of officers of the army and navy, the same year, in Washington City. Owing to unexpected business arrangements the invention was for some time neglected, the manufacture of the rifle being postponed until others, profiting by the doctor's invention, brought the improvements they had made thereon before the public and the government, after which no further attention was given to the original invention. In 1858 he also took out letters patent for a rotary steam-engine. The principle involved in this invention has since come into extensive use in the manufacture of steam fire-engines and steam-pumps. The doctor, although the first to apply successfully the valuable principles involved, has, like many other inventors, failed to reap any pecuniary benefit from his labors. He is a member of the Fayette County Medical Society; also of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William Stevens Duncan, M.D., son of Thomas Duncan, and grandson of Dr. Benjamin Stevens, one of the earliest medical practitioners of the county, was born in Bridgeport, May 24, 1834, and educated at Mount Union College, Stark Co., Ohio. He began his medical studies in 1855, in the office of Dr. M. O. Jones, then of Bridgeport; matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, and received the degree of M.D. from that institution in March, 1858. The same year he formed with his preceptor a partnership in the practice of medicine, which was terminated in about two years and a half by the removal of Dr. Jones to the city of Pittsburgh. He has been actively engaged in professional pursuits up to the present time, still occupying the same office in which his first prescription was written. He served as a volunteer surgeon at Gettysburg, and was captured by the Confederates, but managed to escape. In 1869 he was instrumental in securing the reorganization of the County Medical Society, which had not held a meeting for twenty-five years, being elected its president. In 1871 he went to San Francisco, Cal., to attend a meeting of the American Medical Association. Besides various articles on miscellaneous subjects, published in newspapers and magazines, he is the author of the following scientific papers, viz.: "Malformations of the Genito-Urinary Organs," "Belladonna as an Antidote for Opium-Poisoning," "Medical Delusions," "Reports of Cases to State Medical Society," 1870-72, "Iliac Aneurism Cured by Electrolysis," 1875, "The Physiology of Death," and various reports published in the "Transactions of the State Medical Society." He is a member of the Fayette County Medical Society, the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the American Medical Association, the Rocky Mountain Medical Association, and an honorary member of the California State Medical Society.

James R. Nelan, M.D., was born in Luzerne township, Fayette Co., on the 10th of September, 1851; educated at Waynesburg College, Greene Co., Pa.; studied medicine under the tutorage of Dr. Duncan, of Bridgeport, and received the degree of M.D. in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1877, the subject of his graduating thesis being "Nervous Influence." In the same year he began the practice of his profession in Bridgeport. He is a member of the Fayette County Medical Society and the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; has served several years faithfully as a director of the public schools, and is an active Democratic politician.

Dr. Charles Hubbs was born in New Jersey in 1767, pursued his medical studies under the direction of Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, and practiced his profession in Germantown, Pa., and Baltimore, Md., until 1816, when he removed to Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland Co., Pa.; came to Bridgeport in 1820, remained one year, returned to Mount Pleasant, and died there in 1847.

Dr. William G. Hubbs (of the so-called Physio-Medical School), son of Dr. Charles Hubbs, was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 21, 1811; studied medicine under the direction of his father and brother, Dr. N. G. Hubbs. He began the practice of medicine in Cookstown (now Fayette City), Pa., in 1830, remaining there until 1861, when he removed to Greenfield, Pa., and from there in June, 1867, to Bridgeport, where he continued to practice his profession until within a few weeks of his death from typhoid fever, April 6, 1881.

John Allen Hubbs, M.D., son of Dr. W. G. Hubbs, was born in Fayette City, Pa., Feb. 13, 1840. He studied medicine under his father and Dr. J. R. Nickel; attended lectures in the Physio-Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1855-56, and the winter of 1856-57; practiced in partnership with his father at Fayette City until he attended another course of lectures in the Physio-Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which institution he received the degree of M.D. in February, 1860, when only twenty years of age. He practiced his profession in Fairview, Greene Co., Pa., until 1867, when he came to Bridgeport, where he has since been engaged in practice, also in the drug business. He takes an active interest in the affairs of the town, and has served several years as a member of the Borough Council.

PUBLIC-HOUSES.

The earliest tavern stand in Bridgeport was the old red house that stood on the corner of Water and Bridge Streets. In that house Isaac Kimber opened a tavern in the year 1814. After Kimber, its landlords were Robert Patterson and others. Another early tavern was opened by John Nelan about 1818, at the place where now is the residence of Burnet Mason. Little beyond these facts has been learned

in regard to these old taverns. Bridgeport has never had many public-houses, the greater part of the business of the vicinity in that line in the palmy days of the National road and of Western emigration being done on the other side of the creek in Brownsville. The principal hotel of Bridgeport at the present time is the "Bar House," kept by Matthew Story on the site where Kimber opened the first tavern of the place in 1814.

FIRE APPARATUS.

On the 29th of November, 1842, the Council of Bridgeport, in accordance "with the will of the people, expressed at a town-meeting called for the purpose," subscribed one hundred dollars for the purchase of a fire-engine for the use of the borough. Afterwards the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars was subscribed by citizens, when, as one hundred dollars more was necessary, that additional amount was subscribed by the Council. An engine was then built for the borough by Faull & Herbertson, and a company was raised and organized to take charge of and work it. The subsequent history of Bridgeport with regard to the extinguishment of fires has been the same as that of Brownsville. Fire companies have been raised from time to time, and have as often gone down and disbanded, and at the present time Bridgeport, like Brownsville, is without a fire department or any effective means of preventing serious disaster to the borough from the ravages of fire.

NATIONAL DEPOSIT BANK OF BROWNSVILLE.

This institution (located in Bridgeport notwithstanding its name and style) was organized in 1872 as a State bank, named the Deposit and Discount Bank of Brownsville, with Dr. W. Cotton as president, and O. K. Taylor, cashier. The bank commenced business in the building at present occupied by it on the 1st of April in the year named. In 1873 it sustained severe losses, from which it recovered only after several years of successful business. In April, 1880, it was reorganized under the national banking system, with its present name and a capital of \$50,000. It is now in a prosperous condition and has the confidence of the community. The present (1881) officers of the institution are: Directors, Dr. W. Cotton (president), Joseph S. Elliott (vice-president), William H. Miller, Samuel Thompson, Joseph Farquar, O. K. Taylor (cashier), E. H. Bar, Dr. S. S. Rogers, Jeremiah Baird.

SCHOOLS.

For some years after small schools had begun to be taught at irregular intervals in Brownsville, Bridgeport had none, and consequently during that period such of the scholars of the last-named place as attended school at all were compelled to cross Dunlap's Creek to do so. The first schools of Bridgeport were opened under the auspices of the Friends who lived there, and the earliest teacher of whom any knowledge can be gained at the present day was Joseph

Oxley, a Quaker, and a man of no little fame as a mathematician, who taught in a building that stood near the site of the grist-mill of Mason Rogers & Co. Another very early teacher was Eli Haynes.

Joshua Gibbons, now living in Bridgeport, but retired from active life, has been a resident of the county for seventy years, of which fully sixty years have been spent by him in educational employment, teaching every year except when serving as county superintendent of schools, which office he filled for four terms of three years each, commencing as the first superintendent of the county, under the school law of 1850. Two of his sons, James W. and Henry, are also successful teachers. Another son, Rev. H. O. Gibbons, is pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, and a daughter married the Rev. Robert Fulton, of Baltimore, Md. This digression is thought to be excusable in making honorable mention of a man who has labored as long and faithfully in the cause of education as has the veteran teacher and school officer, Joshua Gibbons, of Bridgeport.

Not only were the Quakers of Bridgeport the first to open a school in the town, but the fact is also to be recorded that the first building erected here especially as a school-house was built by members of the Society of Friends, on their grounds on Prospect Street. One of the teachers in this old stone house was Eli Haynes, above mentioned.

The earliest reference to a school-house found in the borough records of Bridgeport is under date of Jan. 1, 1815, being a mention of the amount to be paid "to Israel Gregg for the expense of purchasing a lot and building a school-house on Second Street, and to procure a Deed and have it executed on behalf of the Corporation." The school-house here referred to was on the 29th of May, 1823, rented by the Council to John Stump for the term of three months, to be used for teaching a "subscription school," and on the 8th of September in the same year the borough school-house (without doubt the same building referred to above) was rented to Charles Van Hook for the term of six months.

March 25, 1824, the school-room was rented to James Reynolds for three months; but on the 21st of April following he declined using it, and resigned the privilege which had been granted to him. Three days later, Joel Oxley "requested the privilege of the use of the School-House as a school-room for two years from the first day of May next," and on this application "the Burgess was directed to lease the same to Joel Oxley for the above term, reserving the customary privileges of the Council, and to the Methodists as a Meeting-House."

Oct. 8, 1828, "Major King and James Reynolds applied for the use of School-House," and the privilege was granted to Reynolds.

Under the public school law of 1834, the courts of the several counties in the State appointed school directors for each township district. At the January

term of Fayette County Court, in 1835, Caleb Bracken and Joshua Wood were appointed as such officers for Bridgeport. On the 15th of June following the Borough Council took action, ordering a tax of twenty-five cents on the \$100, to be levied for the use of common schools, in addition to the tax levied by the county commissioners for that purpose. Aug. 13, 1835, the township of Bridgeport complied with the requirements of the law, and so notified the county treasurer. The amount of money received from the State in that year for school purposes in Bridgeport was \$39.78; received from the county of Fayette, \$79.56.

On the 6th of May, 1837, the Council took into consideration the question "of erecting a building on the west end of the Market-House, to answer the double purpose of a Town Hall and School-House for the Borough," and a committee was appointed to act with the school directors in the matter, the Council agreeing to pay \$200 towards the erection of the building. The committee contracted (June 6, 1837) with Joel Armstrong to build the hall and school-house, and on the 23d of April, 1838, the Council transferred the school-house and lot to the school directors.

In this old building the schools of the borough were taught until they were transferred to the present Union school-house, which was built in 1852-53, on a lot which was purchased for \$400, located on Prospect Street, and being part of the grounds occupied by the old Friends' meeting-house. The cost of the Union school-house was \$2948.90, and of the furniture and fixtures, \$1150.85; making, with the cost of the lot, a total of \$4499.75. From November, 1854, the old stone school-house was used for the schooling of colored pupils until 1875, when it was demolished and a new brick school-house erected on its site.

The schools of the borough are now under charge of Thomas S. Wood, principal, who is assisted by seven teachers. The whole number of scholars is two hundred and seventy-six. Total receipts for the year for school purposes, \$2965.67; expenditures, \$2631.77. Valuation of school property, \$10,000.

The present (1881) board of school directors is composed as follows: W. S. Duncan, president; William H. Miller, William Cock, Daniel Delaney, James Reynolds, and Jesse H. Bulger.

Following is a list of persons whose names appear on the records as having been elected to the office of school director in Bridgeport since the commencement of the operation of the school law of 1834, viz.: 1835, Caleb Bracken, Joshua Wood, "reported Aug. 13, 1835;" 1836, Tilson Fuller, Thomas Duncan; 1856, R. W. Jones, S. B. Page; 1857, Benjamin Leonard, John W. Porter, Dr. M. O. Jones, Thomas Duncan; 1867, O. C. Cromlow, Thomas Duncan; 1870, Edward L. Moorehouse, Daniel Delaney; 1874, William H. Miller, C. W. Wanee; 1875, Daniel Delaney,

O. R. Knight, G. W. Springer; 1876, Jesse H. Bulger, John S. Wilgus; 1877, William Patterson, William J. Porter; 1878, James Reynolds, William S. Duncan; 1879, Daniel Delaney, James Blair, William Cock; 1880, J. H. Bulger, W. H. Miller; 1881, James Reynolds, W. S. Duncan.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

FRIENDS' MEETING.

In the early period, before 1820, the members of the Society of Friends in Bridgeport outnumbered those of all other denominations, and their meetings for divine worship were held here many years before any other churches were organized in the place, beginning as early as about the year 1790. For a few years they met in private dwellings. On the 28th of February, 1799, a lot of three acres of land was purchased from Rees Cadwallader, and soon afterwards a meeting-house was built upon it. It was a stone building, low, but nearly or quite one hundred feet in length. Some years afterwards, when the Hicksites seceded from the regular congregation, this old meeting-house was partitioned across in the middle so as to accommodate both meetings. This was continued for some years, but gradually, by reason of removals and the death of members, the congregation became reduced in numbers, and finally religious worship after the manner of the Quakers ceased to be held in Bridgeport.

Besides the old stone meeting-house built by the Friends on the lot purchased from Rees Cadwallader, they also built on it a stone school-house (the first school-house in Bridgeport), and set apart a portion of the ground for a burial-place. Upon the lot purchased by the Friends from Cadwallader there now stand the residences of William Miller, Eli Cock, and Richard Swan, and the Union school-house of the borough.

SECOND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BROWNSVILLE.

This church, although located in Bridgeport, received and has retained its designation as "of Brownsville" from the fact that it was an offshoot from the church of Brownsville, its original members being from the membership of that church. The date of the Bridgeport organization has not been ascertained, but it is certain that it was as early as or prior to the year 1833. Before that time, for many years, the Bridgeport members of the Brownsville Church had been accustomed to hold meetings for religious worship in the stone school-house on the hill in Bridgeport. In 1833 they purchased from Ruth Jones lot No. 54 of the Bridgeport plat, situated on Second Street, for \$230, and that lot was accordingly conveyed by the grantor to Joseph Reynolds, Adolph Merchant, Charles McFall, Thomas Gregg, and Edmund Draper, trustees for the Second Methodist Episcopal Church of Brownsville. On this lot in 1834 a church edifice was built, thirty-five by fifty-

five feet in dimensions, and costing about \$2000. Its location was opposite the site of the present church.

In that first church building the congregation worshipped for thirty years. Before the end of that time it was thought necessary to build a new edifice, and arrangements were made to erect one, but a consideration of the high prices prevailing during the war of the Rebellion caused it to be delayed. The new house was, however, completed in 1866, at a cost of about \$12,000, and was dedicated by the Rev. William Pershing of Pittsburgh. The Rev. Charles W. Smith was at that time pastor of the church.

Among the preachers who have ministered to this church during the past twenty-two years have been the Revs. Artemus Ward (1859), J. W. McIntyre, Charles W. Smith, J. J. Hayes, J. R. Mills, S. W. Horner, C. W. Scott, Homer Smith, John C. Castle, T. N. Eaton, and Charles Cartwright, the present (1881) pastor. The church now numbers two hundred and seventy-five members. In connection with it is a Sabbath-school, having an attendance of about three hundred, under the superintendency of J. Well Porter.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

This church was organized in Bridgeport in 1830 by the Rev. William Collins, who was its first preacher. In the following year a stone building was erected as a house of worship on lot No. 46, which was at that time bargained to the trustees of this church, but was not transferred by deed until Oct. 16, 1849. The location was on the side of the hill, where the residence of James Kidnew now stands. This old church edifice was used by the society until 1866, when the building of the Wesleyan Methodists was purchased. The old meeting-house was then sold, and the Wesleyan building has since that time been used as the Methodist Protestant house of worship.

The Rev. William Collins, above mentioned as the organizer of this church, was succeeded by the Rev. John Lucas, since whose time there have been a great number of preachers serving the congregation, among whom are recollected John Wilson, George Hughes, William B. Dunlevy, and Zachariah Ragan in the old church, and the Revs. Stillwagon, Caruthers, Mark Taylor, J. Simpson, and Henry Lucas since the occupation of the house purchased from the Wesleyans. The Rev. Henry Lucas is the present preacher in charge. The church now numbers fifty members.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

The date of the organization of this church has not been definitely ascertained, but it is known that it was in existence some years prior to 1848, at which time it had a membership of about seventy-five, and in which year also its meeting-house (the same which is now the Methodist Protestant house of worship) was erected. During its existence the church was served by the Revs. — Smith, John P. Bedker,

Lyell, Laughead, Tolgen, Planet, McBride, and A. D. Carter, who was the last of its preachers. At about the close of the war of the Rebellion the society disintegrated, and their church edifice was sold to the Protestant Methodists as before mentioned.

Concerning the African Methodist Episcopal and the African Zion Wesleyan Methodist Churches of Bridgeport little information has been obtained beyond the fact that the trustees of the former organization purchased, on the 13th of June, 1840, from Robert Patterson, for the consideration of forty dollars, lot No. 136, on Cadwallader Street, for church purposes, and that the trustees of the Wesleyan Church (which is not now in existence) purchased lot No. 139 from Lucinda Tucker on the 4th of March, 1840. More extended sketches of these churches were requested from, and promised by, the Rev. Benjamin Wheeler, but they have not been received.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.¹

In February or March, 1832, two ministers of a new denomination, known as the Cumberland Presbyterian, came to the town of Brownsville. The names of these preachers were Alfred M. Bryan and Milton Bird. Both came from what was then the far Southwest. The church they represented had been organized in Tennessee about twenty years before, and had already in the West grown into a denomination of strength and influence. About the beginning of the century a great religious revival had been kindled in many of the Presbyterian Churches in Kentucky and Tennessee, in the region then known as the Cumberland country. This revival continued for ten years, and the whole aspect of society in that region was affected by it. New life was imparted to the church, and Christian truth acquired new power over the hearts and lives of many. Growing out of this revival certain questions sprung up which brought disagreement, and out of these questions grew the hopeless breach which caused the formation of a new and independent Presbytery in February, 1810, and finally of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination.

In the spring of 1831 this new church held its General Assembly at Princeton, Ky. A communication was laid before this body from certain ruling elders of a Presbyterian Church in Washington County, Pa., asking information about Cumberland Presbyterians, and requesting that ministers of the new church should be sent to Western Pennsylvania. In answer to this request several preachers had come to Washington County in the fall of 1831. Their preaching everywhere was attended with surprising results. Scores of anxious inquirers knelt at every service. The revival influence spread rapidly. Several congregations of the new denomination were organized in Washington and Greene Counties.

¹ By Rev. J. M. Howard.

The two preachers named above—Bryan and Bird—had crossed the Monongahela, and were holding a meeting at an old Methodist meeting-house four miles from Brownsville, known as Hopewell. The usual result had followed, and a great revival was in progress. At the solicitation of friends of the new movement, these two ministers came to Brownsville to spend two days. Mr. Bird preached in the forenoon of the first day at the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Bryan preached in the evening. Crowds of people left their work to attend the services. A large number of "seekers of religion" crowded the altar. Next day and evening the services were held in the Episcopal Church, and even greater results followed than on the day before. Many of the leading people in the town professed faith in Christ. Some who are yet living and who still occupy prominent places in society here were among the converts. The meeting ended with these two days, and, strange to say, no effort was made to organize a church, and the fruits of the two days' revival was gathered by the other churches of the town.

The Rev. John Morgan, who about this time became pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Uniontown, did not visit Brownsville till a good while later, but he and others still preached here occasionally. Among these early preachers the names of Le Roy Woods, S. M. Sparks, I. N. Cary, John Cary, S. E. Hudson, and W. E. Post are mentioned. As early as the year 1840 the last-mentioned minister began to hold meetings once or twice a month in an old stone building on Front Street, Brownsville (formerly the Black Horse tavern), standing on or near the lot now known as the Sweitzer property. Some time afterward the Baptists, who then had a flourishing congregation here, finished their church, which still stands on Church Street, and moved out of Masonic Hall, where they had worshiped hitherto. The Cumberland Presbyterians now rented this hall, and held services in it regularly every two weeks.

We are told that considerable success attended these efforts, but we have no record of the work until the spring of 1844. In April of that year a petition signed by a number of the citizens of Brownsville and vicinity was presented to Union Presbytery, asking that body to organize a church here. The record informs us that after Presbytery duly considered the propriety of the petition it was granted, and the Rev. S. E. Hudson was appointed to assist Rev. W. E. Post in said organization. For some reason this action was not carried out until five months later, Sept. 10, 1844. The Rev. J. T. A. Henderson was present and assisted at the organization. There are thirty names on the original roll. Josiah Waggoner and William Robbins were elected and ordained ruling elders.

Mr. Post continued his labors with the congregation thus organized until October, 1846. The growth of

the church was not rapid, the roll showing less than forty names at that date. The services were still held in Masonic Hall. From October, 1846, to April, 1847, "the congregation was furnished with preaching by supplies." Rev. J. T. A. Henderson, Rev. A. G. Osborn, Rev. A. M. Blackford, and Rev. Isaac Hague visited and preached for the congregation in this interval.

In April, 1847, Rev. Isaac Hague, now of Galesburg, Ill., took charge of the work, continuing his services till the fall of 1848. In the mean time the place of meeting had been changed from the Masonic Hall, Brownsville, to the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bridgeport.

Mr. Hague's efforts were quite successful, and in one revival meeting there were thirteen additions to the church. Removals and deaths, however, left not more than sixty in communion when he closed his labors. Mr. Hague lived in the country, and as his visits were only semi-monthly, he could not look constantly after the work as he might have done with a home in the midst of the people.

On June 23, 1847, William H. Bennett and James M. Abrams were elected ruling elders.

The Rev. A. B. Brice succeeded Rev. Isaac Hague in the fall of 1848. He preached here one-half his time till the fall of 1849. In January, 1850, he took charge of the congregation, giving his entire time to the work. Mr. Brice remained in charge of the work for six years, and during his stay "there were frequent pourings of the divine spirit and many were brought into the church."

About the year 1850, Oliver C. Cromlow was elected ruling elder. Dr. Brice was editor of the *Cumberland Presbyterian*, the organ of the denomination in Pennsylvania and Ohio. This paper was for several years published at Brownsville, having been moved here from Uniontown.

About the close of Mr. Hague's labors it became necessary to change the place of holding the meetings, and the congregation moved to the old town hall in West Brownsville. The necessity of building a church began to be recognized, and subscriptions for the purpose were started. In the spring of 1848 a lot was secured in the upper part of Bridgeport, and a neat brick structure, one story high, forty by sixty feet, was erected. The plastering was finished in December, 1848, and the church was dedicated in February, 1849, Rev. Hiram Hunter, then pastor at Uniontown, preaching the dedicatory sermon.

The Rev. A. B. Brice, D.D., continued in charge of the church until April, 1855. His successor was the Rev. William Campbell, D.D., who also succeeded Dr. Brice as editor of the *Cumberland Presbyterian*. He continued to labor as pastor and editor till April, 1857, when he resigned the charge of the church and took the paper to Pittsburgh.

The Rev. A. J. Swain became pastor in April, 1857, continuing to labor in that capacity four years,

till April, 1861. The record shows about forty accessions in the six years following 1855. Rev. N. D. Porter succeeded Rev. A. J. Swain. This was the memorable year which marked the beginning of the great Rebellion. The work of the church was greatly retarded at the time by the prevailing excitement, but in January and February, 1862, there was an extensive revival, with one hundred and fourteen professions and nearly seventy accessions to the church. Mr. Porter was assisted in this meeting by the Rev. Henry S. Bennett, of Brownsville, and Rev. G. F. Wright, of White Hall, N. Y. The congregation afterwards continued to enjoy a good degree of prosperity, though there was no other extensive revival under Mr. Porter's ministry.

Freeman Wise had been made ruling elder in March, 1859, and that office was conferred on J. D. Armstrong in March, 1862.

Mr. Porter ceased to labor with this church in January, 1864. The congregation was without a minister until the July following, when Rev. G. W. McWherter was called as a supply, and continued in that capacity until April, 1865. The congregation was again without a pastor until July, 1865, when "Rev. J. T. A. Henderson was called for six months," and in April, 1866, "he was called to supply the church for an indefinite period." Mr. Henderson divided his time between Brownsville and Hopewell. There had been very few additions to the church since the revival of 1862 until February, 1866, at which time, under Mr. Henderson's ministry, about thirty were added to the church.

At some time during the spring or summer of 1868 (the record does not show the exact date) Rev. J. T. A. Henderson resigned, and the congregation was again for a time without a minister. Rev. L. Axtell was next called as a supply, and continued for some months in that capacity.

About the 1st of November, 1870, Rev. J. H. Coulter took charge of the work. During the time of these frequent changes the church made little progress. In October, 1871, Mr. Coulter, assisted by Rev. A. J. Baird, D.D., of Nashville, Tenn., held a series of meetings of the most successful character. About forty were added to the church, and the work for a time received a new impetus. About the middle of June, 1872, Rev. J. H. Coulter resigned, and the congregation was without a minister until December of the same year, when Rev. J. M. Howard, the present pastor, was called. At this time there were many things to dishearten and few to encourage the friends of the struggling congregation. During the first two years of Mr. Howard's ministry here not more than a dozen joined the church, and this gain was balanced by losses by removals, dismissions, and deaths.

On the morning of the 8th of October, 1874, the church was entirely destroyed by fire, and there being no insurance on the property the loss seemed fatal to the congregation. Efforts were, however, immediately

set on foot to raise funds to rebuild, and in the spring of 1875 work was begun on the present building. The congregation secured the use of what is known as "Templars' Hall," in that part of the town called "The Neck," and the regular services were continued there. The basement of the new building was ready to occupy Feb. 20, 1876. At that time an "opening service" was held, Rev. A. B. Miller, D.D., president of Waynesburg College, preaching an appropriate sermon. Rev. Henry Melville, then pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Uniontown, assisted in the services and preached in the evening. The new building and lot have so far cost about \$7000. The congregation still worship in the basement, but the audience-room is to be finished this year (1881). The building committee having the work in charge consists of J. D. Armstrong, Seaburn Crawford, and George L. Moore.

In February and March of 1876 an extensive revival of religion prevailed in this church. Mr. Howard, the pastor, was assisted by Rev. A. J. Swain. There were, growing out of this revival, about fifty accessions to the church. The Sunday-school had grown from about forty in 1872 to more than two

hundred, being at this time the banner school in the county.

In October, 1877, there was another extensive revival. At this time the pastor was assisted by Rev. W. S. Danley, of Carmichael's, Greene Co. More than sixty members were added to the church. In the spring of 1877 the "Murphy temperance work" had begun in this church, and a large number who had been reclaimed from intemperance joined the church during the revival in October.

In February, 1881, the church enjoyed another revival, which resulted in about one hundred professions and about fifty accessions to the church. The Rev. Samuel McBride, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of McKeesport, and Rev. A. W. White, pastor of Hopewell Church, assisted the pastor.

In September, 1874, John S. Pringle, John Springer, and Geo. L. Moore were chosen ruling elders; these, with J. D. Armstrong, constitute the present board of elders.

The number now on the church roll is about two hundred. The Sunday-school has about two hundred, with an average attendance of one hundred and thirty. The present pastor has been here nearly nine years.

BULLSKIN TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is on the northern border of the county, the second from the east. Its general length from north to south is about nine miles, or about double its width. The eastern boundary is formed by the Chestnut Ridge, which separates it from the townships of Salt Lick and Springfield; on the south is Connellsville; on the west are Tyrone, and Westmoreland County, Jacob's Creek separating the latter from Bullskin; and on the north is Westmoreland County. The area embraced within these bounds is about 24,320 acres of land, varying from rolling to mountainous, the western half, in general, being tillable. The township is drained south and west by Mounts' Creek and its affluents, White's, Butler's, Spruce, and Yellow Springs Runs, Jacob's Creek, and Green Lick Run. Most of these are constant streams, and afford good mill-seats. Their valleys vary from a quarter to half a mile in width, and are fertile, while their hillsides are usually quite productive. The celebrated Connellsville coal-beds underlie the western part of Bullskin, while in the eastern part iron ore of excellent quality and almost unlimited quantity abounds. Fire-clay also is found in many localities. Much of the mineral wealth of the

township has been developed with rich returns to the owners of the lands, whose agricultural value, too, compares not unfavorably with other lands in the county.

The attractive appearance of many parts of Bullskin caused many claims to be made at an early day, before the question to the proprietorship of the lands was determined. Hence there was in the township a patent issued by Thomas and Richard Penn, in the belief that they had a right to the soil. It was granted to William Robertson, Jan. 12, 1771, and covered the valuable lands lying on both sides of Jacob's Creek, between Lobengier's and Snyder's mills. Ralph Cherry successfully disputed the validity of this patent, and the litigation which arose therefrom covers many pages of the records of the courts. Although Robertson failed to dispossess Cherry, it appears that the latter did not perfect his claim until many years after his settlement. The survey was not made until 1787, several years after the warrant was issued. Ten surveys in the township were made earlier.

In the list of original surveys in what was formerly Bullskin township appear the following-named per-

sons as the owners of the number of acres of land set opposite their names:¹

Names.	Acres.	Names.	Acres.
William Arr.....	391	Casper Edling.....	219
Henry Adams.....	21	Joseph Eicher.....	292
D. B. Adams.....	55	Clifford Elder.....	185
Christian Anzman.....	366	Eliza Elder.....	32
Margaret Butler.....	83	Thomas Fleming.....	501
Fred Banders.....	357	George Frame.....	416
Conrad Bates.....	89	Charles Foster.....	418
F. Banders.....	399	John Foreman.....	282
Thomas Brown.....	88	Jacob Farry.....	556
Joseph Brooks.....	250	Abel Faulk.....	48
Jesse Bracken.....	341	Philip Flack.....	28
Frederick Berg.....	375	John Fremberger.....	400
David Berg.....	282	Killian Guering.....	330
George Batchelor.....	100	Hugh Guering.....	333
Peter Bucher.....	154	Everhart Goff.....	487
William Boyd.....	239	Herman Gehhart.....	753
George Burton.....	298	Valentine Giesy.....	68
Samuel Black.....	400	Abram Gallentine.....	42
Charles Brewer.....	333	John Galloway.....	219
Edmund Brewer.....	400	Abram Hatfield.....	338
Philip Bool.....	429	Robert Hood.....	406
Alexander Bailey.....	409	John Hathon.....	407
Jesse Bracken.....	330	George Hogg.....	295
Ebenezer Banham.....	387	Henry Horwman.....	418
William Boyle.....	364	Richard Haywood.....	404
John Brower.....	67	George J. Hill.....	449
David Bloom.....	148	John Hazleton.....	150
Henry E. Brown.....	119	Price Higgins.....	385
Adam Cullen.....	226	William Harbaugh.....	447
John Cumpton.....	297	John Harbaugh.....	462
Ann Connell.....	307	Samuel Hansminger.....	96
Alexander Cummings.....	150	Ruel Huey.....	103
Alan Cliphaver.....	410	George Hatfield.....	13
Zachariah Connell.....	600	Joseph Hottbans.....	13
Rachel Cherry.....	297	John Horhold.....	248
Ann Cherry.....	403	Stackely Higgins.....	285
Abraham Coladay.....	399	Adam Hubbey.....	150
Thomas Cross.....	344	Robert Irwin.....	434
William Coymen.....	438	Joseph Jarvis.....	230
Ralph Cherry.....	403	William Joiles.....	400
Zachariah Connell.....	147	Richard Johnston.....	426
William Crawford.....	300	John King.....	290
Hiram Connell.....	404	Solomon Kern.....	425
John R. Connell.....	414	James McKown.....	138
James Connell.....	405	Easter McKee.....	92
Thomas Connell.....	380	John F. Knoll.....	123
John Cary.....	187	Peter Kessler.....	308 and 343
John Crist.....	168	George Kessler.....	143
Isaac Carl.....	219	Peter Kessler.....	395
Alexander Cummings.....	148	Andrew Kessler.....	98
Thomas Crawford.....	432	Philip Kalp, Jr.....	117
William Cole.....	417	John Keble.....	307
Henry Coppening.....	199	Martin Klippart.....	51
James Cummings.....	233	Enos King.....	106
Peter Dilly.....	303	John Kothcart.....	300
Philip Dumbauld.....	319	John Knowsinger.....	268
Frederick Dumbauld.....	46	Philip Kalb.....	201
Abraham Davis.....	188	John King.....	263
Alan Deitz.....	16	Joseph Lowmes.....	136
David Dumbauld.....	11	James Long.....	442
Peter Dumbauld.....	161	Presley Carr Lane.....	209
Edward Doyle.....	126	Gustav S. Lemcke.....	6
Abraham Dumbauld.....	425	Jonathan Lyons.....	184
John Dark.....	100	John R. Lohr.....	23
William Dark.....	400	John K. Lohr.....	3
George J. Dark.....	421	John McLean.....	334
Benjamin Davis.....	334	Ludwig Miller.....	221
John Dunaway.....	392	Frederick Miller.....	10
Israel Dean.....	390	Joseph B. Miller.....	70
William Douglas.....	415	Jahs Messer.....	173
James Dugan.....	412	Michael McKendrick.....	200
Peter Dugan.....	416	John G. Miller.....	21
John Dugan.....	100	Hannah Meason.....	209
John Douglas.....	393	John Meason.....	435
Andrew Douglas.....	435	Philip Meason.....	359
Simon Douglas.....	404	John Martin.....	319
William Dugan.....	413	Isaac Meason.....	113
Abraham Dumbauld.....	506	Archibald Murphy.....	103

Names.	Acres.	Names.	Acres.
John Meason.....	103	Reuben Skinner.....	159
John Muir.....	392	Samuel Skinner.....	205
John Miner.....	25	Richard Skinner.....	290
David Miller.....	47	William R. Solomon.....	328
Isaac Meason.....	295	David S. Spear.....	7
William Newton, Jr.....	301	John Stephenson.....	412
Robert Neil.....	299	William Stewart.....	215
James Neigh.....	437	James Stephenson.....	306
William Newbold.....	411	Thomas Shields.....	832
William Nob.....	328	Jacob Swink.....	143
Ludwig Nogle.....	208	William Smith.....	339
James Nob.....	354	John Smith.....	426
John Nob.....	367	James Smith.....	432
Job Nob.....	323	Peter Smith.....	439
Samuel Nob.....	363	Loert Spear.....	212
Jacob Nob.....	390	George Swink.....	106
Sampson Nob.....	456	William Smith.....	258
Solomon Nob.....	403	Nicholas Smith.....	28
David Nob.....	360	Jacob Strickler.....	200
Frederick Nob.....	412	James Sonell.....	197
Joseph Nob.....	179	George Swink.....	30
Joseph Ogden.....	374	Henry Sheets.....	205
William Orr.....	391	Jacob Shee's.....	27
Richard Phillips.....	106	David Turner.....	54
Christian Perkey.....	245	John Truby.....	442
John Purdon.....	411	Peter Truby.....	402
Elezar Perkins.....	187	Simon Truby.....	402
William Potter.....	373	James Truby.....	403
Samuel Pritts.....	342	Andrew Trapp.....	232
William Palmer.....	160	George Trump.....	422
William Robertson.....	191	Peter Tederow.....	152
Daniel Kessler.....	153	Jacob Thorpe.....	440
Thomas Ruston.....	402	Andrew Trapp.....	425
Charlotte Ruston.....	286	Reuben Thorpe.....	239
Mary Ruston.....	408	Andrew Trapp.....	446
Andrew Robertson.....	207	Michael Taggart.....	321
John Rearden.....	400	Andrew Trapp.....	224
Stephen Rearden.....	400	Henry Ulrey.....	152
William Rearden.....	400	James M. Ulrey.....	14
Dennis Rearden.....	400	Henry M. Ulrey.....	108
Philip Rajin.....	437	Daniel Witt.....	14
Breec Rajon.....	394	David A. Witt.....	231
James R. s.....	104	Jacob L. Wilson.....	84
Daniel Kessler, Jr.....	333	William Wood.....	418
Conrad Rushenberg.....	100	Benjamin Wolfe.....	362
William Rice.....	153	Rice Wolfe.....	410
Thomas Rice.....	297	William Wolfe.....	392
Catharine Senff.....	100	Abraham Wortman.....	416
Henry Schlater.....	107	Isaac Witte.....	281
John Sap.....	429	Andrew Wild.....	291
William Sap.....	254	Adam Witte.....	81
Thomas Small.....	224	Henry White.....	543
John Sing.....	418	James Warren.....	114
Michael Senff.....	103	Jacob Wyland.....	41
George Shumard.....	125	Daniel Young.....	125
Michael Senff.....	330	George Yoho.....	312
John Stiers.....	200		

Of the foregoing surveys those of George Batchelor and Peter Bucher, both in Salt Lick, were made in 1785. William Boyd's, called "Spring Hill," situated on Mounts' Creek, was made in June, 1786, and was bounded by the lands of Edward Doyle, Robert Beall, Lewis Flemming, William Connell, and the Vance heirs. Doyle's survey was made in January of the same year, and extended to the lands of Isaac Meason, Ann Stephens, John Stephenson, and the Vance heirs. Thomas Flemming had his survey made in December, 1785.

The survey for John Cumpton was made first in 1769, by Col. Crawford, for Col. Thompson. The re-survey was made in 1788. The survey made for Alexander Cummings, April 23, 1788, was called "Little Hopes," and the land was described as being one mile north of the Turkey Foot road, where it crosses Indian Creek. Both of the last-named surveys are in

¹ Only part of the surveys in Connellsville are here given.

Springfield. Abraham Dumbauld had a survey made for four hundred and twenty-five acres, Nov. 21, 1785, on the "Great Salt Creek," and gave the name of "Plum Bottoms" to the lands, which are, in part, now the property of Judge D. W. C. Dumbauld, of Salt Lick. John Martin's survey, in the same township, made October, 1785, was called "Additional Stones." William Norton's survey was made March 12, 1782, and was described as being "on the road to the salt-works, between the Cranberry Glade and the falls in Bullskin, north of the land of James Neigh."

John Stephenson's survey, for four hundred and twelve acres, called "Strict Measure," was situated on the south side of Jacob's Creek, and surveyed Dec. 16, 1785, "in consequence of a certificate issued by the commissioners for adjusting the claims to unpatented lands in the Commonwealth of Virginia, in support of the following voucher: No. 106, Virginia Survey, Youghaganian County."

The survey for George Hogg was made March 3, 1837, locating a warrant of April 4, 1794, granted to Isaac Meason. The tract was located on the waters of Mounts' Creek, "and had on it a furnace, gone to decay, old houses, sixty acres cleared, a few families residing thereon, and appear to have been settled about forty years ago."

John McLean's survey, called "Fertility," was made Jan. 8, 1787, for three hundred and thirty-four acres, on Salt Lick Creek. Christian Perkey had a survey made on the same stream, on the middle road from Cherry's to Jones' mill, and situated partly in Westmoreland County. Survey dated 1789.

Many of these land-owners were actual settlers at the time the surveys were made, and not a few of them had lived in the original township of Bullskin a score of years before the metes and bounds of their lands were officially determined. In 1788 the following were the owners of property:

Wm. McCormick.	Isaac Sissell.
Reason Reagin.	Robert Allison.
Nathan Young.	Edward Ross.
Zachariah Connell.	John Finney.
John Bakersheld.	Philip Jones.
Mary White.	George Bucher.
Adam White.	Ludwig Shick.
Abram Gardner.	Philip Brinker.
James Morrow.	John Kithcart.
Rachel Mounts.	George Rogers.
Isaac White.	John Varnon.
Charles Bute.	Robert Threw.
Lewis Flemming.	John Meason.
Thomas Davis.	Elnathan Cory.
Isaac Colwell.	Henry Evans.
John Trump.	George Trump.
Adam Hatfield.	John White.
William Trump.	Robert Beall.
Isaac Trumbaugh.	Hugh Messer.
Conrad Haile.	Charles Fahew.
Thomas Flemming.	James Hempfield.
Robert Flemming.	Joseph Jarvis.
Henry Ray.	Thomas Shay.

Wm. Robenoy.	Shadrach Davis.
Mattha Warren.	John Christ.
James Warren.	Joseph Schlater.
Nathan Miller.	Wm. Stewart.
James Medole.	Stephen Joser.
Michael Dougherty.	Joseph Huffhaus.
Graft Ghost.	Samuel Lewis.
Samuel Hicks.	George Hoover.
John Wright.	Michael Houghnoy.
Edward Doyle.	Elizabeth Shannon.
Wm. Black.	Henry Schlater.
Samuel Black.	David Smith.
Thomas Patton.	Anthony Highland.
Elanor Patton.	John Smith.
Casper Etling.	William Mathews.
Cornelius Woodruff.	Thomas Mathews.
William Woodruff.	Moses Smith.
Alexander Cummings.	John Burton.
Casper Seiff.	John Piper.
Isaac Jones.	Mary Davis.
Jonathan Cooper.	Charles Coper.
Andrew Wild.	Savy Reagan.
Adam Shaffer.	Christian Perkey.
William Carnes.	Isaac Meason.
Adam Bungard.	Henry Cleary.
Jacob Lee.	Jacob Snider.
George Bachelor.	John Hazelton.
John Colpenny.	Wm. Goud.
James Carnehan.	George Truax.
Henry Bork.	Providence Mounts.
John Martin, Jr.	Wm. McKee.
Joseph Douglas.	Wm. Boyd.
Conrad Vantrim.	Thomas Mumford.
Peter Bucher, Sr.	William Threw.
Peter Bucher, Jr.	George Rogers.
John Martin, Sr.	Ralph Cherry.
Abraham Dumbauld.	Christian Lutzog.
Peter Dumbauld.	John Van Dering.
John McLean.	Jonathan Roland.
John Robison.	Thomas Coyle.
Daniel McKerediff.	Thomas Phillips.

Of these the Cherry, Robertson, Doyle, Smith, Davis, McKee, Stewart, and White families were in the township as early as 1772. Many of the first settlers removed at a very early day leaving no descendants, and consequently but little can be said of them. Ralph Cherry lived on Jacob's Creek, and owned mills which are yet known as Lobengier's, one of the owners after Cherry. At the mouth of White's Run, and partly in the present township of Connellsville, was the tract of land owned by Providence Mounts, and adjoining him on the west was Wm. McKee. The McCormick place was below, in the present township of Connellsville. Providence Mounts was probably the earliest of these settlers, and the principal stream of the township took its name from him. Just below the Bullskin line Mounts had a mill at a very early day, and wool-carding was carried on at the same place. Upon the removal of the Mounts family (who emigrated to Kentucky) the farm became the property of Stewart H. Whitehill, a son-in-law of Wm. Boyd, but in 1826, Alexander Johnstone, a Scotch-Irishman, became the owner, and later his son,

John R. Johnstone, owned both mills and the farm. It is said that the burrs in the original mill were brought from Virginia by a man named Newcomer. The present mill was built by Mr. Johnstone in 1856. It is supplied with two runs of stones, and both it and the saw-mill are kept in successful operation, being now the property of the heirs of J. R. Johnstone, who died in December, 1877. East of the Mounts tract, and in the present township of Bullsken, were the lands belonging to the White family. The principal part of the White farm has been owned since 1848 by Wm. C. Johnstone, a brother of the foregoing. The stream of water south of the place took its name from Henry White, who had mills on its waters. This family also removed to Kentucky about the beginning of the present century.

William Robertson was by birth a Scotchman, and possessed to an unusual degree the tenaciousness of purpose of that race. He removed to Bullsken from the eastern part of the State about 1770, settling on Jacob's Creek, below Cherry's, and with that family had a wearisome litigation respecting certain land titles, which were ended only by the death of Robertson many years ago. His family then removed to the West. Andrew Robertson, a brother of William, settled first in Westmoreland County, but some time about 1800 located at the foot of Chestnut Ridge. He was married to Betsey Smart and reared a family of four children,—John, who died in Scotland; Nancy, one of the pioneer teachers, who died a maiden; Andrew, who settled on the county line, where his family yet resides; and Elizabeth, who yet lives near Bridgeport, as the wife of Asher Walker.

South of William Robertson much of the lands were claimed by John and Isaac Meason. The latter first lived near the chain-bridge, in Tyrone township, removing to Mount Braddock at an early day. He was the father of Isaac and George Meason, and a daughter, who married Daniel Rogers. John Meason lived on Green Lick Run, on the farm at present owned by Jacob Shank. Upon his death his family removed from the township.

Graft Ghost, or Gost, was a German, who served as a soldier in the French and Indian war in 1755, and later was with the garrison at Fort Ligonier. Having obtained a knowledge of this country from his experience in the army, he came to Westmoreland as a settler, working at his trade,—bell-making. At the instance of Col. Meason he opened a shop near the latter's residence, where he made bells and sharpened tools until he had accumulated \$2200 in Continental money, which proved worthless just about the time he was ready to invest it in land. This misfortune obliged him to begin life anew, but in time he secured from Meason 126 acres of land in Bullsken, and lived near where is now the home of George Adams. There he died in 1808. His only child became the wife of John Highlands, who died on the Gost homestead in 1826, leaving five daughters.

These married,—Christiana, Jesse Atkinson; Mary, Robert Fleming, and yet resides near the old home; Catharine is the wife of Christian Shank; Lavina, of Washington Kelley; and Sarah married George Brown, moving to Ohio.

William Boyd came from Virginia some time about the close of the Revolution, making the journey to his new home on the west border of Bullsken on pack-horses. He brought with him several slaves, and six negro children were registered as being born to these from 1795 to 1809, namely, Andrew, Millie, Ben, Prissie, Samuel, and Alexander, but of their subsequent history nothing can be here said. Wm. Boyd was a man of considerable education, and served for a number of years as a justice of the peace. He died in 1812, and was interred on his homestead. His family consisted of eight children,—Thomas, John, Robert, James, William, Jeremiah, and daughter, who married Joseph Barnett, of Connellsville, and Stewart H. Whitehill, who resided on the Mounts place many years. After 1812, Thomas Boyd lived on the homestead, where he carried on the distillation of liquor at an early day. He was a popular man among his fellow-citizens. Two of his sons, William and Richard Boyd, are yet residents of Bullsken. Other sons—John, Randolph, Thomas, and Rice—have died or removed. Thomas Boyd, Sr., died in 1855; John Boyd, the second son, died in 1857, at Connellsville; Robert moved to Menallen township; James died in Tyrone; William moved to Ohio; Jeremiah became a physician, and, after living in Louisiana a number of years, moved to Washington.

Christian Reist, a native of Lancaster County, settled in the Boyd neighborhood about 1800, and died in 1827. He had three daughters, two of whom married Thomas Boyd and Simon Rougheorn, and the third remained single, all of them long since deceased.

Presley Carr Lane was also a Virginian, who settled on the Henry D. Overholt place. He was a man of culture and great gentleness of manner, and, for those times, quite wealthy. He served in the Legislature with creditable distinction. The family removed to Kentucky before 1830, and the original homestead has been much divided.

Henry Freed, a native of Bucks County, Pa., after living a short time in Virginia, settled on Mounts' Creek about 1785. He died about 1863, aged eighty-four years, having reared four sons and three daughters. Jacob, the oldest, married Susan Garver, a daughter of Martin Garver, a pioneer of Bullsken, and settled on that part of the homestead now owned by his son Joseph, where he died in August, 1875. Other sons were Henry, Samuel, and Jonathan, the former two living on Green Lick Run. Peter, the second son of Henry Freed, lived and died in Tyrone; John, the third, moved to McLean County, Ill.; Henry, the youngest, lived on the homestead west of the creek until his death, caused by an accident,

about ten years ago. The land is now the property of the Cleveland Rolling-Mills. One of the daughters married Joseph Beidler, who lived on a farm adjoining the homestead; another married Jacob Overholt; and the third, Joseph Johnston, of Union township.

At Pennsville, and north of the village, a large tract of land was settled early by Peter Newmeyer. He died in 1836, aged seventy-five years, and was interred in the cemetery at the Baptist Church. His sons who attained manhood were named Jacob, David, Samuel, and Jonathan; and his daughters married,—Betsey, Henry Strickler, of Tyrone; Mary, Christian Newcomer, of Tyrone; Ann, David Shallenbarger, who lived on the Sherrick place; Rachel, Abraham Shallenbarger, who lived on the adjoining farm; Susan, Henry Arnold, of Connellsville; Hattie married Edward Riggs; Jacob Newmeyer married Ann Shallenbarger, and died in Tyrone; David moved to Ohio; Samuel married Elizabeth Stauffer, and removed to the West; Jonathan married Mary Strickler, and lived on the home-place until his death, May 15, 1879, at the age of eighty years. None of the family remain in the township.

Abraham and David Shallenbarger lived on the fine farms west of Pennsville until their death. The former had sons named Jacob, John, Abraham, and David, all deceased. The sons of David Shallenbarger were John, Henry, Abraham, and David. The Shallenbarger farm is now well known as the home of A. H. Sherrick, whose family were pioneers in Westmoreland County.

John Shank, a German, after his emigration to America settled at Hagerstown, removing thence to Bullskin. He located on Mounts' Creek, building mills, about the beginning of the century, which occupied the site of Detweiler's mills. He was a Mennonite, and at his death was buried in the Mennonite graveyard, on the township line between Tyrone. He had sons named John and Jacob; and the daughters married John Stauffer, Martin Myers, who lived near the Shank place, and Christian Seigfried, of Westmoreland. Jacob Shank married Nancy Stauffer, and settled a mile north from Pennsville, where he died in 1845. He was the father of John Shank, of Ohio; Henry, of the same State; and Christian and Jacob Shank, yet living in the township. The latter was for many years a journeyman hatter, having learned that trade of Herman Gebhart, of Connellsville. The second son, John Shank, remained single, and died in the eastern part of the township. The Shanks have always been sober, steady citizens.

John Stauffer removed to Bullskin from Hagerstown, Md., settling on a farm in the neighborhood of the Baptist Church, on which he died. His only son, John, lived at Mount Pleasant. A grandson, John C. Stauffer, resides at Pennsville. Other families in the township bearing this name had a different origin and made a settlement at a later date.

Farther northeast two brothers, John and Joseph Rice, made pioneer settlements. John Rice lived east of the Mount Pleasant road, and was buried on his homestead. He was the father of Joseph, John, Abraham, Samuel, Jacob, and David Rice, the latter two yet living in the locality. His daughters married into the Kendig family. Joseph Rice lived in the same locality, and after his death the family removed.

Henry Lane, a native of New Jersey, moved from that State to Bullskin about 1796, but removed to Tyrone, where he died in 1821. His sons, James, Silas, and John, removed to the West, while William continues a resident of Bullskin. Near the same time, Asher Walker, also from New Jersey, settled on Mounts' Creek, but emigrated to Ohio, where he died. One of his sons, John, is a resident of Tyrone; and Asher lives on Jacob's Creek, in Bullskin.

Alexander Kelley was born in Ireland in 1760, but eighty years ago settled in Westmoreland County. Later he made his home north of Pennsville, where he died in 1850. He had sons named Samuel, George, John, James, Paul, Washington, and Campbell, the latter two yet living in the township.

John Troxel, a local preacher of the United Brethren Church, moved from Lebanon County, Pa., and settled in Westmoreland County about a mile from Bridgeport. He was the father of Michael and John B. Troxel, and of daughters, who married Abraham Pershing, Isaac Persburg, Moses Worman, and Martin Krider. The latter also came from Lebanon County, and settled on part of the Troxel lands in Bullskin, building the stone house and barn on Green Lick Run. After his death the family removed and the farm became the property of John B. Troxel, whose family yet reside there.

Northeast, Daniel Krider improved a farm, and lived there until his death; thence it became the property of Michael Farmer, and is now owned by his son, Robert C. They were pioneers in Tyrone township.

On the north of Green Lick were the improvements made by Abraham Pershing. He was born at Derry, Westmoreland Co., where his parents were among the first settlers. Part of the Pershing lands are now included in Bridgeport, and were first claimed by Thomas Meason. Abraham Pershing was one of the leading men of the township, serving many years as justice of the peace. He died in July, 1880, aged eighty-four years. He had sons named John, yet living on the home place; Daniel H., living on a farm next east; Isaac, living in California; and his only daughter, Anna, married Jacob Myers, of Ligonier.

George Brothers, a native of Maryland, and by trade a cooper, settled on Jacob's Creek in 1805, purchasing a part of the Wm. Robertson tract. Of his family, John died on the homestead; George was killed at the Belle Vernon Furnace; Austin died in the Rebellion; Washington, Andrew, and Lafayette yet live in the township, the latter on the homestead.

John Shupe, of Bucks County, Pa., settled on Jacob's Creek, on the Westmoreland side, in 1790 or earlier. He died in 1832. His son Jacob moved to the Lake Erie country in Ohio; John settled in Bullskin, on the farm now owned by his son, Daniel F., where he built mills. He died in 1862, aged eighty-two years. Two other sons died at Mount Pleasant, and William Shupe yet resides at Derry, aged ninety-two years. Their sisters married the Rev. Daniel Worman and John Shepard.

Coming a little later than some of the foregoing was Jacob Eshelman, a native of the eastern part of the State. He built oil-mills and other important industries. Of his family, a son, David, yet lives north of Shupe's. Eastward, on the Connellsville road, John Hoke made some substantial improvements on the farm now owned by his son James; and still farther east, near the Andrew Robertson place, Samuel Latta was a pioneer. On Green Lick, where now resides Henry Freed, Christian Gardner was an early and respected settler. He died there, and his family removed from the township. Peter Stauffer settled first near Mount Pleasant, about 1808. One of his sons, Jacob J., located on the Green Lick, where he died in 1877. Of his family, Peter is a physician at Connellsville, Jonathan resides on a part of the Kuller place in Bullskin, Henry S. is a minister of the Evangelical Association, and William B. resides on the homestead. The daughters married Daniel Worman, J. W. Kinear, Simon Martz, and Samuel Eshelman.

John Washabaugh came from Somerset County to Bullskin about 1815, settling at the base of Chestnut Ridge. He had sons named Joseph, Henry, Thomas, David, William, and Washington, the latter yet being a resident of the Green Lick Valley.

In the southern part of the township Thomas Atkinson was among the first settlers. He had sons named Jesse (who died on the Martin Detweiler place in 1840); James, Thomas, Richard, Charles, John, Robert, and Alexander, all of whom had removed from the township before their death. The only son of Jesse, George Atkinson, lived east of Pennsville.

Henry Detweiler, a miller, came from Bucks County, settling in Fayette in 1820. In 1826 he became the owner of the Shunk mills on Mounts' Creek, where he died in 1847. His widow then improved the farm above the Gault school-house, and there died in 1856. Their children were Samuel; John S.; Martin, living in the township; Joseph, who died in 1845; Jacob, living in Ohio; Mrs. Henry Fritts; and Mrs. George Atkinson.

Northeast from Detweiler's Jacob Gault was a pioneer, but removed to Ohio many years ago. Farther down Mounts' Creek among the early settlers were John Smutz, Martin Garver, and westward John Stockman, the latter being a Dunkard preacher and a very estimable man. This place is now occupied by Jacob J. Stonacker. Near the old State road

Thomas Herbert, a native of New Jersey, settled some time after 1800, but died at Connellsville. He had sons named Richard and James. The latter moved to Ohio, but Richard settled in the southern part of Bullskin, being a workman at the Findley Furnace. He died about 1850. One of his sons, Richard, resides in the Breakneck district, on a farm which was cleared up by Walter Duncan. In this locality the Huey and Long families were among the pioneers.

Soon after the settlement of the township John Miner located east of Mounts' Creek, and after a number of years of residence in that place was found dead on the hills near his farm, where he had gone for chestnuts. When discovered he was sitting upright against a tree. His only child was John Miner, born Nov. 30, 1798, and who lived on the farm until his death, May 14, 1877. He was one of the old-time justices of the peace, and a connecting link between the past and the present. Farther south the Kell farm was improved by Henry Zimmerman, from whom it passed to Gustavus Kell. Still farther south on the township line a family by the name of Buttermore made some of the early improvements, some of which are in Connellsville township, but none of that name remain in that locality. Numerous changes in the ownership of lands have taken place, and many of those who bore the brunt of opening homes in the wilds of the semi-mountainous country sought new homes in the great West, where they had to repeat the experiences of their pioneer lives. In 1823, after the final division of the township (Connellsville having been set off the year before), there were living in Bullskin the following property-owners, with occupations as indicated opposite their names:

Patrick Adair, tailor.	Philip Ba-h, farmer.
Thomas Atkinson, farmer.	Thomas Boyd, coal-bank and saw-mill.
Jesse Atkinson, old man.	Walter Brown, laborer.
John Ailender, stone-mason.	Henry Crossman, cabinet-maker.
William Austram, blacksmith.	John Coughenour, laborer.
William Andrews, farmer.	John Culler, farmer.
Frederick Blueber, "	Adam Culler, laborer.
Jacob Butler, "	John Craig, farmer.
Joseph Brooks, "	Thomas Collins, laborer.
Abraham Baldwin, owner of saw-mill.	Wm. Cunningham, "
George Biddle, gunsmith.	Robert Cunningham, laborer.
Hugh Biddle, laborer.	John Chair, farmer.
Israel Bigelow, "	Wm. Craig, mason.
Thomas Brooks, farmer.	Walter Duncan, agent.
Jacob Butler, Jr., "	James Delpha, carpenter.
George Bauders, "	Adam Denin, blacksmith.
Joseph Butler, laborer.	John B. Droxel, saw-mill.
Israel Bigelow, Jr., laborer.	Henry Etling, farmer.
Samuel Bauders, "	Abraham Echard, shoemaker.
William Burnham, "	Casper Etling, laborer.
Jacob Barclay, "	Jacob Eshelman, carding-machine and oil-mill.
Daniel Bryan, weaver.	Frank Etling, laborer.
George Brothers, cooper.	Abraham Freed, farmer.
David Bechtold, laborer.	Henry Freed, "
William Butler, "	
Robert Bash, farmer.	

Thomas Flemming, farmer.
 Jacob Freed, "
 John Flack, Sr., "
 John Flack, Jr., saw-mill.
 John Freed, farmer.
 Peter Freed, saw-mill.
 Jacob Funk, farmer.
 Martin Garver, "
 George Garver, shoemaker.
 William Gibbons, teacher.
 William Gault, weaver.
 James Gray, laborer.
 John Huey, millwright.
 John Harstone, farmer.
 Abra'm Harstone, shoemaker.
 John Harstone, Sr., old man.
 John Hutchinson, farmer.
 J. Highlands, cabinet-maker.
 H. Harbaugh, basket-maker.
 Abram Harbaugh, laborer.
 Richard Herbert, farmer.
 John Hargraves, laborer.
 Charles Hill, blacksmith.
 Robert Huey, constable.
 John Huey, farmer.
 Robert Huey, "
 James Haney, laborer.
 William Jarvis, teacher.
 Arthur Jarvis, miner.
 David Jenner, collier.
 David King, wagon-maker.
 John Kielwell, collier.
 Joseph Kitchart, grist-mill.
 William Kerr, laborer.
 Martin Kridner, farmer.
 Joseph Kenear, "
 Joseph Long, miller.
 Jacob Long, farmer.
 John Lane, "
 Daniel Laughery, laborer.
 Joseph Laughery, "
 William Laughery, "
 David Lindsey, teacher.
 John Lobengier, grist-mill.
 Samuel Latta, farmer.
 Abraham Leatherman, farmer.
 Presley Carr Lane, "
 Richard W. Lane, "
 Martin Myers, "
 John Miner, distillery.
 John Miner, Jr., blacksmith.
 Isaac Meason, furnace and grist-mill.
 William L. Miller, iron-master.
 Jacob Miller, carpenter.
 Cornelius Miller, "
 John McLenen, wagoner.
 John Martin, farmer.
 Henry Martin, shoemaker.
 Thomas Meason, laborer.
 Samuel McIntyre, "
 William McKelvey, "
 John McNalty, "
 Jonathan Newmeyer, farmer.
 David Newmeyer, "
 Samuel Newmeyer, "

Peter Newmeyer, farmer.
 Abraham Newmeyer, farmer.
 Martin Newmeyer, tailor.
 John Peppitt, Sr., farmer.
 John Peppitt, Jr., wagoner.
 Allen Peppitt, farmer.
 Robert Reed, laborer.
 Aaron Reed, "
 Christian Reist, farmer.
 Rufus Ruffcoth, laborer.
 Daniel Rogers, "
 James Rogers, ironmaster.
 Edward Reeder, clerk.
 John Reed, carpenter.
 John Rist, farmer.
 Andrew Robertson, farmer.
 John Robertson, "
 William Robertson, "
 James Robertson, "
 John Robison, "
 Simon Rougheorn, laborer.
 John Rice, farmer.
 Joseph Rice, "
 Benj. Shallenbarger, farmer.
 David Shallenbarger, "
 Abra'm Shallenbarger, "
 Henry Shallenbarger, cabinet-maker.
 Jacob Shallenbarger, tan-yard.
 Martin Stephenson, gentleman.
 John Shank, farmer.
 John Stauffer, "
 Barbara Stauffer, widow.
 Nathan Shaw, sawyer.
 David Shallenbarger, gunsmith.
 Eleanor Swink, widow.
 David Swink, laborer.
 Elias Swink, "
 John Stonecker, Sr., millwright.
 John Smutz, farmer.
 Jacob Smutz, gunsmith.
 Joseph Smutz, laborer.
 John Stonecker, Jr., miller.
 Adam Stonecker, grist- and saw-mill.
 Jacob Swink, farmer.
 Jacob Strickler, "
 George Sechman, saw-mill.
 Jacob Shank, farmer.
 Peter Shafer, "
 George Shaffer, shoemaker.
 John Shupe, saw-mill.
 William Spears, farmer.
 William Sowers, "
 David Sowers, "
 Joseph Sterne, "
 John Stonecker, potter.
 John Shallenbarger, farmer.
 Jesse Taylor, stone-mason.
 Andrew Trapp, farmer.
 Nathan Thomas, "
 Alexander Thomas, farmer.
 Jacob Tinsman, grist mill.

John Taylor, farmer.
 Aaron Thorpe, "
 George Ullrey, blacksmith.
 John Van Orden, farmer.
 Benjamin Whaley, "
 Stewart H. Whitehill, farmer.
 Henry White, Sr., saw- and grist mill.
 David White, farmer.
 John Washington, farmer.
 George Washington, "
 Francis Walker, "
 Charles Walker, wagoner.
 Jacob Wieland, farmer.
 Benjamin Wieland, wagoner.
 Thomas Walker, stone-mason.
 Abraham Wolfe, laborer.
 James Woods, farmer.
 Nathan Wright, fulling-mill.
 Asher Walker, farmer.
 Abraham Whitmore, farmer.
 Jacob Welchouse, miller.
 John Yates, laborer.
 William Yates, "
 John Yates, Jr., laborer.
 Henry Zimmerman, farmer.

In 1830 the population was 1231; fifty years later, in 1880, the population had increased to 2731.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

As originally organized by the Court of Quarter Sessions at the March term, 1784, Bullskin embraced within its limits the present townships of Salt Lick, Connellsville, Springfield, and a part of Stewart. The order defining its bounds was as follows:

"A township beginning at the Broad Ford on the Youghiogheny River; thence by the line of Tyrone township to the crossing of Jacob's Creek; thence up Jacob's Creek to Cherry's mill; thence by the road to Jones' mill to the line of Bedford County;¹ thence by the same to the Youghiogheny River; thence down the same to the place of beginning. To be known by the name of Bullskin township."

Until this time the territory was, for civil purposes, a part of Donegal township, now wholly in Westmoreland County. It does not appear that a good reason exists why the name Bullskin was bestowed upon the new township, but there is a tradition that some of the early settlers from Virginia selected it to commemorate the place of their nativity in that State. Another account says that one of the pioneers north of the Youghiogheny killed an animal of the bovine species of such extraordinary size that its skin, he claimed, in a spirit of braggadocio, would have covered the entire country. From this circumstance the name was applied to that neighborhood, and later to the new township. Attempts have been made to change the appellation, but without noteworthy success, and the term, though not greatly in favor with the people, will probably ever be retained to designate this division of the county.

In the month of December, 1797, all that part of Bullskin lying east of the crest of Chestnut Ridge was formed into the township of Salt Lick; and in October, 1822, the southern part of the remaining township was carved off to constitute the township of Connellsville. A motion for such a purpose was made as early as August, 1816, when the Court of Quarter Sessions was petitioned to form such a township, and Joseph Torrance, William Hamilton, and James Paull were appointed to inquire into the propriety of allowing

¹ Now Somerset County.

the request. Had it been granted the newly-made township would have been styled the "Borough of Connellsville." With the idea of division in mind the court was again petitioned in March, 1822, when an order was issued to Isaac Meason, Moses Vance, and Thomas Boyd to act as commissioners to view the proposed township. On the 4th of June, 1822, their report was made and approved by the court, although not fully confirmed until Oct. 31, 1822, when Connellsville township was erected.

The boundary line between Tyrone and Bullskin being in dispute, the court was petitioned, January, 1831, to appoint commissioners to define the same, and their report, made March 9, 1831, was approved and confirmed in October of the same year. This report sets forth that "William Davidson, John Fuller, and Andrew Dempsey, the persons appointed by an order of this court at the January sessions to view the township line between Bullskin and Tyrone townships, report the following as the line between the points aforesaid, viz.: Beginning at the Mennonite meeting-house, and running thence by the several courses and distances of a public road, located from said meeting-house to the Connellsville and Pittsburgh road, until it intersects the Connellsville township line, and thence along said line to the Broad Ford Run aforesaid, which report being read in the manner and at the time prescribed by law, the court approves and confirms the same."

At later periods slight modifications in the boundary lines of the township were made, yet in essential features Bullskin remains the same as when the township of Connellsville was taken off, containing only a farm or two less than at that time.

It is impossible to give a complete list of the officers of the original township of Bullskin, the records of that period being very meagrely kept, and in some instances wholly missing, but from various sources it has been ascertained that William Boyd, John Meason, and George Lamb were among the first justices of the peace. In 1803 the township was embraced within the limits of Justice District No. 10, "Beginning at the mouth of Jacob's Creek, thence up said creek to Cherry's mill, by the Westmoreland County line to the top of Chestnut Ridge, thence by the top of said ridge to Youghiogheny River, thence down said river to the mouth of Jacob's Creek, the place of beginning, containing four hundred and fifty-two taxables." At this time the justices were "William Boyd, living near the centre of the township; John Meason, near one side; Matthew Gault, near one side; and George Mathews, near one side." In 1814, Andrew Robertson was a justice, and later the township, in connection with Tyrone and Connellsville, constituted District No. 11, and the justices were Abraham Pershing, Henry Gebhart, Henry W. Lewis, and Matthew Wray. After 1839 the names of the justices appear in the list below. Among other early officers of Bullskin were:

- 1784.—Nathan Young, constable; Henry White and Patrick Murphy, supervisors of highways; David Lindsay and Abraham Gardner, overseers of the poor.
- 1785.—John White, constable.
- 1786.—William McKee, constable; Henry White and William Boyd, road supervisors.
- 1787.—Lewis Fleunming, constable; Providence Mount and Adam Hatfield, overseers of the poor; Cornelius Woodruff and William Robison, supervisors of roads.
- 1788.—Isaac White, constable.
- 1789.—Joseph Jarvis, constable; Henry White and Adam Hatfield, overseers of the poor; Zachariah Connell and William Robison, supervisors of roads.
- 1790.—Edward Doyle, constable; William Robison and Henry White, overseers of the poor; Adam Hatfield and George Batchelor, supervisors of roads.
- 1791.—John Cathcart (or Kithcart), constable; Craft Gost and Henry White, overseers of the poor; Andrew Trapp and John Rist, supervisors of roads.
- 1792.—John Cathcart, constable; Henry White and Cornelius Woodruff, overseers of the poor; George Poe and Caleb Mount, supervisors of roads.
- 1793.—John Cathcart, constable; Henry White and Cornelius Woodruff, overseers of the poor; David Bloom and Jacob Shallenbarger, supervisors of roads.
- 1794.—David Shallenbarger, constable; Henry White and Joseph Rhodes, overseers of the poor; Benjamin Davis and John White, supervisors of roads.
- 1795.—William Potter, constable; Henry White and Joseph Robison, overseers of the poor; Peter Newmyer and Joseph Geron, supervisors of highways.
- 1796.—John Clary, constable; Henry White and John Robison, overseers of the poor; John Stouffer and Francis Marietta, supervisors of highways.
- 1797.—John Clary, constable; Henry White and Samuel Trevor, overseers of the poor; John Rice and George Batchelor, supervisors of roads.
- 1798.—Peter David, constable.
- 1799-1800.—John Latta, constable; Samuel Trevor and Henry White, overseers of the poor; John Barnhart and Joseph Cathcart, supervisors of roads.
- 1801.—John Gibson, constable; Benjamin Wells and John Latta, overseers of the poor; Samuel Trevor and Adam Crossland, supervisors of roads.
- 1802.—William McCormick, constable; Abraham Shallenbarger and Casper Erling, supervisors of roads; Anthony Banning, Wm. Miford, Caleb Mount, and John White, auditors.
- 1803-7.—Jacob Shallenbarger, Henry Smith, Jacob Balsey and Mathew Duncan, constables; James Blackstone, John Bernhart, William McCormick, and Stewart H. Whitehill, auditors.
- 1808-12.—Robert Huey, Mathew Duncan, and Jacob Shank, constables. From 1812 until 1840 no satisfactory list of officers has been obtainable. Since the last-named period the officials have been as follows:
- 1840.—Justices, Abraham Pershing, Jonathan Newmeyer; Constable, John F. Shupe; Assessor, Benjamin Shallenbarger; Auditor, David Shallenbarger.
- 1841.—Constable, George Adams; Assessor, Jeremiah Abrams; Auditor, David Pollen.
- 1842.—Constable, Richard Crossland; Assessor, Joseph Beidler; Auditor, Abraham Pershing.
- 1843.—Constable, Washington Kelley; Assessor, William Boyd; Auditor, Nathaniel Hurst.
- 1844.—Constable, Washington Kelley; Assessor, John B. Troxell; Auditor, John Miner.

- 1845.—Justices, Abraham Pershing, John Miner; Constable, Paul Kelley; Assessor, David Rice; Auditor, John Shupe.
- 1846.—Constable, Joseph A. Marietta; Assessor, Francis Andrews; Auditor, Henry D. Overholt.
- 1847.—Constable, Joseph A. Marietta; Assessor, Joseph Stauffer; Auditor, John Andrews.
- 1848.—Constable, Samuel Johnston; Assessor, Jonathan Garver; Auditor, Wm. Boyd.
- 1849.—Constable, Thomas Hoke; Assessor, Christopher R. Stonecker; Auditor, Samuel D. Detweiler.
- 1850.—Justices, John Miner, Abraham Pershing; Constable, Thomas Hoke; Assessor, Martin Bechtold; Auditor, John H. Andrews.
- 1851.—Constable, Martin Bechtold; Assessor, Thomas Hoke; Auditor, John H. Stoner.
- 1852.—Constable, Martin Bechtold; Assessor, Conrad Bowers; Auditor, John Miner.
- 1853.—Constable, Martin Bechtold; Assessor, Joseph A. Marietta; Auditor, A. P. Lohr.
- 1854.—Constable, Martin Bechtold; Assessor, William Moody; Auditor, Rice Boyd.
- 1855.—Justice, Christopher R. Stonecker; Constable, Jonathan Cable; Assessor, Rice Boyd; Auditor, Jacob Overholt.
- 1856.—Constable, John S. Buttermore; Assessor, John W. Stoner; Auditor, Aaron Coughenour.
- 1857.—Constable, Martin Bechtold; Assessor, Abraham Pershing; Auditor, Joseph Andrews.
- 1858.—Constable, Melchor Miller; Assessor, Jacob H. Echard; Auditor, Jacob Mathias.
- 1859.—Constable, Amzi Stauffer; Assessor, Martin Bechtold; Auditor, Wm. Boyd.
- 1860.—Constable, John W. Stauffer; Assessor, Aaron Coughenour; Auditor, Horatio L. Sparks.
- 1861.—Constable, A. B. Halfhill; Assessor, Solomon Kiefer; Auditor, John F. Stoner.
- 1862.—Constable, A. B. Halfhill; Assessor, George Etling; Auditor, Jacob Crapp.
- 1863.—Constable, Andrew S. Halfhill; Assessor, Melchor Miller; Auditor, Thomas Hoke.
- 1864.—Constable, Campbell Kelley; Assessor, Rice Boyd; Auditor, Daniel Pershing.
- 1865.—Justices, Abraham Pershing and John Miner; Constable, Andrew Halfhill; Assessor, Henry Huebenthal; Auditor, Jacob J. Shank.
- 1866.—Justice, David B. Glassburner; Constable, M. B. Caudy; Assessor, Jonathan Stauffer; Auditor, Daniel F. Shupe.
- 1867.—Constable, M. B. Caudy; Assessor, Thomas S. Buttermore; Auditor, A. H. Sherrick.
- 1868.—Constable, Washington Brothers; Assessor, David Workman; Auditor, John Pershing.
- 1869.—Constable, Elias Swink; Assessor, Daniel H. Pershing; Auditor, Abraham H. Hoke.
- 1869, October.—Justice, John Miner; Constable, Elias Swink; Auditor, David F. Stoner.
- 1870.—Constable, John S. Stillwagon; Assessor, David Workman; Auditor, Daniel H. Pershing.
- 1872.—Constable, John S. Stillwagon; Assessor, Jacob K. Shank; Auditor, Jacob J. Stonecker.
- 1873.—Constable, James M. Wilson; Assessor, H. D. Rice; Auditor, Richard Boyd.
- 1874.—Constable, John S. Stillwagon; Assessor, Aaron Coughenour; Auditor, A. Reece.
- 1875.—Justice, John Miner; Constable, John S. Detweiler; Assessor, Robert Wilson; Auditor, John F. Stoner.
- 1876.—Justice, Andrew P. Logan; Constable, John S. Detweiler; Assessor, Levi Brothers; Auditor, Amzi Miner.

- 1877.—Constable, Thomas Hoke; Auditor, H. Huebenthal.
- 1878.—Justice, James Echard; Constable, Thomas Hoke; Assessor, Andrew Halfhill; Auditor, John Stillwagon.
- 1879.—Constable, James Caldwell; Assessor, Solomon Kiefer; Auditor, Daniel H. Pershing.
- 1880.—Constable, James Caldwell; Assessor, Lewis Brothers; Auditor, Jacob J. Stonecker.
- 1881.—Justice, A. P. Logan; Constable, John Wright; Assessor, Jacob Echard; Auditor, James Caldwell; Road Supervisors, P. B. Ragan, J. Wiltrout, M. Bechtel, and W. P. Kelley.

In 1847 the people of Bullskin were asked to vote on the liquor question, and ninety-nine voters declared themselves in favor of permitting its sale in the township, but thirteen voters being opposed. But in 1873 a contrary sentiment was shown, only thirty-two voting in favor of license, while one hundred and thirty expressed themselves opposed to the sale of liquor in any form.

The celebrated Braddock road runs along the southwestern bounds of the township, and in early times was the highway to the Yonghiogheny and the older settlements to the Northwest. Soon other roads were located, and in 1784 the court was petitioned for a road from Cherry's mill to Uniontown. Joseph Torrance, John Minto, Providence Mounts, Adam Hatfield, Samuel McLean, and James Rankin were appointed viewers. The following year the road from Col. Cook's landing to Cherry's mill was ordered. The road from James Rankin's to Casper Etling's was reported on June, 1797, the width to be thirty-three feet. The road from Alexander Long's plantation to White's Mill was reported on the same court, the width to be eighteen feet.

In March, 1786, Zachariah Connell petitioned for a road "from Uniontown to Jones' road, on the Laurel Hill, between Cherry's and Jones' mills, and Uriah Springer, Providence Mounts, Henry Schlater, Samuel Work, Samuel McClean, and William McKee appointed viewers." The June sessions decreed that it be cut, cleared, and bridged, thirty feet wide.

The road from the Bedford County line to the Westmoreland line was ordered in September, 1789, to be opened, thirty-three feet wide. William Robertson, William Kern, Benjamin Whaley, Jacob Strickler, and Isaac White were the viewers.

In April, 1809, the road from Casper Etling by John Fluck's mill, to the Mount Vernon Furnace was ordered, with Casper Etling, James Francis, James Rogers, Jonathan Mayberry, William Boyd, and Daniel Rogers as viewers.

The road from Jacob Thorpe's to the road from Lobengier's Mill to Connellsville was ordered in December, 1804, with Peter Newmeyer, John Rice, John Latta, William Robertson, Joseph Kithcart, and John Miner as viewers.

Many other roads were located about this period, but no further account of them can here be given. In general the highways of the township have been

well ordered, and the roads are usually quite passable, the streams being well bridged. Since 1871 the township has had railway communication. That year the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad was built through its territory, opening up its fine coal-fields and giving speedy access to Pittsburgh and the Eastern cities. The main line in Bullskin is about five miles, and sidings and flag-stations have been provided at Pennsville and Moyer's. Running up the Green Lick Valley is a narrow-gauge railway two and a half miles long, running from Scottdale to the ore hills along Chestnut Ridge, which has been in operation several years.

GENERAL INDUSTRIES.

The streams of Bullskin yielding constant power have long been the motors for numerous mills, factories, and shops. Beginning with the lower power on Jacob's Creek, David Hough built a mill where is now Bridgeport as early as 1804, erecting the foundation on which now stands Snyder's Mill. Previously a saw-mill had been operated several hundred yards below by a man named Jarvis, a long raceway leading from a small dam to the mill. Robert McCall was the second owner of the power, and from him it passed in order to Jacob Tinstman and Jacob Welshouse, Isaac Shupe being a partner of the latter a short time. In 1836 the grist-mill was repaired by D. P. Patterson for the latter firm, but fourteen years later the property passed into the hands of the present owner, William Snyder, who put up the mill now in operation in 1864. It is a frame, thirty-six by forty-eight feet, three and a half stories high, and is supplied with a hydraulic water-engine invented by William Snyder, which greatly economizes the water supply, which can be relied upon eight months per year. The remainder of the time steam is the motor. On the Westmoreland side below the same dam is a saw-mill, operated by William Snyder, and formerly distilleries were here carried on by David Hough, and on the Bullskin side by Jacob Welshouse. The latter building is yet standing near the mill.

Near the residence of Daniel F. Shupe, John and Jacob Shupe had a small saw-mill and a trip-hammer for doing small forge-work about 1810. The power was abandoned, and in 1831 the present power was improved by John Shupe, the grist-mill also being erected that year. It had originally three run of stones, but at present has but two. From John Shupe the property passed into the hands of his son George, thence to the latter's son, Albert, who sold to the present owner, David G. Anderson. Here is also a circular-saw mill of good capacity, and both mills can be operated by steam in case of the failure of water.

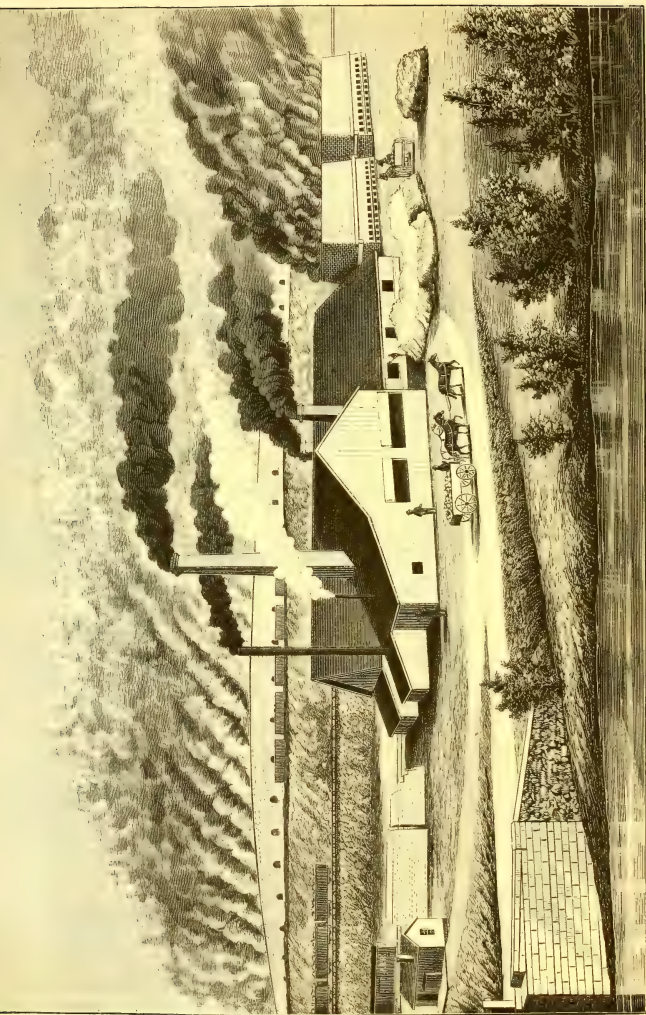
Several miles above is the oldest water-power on Jacob's Creek within Bullskin. It was improved by Ralph Cherry in the time of the Revolution, and had a wide reputation, although but a rude mill. The Cherry interests became the property of John Loben-

gier, about the beginning of the present century, and the stone mill now standing in Westmoreland County was built by him about eighty years ago, Thomas Hoke performing the mason-work. Subsequently the mill was owned by Jacob Lobengier and his son Jacob, but is at present the property of Peter Keim's heirs. Below this mill, Jacob Lobengier has a saw-mill in Bullskin, and a tannery on the Westmoreland County side. The latter's residence was formerly in Bullskin, but a resurvey has placed it out of the county.

Near the mouth of Green Lick Run, John B. Troxel had a saw-mill sixty years ago, and the frame-work of an old mill yet stands there. Farther up on the same stream, on the present Samuel Freed place, Jacob Eshelman had a small grist-mill, and before 1823 an oil-mill and carding machinery. Subsequently George Yoder made linseed oil at this place. Upon the removal of the machinery a fulling-mill was established by Levi Haigh. He also made cloths, spinning and dyeing his wool as well as weaving it. The building last contained machinery for hulling clover. The power has long since been abandoned, but a part of the old race remains to indicate the spot where so much activity was displayed years ago. After Haigh left this building he established himself on the upper waters of Green Lick, where he carried on a woolen-factory, but that interest declining, he supplied machinery for making matched shingles. Between these two points Nathan Wright had a fulling-mill before 1823, but the place has long since been given over to other uses. Still farther down the stream Jacob Stauffer built a saw-mill, which has been owned and operated by Henry S. Stauffer, and is at present the property of Jonathan Stauffer. Yet lower down the stream a saw-mill has been operated the past fifty years by the Freed family, but is at this time (April, 1881) the property of W. Merritt. In the same neighborhood is a tannery, which was established more than a score of years ago by H. L. Sparks, and which, after having many owners, is now operated by John Gance. The product is limited, and consists of unfinished leather. Formerly a currier was employed, and splendid leather produced.

On Spruce Run the Flack family had mills very early, soon after 1800, and afterwards a carding-machine and fulling-mill was operated by the power. The property passed into the hands of Jacob Sweitzer, but its use for manufacturing purposes had long since been discontinued, although the building yet remains.

Near the head-waters of Mounts' Creek, D. H. Pershing has in successful operation a good saw-mill, which has cut up a large quantity of the mountain timber in that locality. Down the same stream, Joseph Kithcart built saw- and grist-mills about 1790, the latter being a log structure. The present mills were built by Joseph Andrews about 1853. It is a



BOISSON KILPATRICK'S FIRE-BRICK MANUFACTORY,
MOYER'S STATION, S. W. P. R. R., FAYETTE CO., PA.

frame of good proportions, and the mills have both water and steam as motors. Andrews was succeeded by Emanuel Mason; thence by Isaiah Coughenour; thence by C. A. Ebersole, and since October, 1880, the mills have been owned and operated by James Alexander Long. There are two runs of stones, and the saw-mill has a fair capacity. At these mills Solomon E. Swink opened a general store in January, 1881. John Stonecker had a pottery here about 1820, which was carried on about a dozen years.

More than a mile farther down the stream Adam Hatfield made a claim in 1780, receiving a patent for the land in 1795. That year he sold it to John Shank, who built mills there, which were operated by him until 1816, when Adam Stonecker became the owner; thence, in 1824, Samuel Trevor; thence, in 1826, Henry Detweiler; and since 1847 Samuel Detweiler has operated the mills. The second mill on the site was put up by Henry Detweiler in 1834, and stood until it was consumed by fire, Sept. 26, 1864. The present mill was gotten in operation in November, 1865, by Samuel Detweiler. It is a frame, 40 by 50 feet, four stories high, and the motor is both water and steam, the combined power being equal to thirty horses. Steam was supplied in 1851. The mill has three runs of stones and modern machinery, being equal in its appointments to any mill in the county. The present saw-mill was built in 1855.

On the John Miner place was formerly a distillery, carried on by that family, and lately a steam saw-mill, which has been removed.

Where is now Boyd's saw-mill Christian Reist had a saw-mill in the early settlement of the country, and later another mill was operated there by Thomas Boyd. The present mill is owned by Wm. Boyd, who also had a shingle-mill before 1857. The race-way is 80 rods long, and there is a tradition that it was dug for fifty cents per rod, much of the excavation being solid rocks. On Butler Run, George Hatfield and others had small saw-mills, which have been discontinued.

On White's Run, Henry White had saw- and grist-mills soon after the settlement of the township, small and rude at first, but giving place to better mills in time, which had many owners. In the order of possession were Boyd & Davidson, Thomas and Joseph Boyd, Thomas R. Davidson, Dr. James C. Cummings, and, later, the heirs of T. R. Davidson. For the past four years the property has belonged to Nathan Gilmore. The present mill was built about thirty years ago. It is a fine building and has good machinery, but the location is unfavorable for a successful milling business. The saw-mill is more successfully operated.

A number of small tanneries have been carried on in Bullskin, and several of greater proportions. In 1838, Levi Bradford built a good tannery at the Yellow Stone Springs, which had a capacity for working up three thousand hides per year. After a few years steam was supplied, and although the tannery has

been discontinued a score of years, the boiler was not removed until recently. Fayette Tannery was operated nineteen years by Levi Bradford, and several years more by John Taylor.

At Pennsville, Benjamin Shallenbarger had a tannery about 1812, the yard being just above the barn of Jacob J. Stonecker. Samuel Newmeyer carried on the business next. Tanning was also carried on by the Shallenbargers on the A. H. Sherrick farm; but some time about 1852 they put up a good tannery in the western part of Pennsville, having a yard under roof which contained thirty vats. Steam-power was used, and a large amount of business was done by the several firms,—the Shallenbarger Brothers, Levi Bradford, Boyd & Overholt, and Boyd, Myers & Co. The latter firm owned the tannery when it ceased to operate, about 1873, Eli McClellan being the manager.

The abundance of fire-clay has made the manufacture of brick a profitable industry in the township, and several works have lately been established. The "Southwest Fire-Brick Works" were built at Moyer Station in 1871, by Sysson, Kilpatrick & Co., and are yet operated by that firm. Employment is given to seventeen hands, under the management of Anthony Sourd. The works are well appointed, embracing four ovens, having a capacity of eight thousand fire-brick (for lining coke-ovens) per day, which find a ready market in the county.

On the Narrow-Gauge Railroad at Green Lick, John W. Kinnear began the manufacture of fire-brick in the summer of 1880, and after a successful season the works were destroyed by fire, March 29, 1881. The moulding-room was thirty-five by eighty feet, with large engine-house attached. Four thousand brick per day were made. It is the purpose of the proprietor to rebuild the works.

The manufacture of iron constituted an important industry in Bullskin half a century ago. Along the base of Chestnut Ridge an excellent quality of ore is found, which is easily fluxed, producing a metal which is highly esteemed. Near one of these mineral deposits, on Mounts' Creek, north of the centre of the township, "the Mount Vernon Furnace" was built about 1807 or 1808, by Isaac Meason, for his son Isaac, who operated it a number of years. It had but a small stack, yet was so well managed that in all about sixty men were employed. Before the furnace went out of blast, in 1830, the second growth of timber was cut over for the purpose of making the charcoal necessary to carry it on. Considerable metal was cast into kettles and other moulded work at the furnace, the products being carried to Connellsville for shipment. Among the managers were Jonathan Mayberry and a young man named Taylor. The furnace was last operated by David B. Long, and by him blown out of blast. Nothing but the stack, a solid piece of masonry, remains to show the location, on land which

is now the property of George Hogg. Several years after the furnace was abandoned, John Anderson worked over a part of the cinders, having a small stamping-machine for this purpose, his enterprise being attended with considerable profit. In the neighborhood of the old furnace ore is now mined by the Charlotte Furnace Company of Scottdale, the products of the mines being carried away by their narrow-gauge railway, which has its eastern terminus in these hills. Formerly the furnace-owners had mills to cut their own lumber and to grind the feed for their animals, but the powers in use have long since been abandoned. In the southern part of the township, on White's Run, the "Findley Furnace" was erected in 1818. It was more widely known by the name of Breakneck, a term which was applied to it while being built on account of an accident which one of the workmen sustained, falling from the stack at the risk of bodily injury, which caused him to say "that it was a regular breakneck affair." The enterprise was begun by Col. William L. Miller, but before the furnace was completed Messrs. Rogers and Paull became interested parties, although Col. Miller was the nominal owner and manager. Later the furnace was carried on by John Boyd and William Davidson as lessees, and last by David B. Long, who blew it out of blast in the fall of 1837. The furnace had a capacity of one hundred tons per month, but the product usually did not exceed seventy tons. The water supply failing, steam was supplied several years before the furnace was discontinued. In the foundry department from four to six moulders were employed. Among the workmen at both of the foregoing furnaces was George Adams, now one of the most aged citizens of Bullskin.

The mining of coal and manufacture of coke at present constitutes the chief interest in the development of the minerals in Bullskin. For some years the "Pennsville Mines" property has been the most productive. It was owned by A. H. Sherrick, and embraces all the privileges of one hundred and sixty-five acres of land. Here coal was mined in a small way fifty years ago by the Shallenbargers and others, but it was not until 1872 that the product of the mines was converted into coke. In that year Mr. Sherrick began the construction of his coke-works, grading a yard about a quarter of a mile from the line of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad. Seventy ovens were built, and most of them lighted in the summer of 1873. Nearly all of these have been kept in fire since that time, the daily product being from seven to nine cars of forty-eight-hour coke. The shaft in the mine has been sunk to the depth of one-third of a mile, and the coal is taken from a nine-foot vein, which is underlaid by a fine stratum of limestone. In connection with the mines are several shops and seven dwellings. The hands employed number fifty, and are under the personal superintendence of A. H.

Sherrick. L. M. Smith is the yard boss, and Alexander Taylor the pit boss. These works now embrace seventy ovens, and are owned and operated by A. O. Tinstman & Co.

The Eldorado Coke-Works at Moyer's antedate those at Pennsville by about one year. In 1871, John Moyer, of Mount Pleasant, secured the coal privilege of a tract of land belonging to the Beidler farm, and engaged to erect forty ovens adjoining the railroad-track, having a sub-lease from Brunot & Detweiler. After the coke-works were operated several years they became the property of Brunot & Detweiler, who leased them to W. F. Zuck and Joseph B. Henry, who were the operators till August, 1880, when the property passed into possession of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company. To the original forty ovens forty more had been added by Zuck & Henry, and one hundred and forty-five more have since been added by W. J. Rainey & Co., the present owners. The company controls the coal of three hundred and four acres, owning the entire privileges of one hundred and fifty acres thereof, and having a large capital at command, will prosecute the work till the enterprise at this point will be one of the most important in the county. In April, 1881, one hundred and twenty-five men were employed under the superintendence of Frank R. Bradford. The yard boss was J. W. Brooks, and the mines were carried on under the direction of J. B. Henry. The coal is superior for coking, and lies in a vein nine feet in thickness. On the 1st of March, 1881, a new shaft was sunk, from which will be drawn the future supplies of the works. In addition to the attendant buildings at the cokery, the company carries on a store and owns seventy-five neat residences which are occupied by the workmen.

At Moyer's is a flag-station of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, and a post-office, which was established Dec. 20, 1880, with John H. McAfee postmaster. It is kept in the store of David Lontz, and two mails per day are provided. The mercantile business at that point was established in the spring of 1880 by Zuck & Henry, passing from them to Lontz in the fall of the same year.

PENNSVILLE.

This hamlet, the oldest in Bullskin township, is on the Mount Pleasant road, four miles from Connells-ville, and about a mile east from the Tyrone line. It is a flag-station on the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, contains a very fine school edifice, a church, several stores, and about two dozen houses. The lots were sold off from the Cochrane and Strickler farms by George Newmeyer and W. P. Kelley, among the first purchasers being Henry Shallenbarger and Bushrod Washington, both putting up houses about 1848 in the vicinity of the Disciples' meeting-house. The Pennsville post-office was established soon after, and was first kept by David Shallenbarger. Thence

came, as other postmasters, John J. Hurst, J. M. Kurtz, Loyd Shallenbarger. Rice Boyd, L. F. Miller, for one and a half years, and since Jan. 1, 1880, Dr. Wm. Chalfant. The office has two mails per day. The first store at Pennsville was kept by John S. Strickler in the long building opposite the present Miller stand. This was occupied by many firms, among others by Christopher Stonecker, David Shallenbarger, John J. Hurst, Franks & Overholt, Loyd Shallenbarger, John McAdams, Joseph Newcomer, Rice Boyd, Boyd & Overholt, Livingood & Miller, and L. F. Miller. In 1872 the latter occupied his present business house, where, in April, 1881, he associated with A. H. Sherrick, under the firm-name of Miller & Sherrick. Other merchants in the place have been Christian Pool, Hosack & Bougher, Austin and John Campbell, and George Newmeyer, the latter in the small brick building on the present Stoner farm.

In former days Pennsville had several large mechanic shops, and since 1852 Wm. C. Lyon has carried on wagon-making at this place. From 1850 to 1853 fanning-mills were here made by David Shallenbarger and George Newmeyer & Co. From four to eight men were employed in the shops, and three or four men were kept engaged peddling the mills throughout the country.

Alexander Frazer had the first public-house, keeping it in the house now occupied by his widow, and serving as landlord eight years, from 1850 till 1858. At that time a line of stages ran through the place, and the office was at the Frazer tavern. Near the same time Stephen McIntyre had an inn where is now the residence of Eli McClellan, and when he retired the house was kept by Samuel and John Eicher, the last to keep a tavern at Pennsville, which has not had a public-house for a score of years. At the last-named place a stage-office was also kept. In the period of the great Western immigration, from 1785 to 1812, many taverns were kept in Bullskin, but as these were more of the nature of traveler's inns, and the doors of nearly every house on the principal thoroughfares were open to accommodate the home-seekers, no account of them is taken here.

Country stores have been kept at various points in Bullskin. At Detweiler's and Long's Mills, north of Pennsville, a store was opened in 1865 by John T. Stauffer for the sale of dry-goods. It was sold to William Lane, who changed it to a grocery-store, and as such it has been continued the past fourteen years by Nancy Stillwagon. The village of Bridgeport, on Jacob's Creek, is partly in Bullskin, but all the business interests are in Westmoreland County.

Dr. Apollos Lohr was probably the first regular physician to locate in Bullskin. He opened an office at Pennsville in 1850, and had as a contemporary a short time his brother, Dr. James Lohr. Both removed to Ohio. Before they left Dr. John Lutz came as a practitioner, and continued until his death,

about twenty years ago. Next came Dr. W. D. Riggs, who was succeeded, in April, 1867, by the present physician, Dr. W. B. Chalfant, who came to Pennsville from Brownsville. He graduated at the Cleveland Medical College in 1859. He enjoys the reputation of being a successful practitioner.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

One of the first schools in the township was taught in a building near the Baptist Church. It was simply a log cabin, but the school was well attended, and for those times was considered very good. Pupils were in attendance from the Stonecker, Shank, Newmeyer, Stockman, Latta, Shallenbarger, Highlands, Myers, Smutz, Garver, and other families. In the northern part of the township the settlers first sent their children to Westmoreland County. One of the first schools in what is known as Mud District was taught by Samuel Shupe, and later by George A. Hollingsworth. The Lattas, Freeds, Shafers, Robertsons, and others were among the first attendants.

In what is known as the Gault District was one of the pioneer school buildings, where David Lindsay taught a number of years. He was a teacher the greater part of his life, his death occurring some time about 1840. Mrs. Lindsay yet lives, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. Kelley, at the age of eighty years. Her recollections of early school-days would not encourage many to engage as teachers. The salary was small, and much of the pay consisted of farm produce, or such things as the settlers could conveniently spare, at the rate of \$1.50 per scholar for a quarter's instruction.

Under the common-school system Bullskin was divided in 1836 into districts, and the families residing therein enumerated. District No. 1, answering in general to the present Breakneck District, had forty-seven families; District No. 2, or the southwest part of the township, contained forty families; District No. 3, now about the Gault District, had forty-one families; District No. 4, the northwest part of the township, had thirty-nine families. The First Half-District—the Pennsville settlement—had twenty-one families; the Second Half-District—those living at what is now Bridgeport—had nineteen families; and in the Mountain District lived John Stauffer, Jacob Anderson, Washington Washabaugh, Amos Butler, Christopher Butler, David Washabaugh, John Hoffmans, Samuel Bauders, Samuel White, Abraham Cox, and Samuel Coffman.

The board of directors was composed of Wm. Andrews, president; D. B. Long, secretary; Henry Detweiler, treasurer; Thomas Boyd, George Brothers, Richard Gault, and Henry Freed. These voted, Aug. 13, 1836, to open schools at the Findley Furnace, at Richard Gault's, and at Abraham Pershing's. James Pemberton was the teacher at Findley; David Lindsey at Gault's, and the following year taught at Pershing's. In 1837 the school-house in the Kell District

was erected by Wm. Boyd for \$288. The same year the Mountain District was allowed to build a school-house at the expense of the citizens of that part of the township. In May of the same year it was voted to sign a contract for an octagon school-house in the First Half-District. This house was on the Tyrone line, west of Pennsville, and was a prominent landmark in its day. The teachers in 1837 and the few years following were G. Buttermore, George W. Newmeyer, Robert Huey, Ann Parker, Anna C. Pershing, John Strickler, Sarah Ullrey, James W. Snow, James A. Black, Randolph Boyd, George Frick, Josiah Stillwagon, Joseph D. Long, Wm. Hixon, Joseph Sechrist, David Lindsey, Jonathan Garver, John Edgar, Henry Snively, Elijah Yunkin, Henry Ullrey, Martha McKown, John Harrold, John L. Means, James Pemberton, Sarah Kell, Wm. P. Baker, Nancy Robertson, John M. Peoples, Otho Williams, Francis Andrews, James Hunter, Austin Lane, Davis A. Hannum, Jacob Berg, Jacob Lobengier, Andrew Kessler, Sarah Lindsey, Jonathan Shallenbarger, Joseph Detweiler, Joseph A. Marietta, James A. Martin, A. Stauffer, Wm. L. Miller, and Thomas B. Norris.

The township has been supplied with a good class of buildings, those in several districts being commodious beyond what is generally found in the country. The school building at Pennsville is a two-story brick, which has been furnished throughout with modern furniture and apparatus. The builder was P. C. Grim, receiving therefor \$2315, and the house was turned over to the board of directors Nov. 23, 1876, as conforming in every particular with the terms of the contract. This house took the place of a small brick house which stood on its site, and which was the successor of the octagon house. The Pennsville school was attended in 1880 by 44 male and 38 female pupils, who were under the instruction of J. M. Moore. The average daily attendance was just one-half the number enrolled. Other teachers of the school were, in 1871, Lucy Enfield; 1872, H. R. Franas; 1873, D. McClellan; 1874, N. B. Tannehill; 1875, J. S. Spiegel and Jacob Aubley; 1876, James S. Best; 1877, John H. Weddle; 1878, Lizzie Leonard; 1879, Clark Frazer and George Sherrick.

Since the records of the annual elections have been preserved the following have been school directors:

- 1840.—Wm. Boyd and John E. Troxell.
- 1841.—Joseph Beidler and David Rice.
- 1842.—George Brothers and David Pollins.
- 1843.—John Miner and Thomas Hoke.
- 1844.—Samuel Johnson and Samuel Rice.
- 1845.—Percival Hamilton and Jacob Freed.
- 1846.—David Shallenbarger and Bartholomew Yost.
- 1847.—Samuel White and Jonathan Newmeyer.
- 1848.—Andrew Walker and Joseph Beidler.
- 1849.—Bartholomew Yost and Solomon Ething.
- 1850.—Christopher R. Stonecker and Appolos Lohr.
- 1851.—John Miner and George Shape.
- 1852.—John M. Comp and John K. Andrews.
- 1853.—Samuel Detweiler and Christopher R. Stonecker.

- 1854.—James D. Overholt and Thomas McClean.
- 1855.—George Newmeyer and Isaac Palmer.
- 1856.—Christopher R. Stonecker and Joseph Beidler.
- 1857.—William Litherwood, Christian Shank, and John F. Stoner.
- 1858.—Richard Crossland, Jacob Reynolds, and Samuel Detweiler.
- 1859.—Francis Andrews and Nathaniel Hurst.
- 1860.—Henry Streak and Joseph Andrews.
- 1861.—Henry Etling and Daniel F. Shupe.
- 1862.—Francis Andrews and David S. Spear.
- 1863.—Horatio L. Sparks and Jacob Echard.
- 1864.—Jacob J. Stonecker and Jacob E. Brown.
- 1865.—Thomas Keffer and James Hoke.
- 1866.—Henry F. Bowman and Abraham H. Sherrick.
- 1867.—Jacob J. Stonecker and Jacob Mathias.
- 1868.—Daniel A. Pershing, John R. Johnstone, and Samuel Detweiler.
- 1869.—Daniel F. Shupe, Henry Huebenthal, Jacob E. Brown, John R. Johnstone, and Samuel Detweiler.
- 1869, October.—Jacob Mathias, Jacob Horner, and James Hurst.
- 1870.—George Huebenthal and Jacob Rice.
- 1872.—Daniel F. Shupe and James Hurst.
- 1873.—David Eshelman and Wm. C. Lyon.
- 1874.—John Richey and Nathaniel Clair.
- 1885.—Samuel Detweiler, John R. Johnstone, and J. M. Creigh.
- 1876.—David Eshelman and Jacob J. Longanecker.
- 1877.—Nathaniel Clair and Jacob Rice.
- 1878.—Jacob K. Shank and Henry S. Stauffer.
- 1879.—David Eshelman and Wm. Leeper.
- 1880.—George Atkinson, Nathan Clair, and Wm. Adams.
- 1881.—Jacob K. Shank and David Coffman.

In 1880 the gross amount of tax levied for school purposes was \$3250.96, of which amount \$1910 was devoted to teachers' salaries. The number of schools was thirteen, each having a male teacher. Five months of school were maintained at an average salary of \$29.38 per month. The number of male pupils enrolled was 351; of females, 286. The average per cent. of attendance was 77. The estimated value of the school property was \$20,000. A small portion of Bullskin is embraced within the Bridgeport Independent District, whose territory is mainly in Westmoreland County. The district has three school buildings, one being in Bullskin. It is a brick house of fine size, and was built in 1875. The schools of this district have a fine reputation for scholarship and attendance.

THE PENNSVILLE REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH.

Soon after 1800 the settlers living in the western part of Bullskin and in the eastern part of Tyrone united to build a meeting-house, which should be consecrated to the worship of God by any and all, irrespective of denomination. It stood on land leased perpetually from the John Shank farm, a portion of the lot being set apart for cemetery purposes. The house was of logs, with seats made of slabs, having legs of saplings inserted in auger-holes. The pulpit was simply a board nailed on two upright pieces of lumber. In the course of years the house was weatherboarded, provided with a ceiling, better seats,

and a pulpit which was a very elaborate affair. It was made of wild cherry, the different parts being held together by wooden pins. It was elevated about six feet above the floor, and had a huge sounding-board. On either side were places for the reading- and singing-clerks. The building was commonly designated as the "White Meeting-House," and was the regular place of service of the Baptists living along Jacob's Creek. These first had their membership with the church at Connellsville, and after 1828 with the Mount Pleasant Church. Among the members of that period were Allen and John Pippett and their wives, Sarah Walker, Christiana Highlands, Mary Gault, Catharine Highlands, Ann, Rachel, David, Jacob, and Jonathan Newmeyer, and Abraham Shallenbarger, who was a deacon. One of the first ministers was the Rev. James Estep, who may properly be termed the father of the church at Pennsville. Other ministers of the Mount Pleasant Church were as follows: Rev. William Shadrach, from 1828 to 1836; Rev. John Rockefeller, 1836-38; Rev. Isaac Winn, 1839; Rev. Simeon Seigfried, 1840-42; Rev. Milton Sutton, 1843; Rev. John Parker, 1844-46; Rev. Milton Sutton, 1847-52; Rev. W. A. Caldwell, 1854-55; Rev. William Shadrach, 1856. The increase of members at Mount Pleasant induced the church to demand the entire ministerial services of their pastor, the Rev. B. F. Woodburn, and in 1868 the Jacob's Creek Church became a separate organization. It was duly constituted August 10th, when William C. Lyon was elected clerk, and Conrad Bowers treasurer. Jonathan Newmeyer and Conrad Bowers, deacons of the Mount Pleasant Church, were continued, and Jacob Overholt and Daniel Reese were newly-elected deacons. The Rev. W. W. Hickman became the first pastor, and on the 19th of August, 1868, the deacons were ordained to their office by the Council convened at that time. The church was received into the Monongahela Association Sept. 1, 1868, having at that time 90 members on its rolls. The aggregate number of those who have belonged was 139, and the present membership is 56. The present deacons are William C. Lyon and Jacob H. Echard. The former is also the church clerk.

In March, 1871, the Rev. David Williams was called to the pastorate, and in the fall of 1872 a parsonage was built on a lot adjoining the church. Four years later it was sold, and is now a private residence. In November, 1873, Jacob H. Echard and D. P. Patterson were elected deacons. July 7, 1875, Deacon Bowers, one of the chief members of the church, died. The Rev. D. Williams served as pastor until Jan. 29, 1876, when he was succeeded by the Rev. W. T. Hughes, who remained one year. Then the pulpit was supplied a short time by Rev. W. S. Wood, but in September, 1877, the Rev. Joseph M. Collins became the pastor, and has since maintained that relation, preaching one-half of his time at Scottdale.

The present meeting-house occupies a site adjoining

the lot where the old house stood, and was built in 1852, the building committee being Jonathan Newmeyer and Conrad Bowers. It is a brick edifice, forty-three by fifty-five feet, and is plainly furnished. The trustees in 1881 were Jacob H. Echard, George Atkinson, and Jacob Overholt. In this house is maintained a good Sabbath-school, which has about eighty members. For many years William C. Lyon has been its superintendent.

In the old White meeting-house, services were occasionally held by the adherents of Alexander Campbell, that minister himself preaching there several times. Those who espoused his belief were, among others, Christian Shank, David Shallenbarger, and their wives, Andrew Rees and wife, Mrs. Arnold, Jacob Lobengier, Bushrod Washington, Hamilton Cunningham, Jonas Ellenbarger, Elizabeth Ellenbarger, Jacob K. Shank, Michael Myers, Joseph, Jonathan, Susan, Lydia, Catherine, and Henry Shallenbarger. These and others constituted

THE PENNSVILLE DISCIPLES' CHURCH.

In 1853 a lot of ground was purchased in the hamlet of Pennsville, and a meeting-house erected thereon by a board of trustees, composed of Christian Shank, Jonathan Shallenbarger, and Jacob Lobengier, which thereafter constituted the place of worship. For a time the church flourished under the ministry of the Revs. Dorsie, Streator, Piatt, Parker, and Lobengier; but the removal of many members caused the interest to decline, and finally services were altogether suspended, the remaining interest being absorbed by the Bethel Church of Tyrone township. A proposition to sell the meeting-house caused some members living in Bullskin to exert themselves to raise funds to repair the building and again make it an inviting place of worship. Active in this movement were Richard Boyd and wife, and by some effort the purpose was accomplished. Thence, in connection with the church at Bethel, semi-monthly meetings were established, the chief speaker being L. C. McLain, and at present about thirty persons in the township claim fellowship with the Disciples' Church at Pennsville, which is yet auxiliary to the Bethel Church.

THE FAIRVIEW UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

This house of worship is in the Pershing neighborhood, standing on a lot of ground which was donated for this purpose and for a burial-place by Abraham Pershing. It is a plain frame, and was built in the summer of 1847. Previously the meetings of the denomination were held in the Pershing school-house, in the same neighborhood, the principal members belonging to the Troxel and Pershing families. The services were held at long intervals, the preacher coming from a distance, and this being one of a number of appointments. When the house was built Rev. John R. Sitman was the preacher in charge. Since that time among the ministers have been the following: Revs. Beichtel, Holmes, Harnden, Ritter,

Newman; 1852-53, Rev. William Beichtel; 1854-55, Rev. John L. Baker; 1856, Rev. John Riley; 1857, Rev. William K. Shimp; 1858, Rev. Bonewell; 1859-60, Rev. William Beichtel; 1865-66, Rev. Jacob B. Resler; 1868, Revs. E. B. Kephart and J. Reynolds; 1869, Rev. D. Speck; 1870-71, Rev. Robert Rankin; 1877-78, Rev. L. W. Stahl; 1879, Rev. C. Wortman; 1880, Rev. J. Medsger; 1881, Rev. David Shearer.

The church has about sixty members, and William W. Troxel as steward; the trustees are John Pershing, Daniel H. Pershing, and Daniel Troxel.

On the 12th of May, 1850, a Sunday-school was organized in this house, with Abraham Pershing, superintendent; J. B. Sherrick, D. Tinstman, and John Pershing, managers; William S. Walker, secretary; Jacob Zundle, Simon Bitts, Eli Wilkins, Isaac Pershing, Mary A. Heckathorn, Nancy Rice, Caroline Welchouse, and Catherine Sprankle, teachers. It was the first Sabbath-school in Bullskin, and has been kept up ever since. The present superintendent is Henry Huebenthal.

In the minutes of the Sunday-school for Aug. 4, 1850, appears an account of a very remarkable solar phenomenon: "To-day an extraordinary phenomenon appeared about the sun, and was seen by the whole school. It consisted of two large circles around the sun, which seemed to join or run into each other at the eastern and western sides; and another very large circle west of the sun, with the eastern side of the ring in or over the sun. There also appeared in the eastern horizon an arc, resembling a rainbow in colors, which was only an eighth of a circle large." This remarkable exhibition occurred between the hours of ten and eleven in the forenoon, while the sky was beautifully clear and the air pleasant and warm. It created a profound impression at the time, and as there soon after occurred a virulent epidemic, which caused the death of a member in nearly every family, making fearful inroads upon the membership of the school, it was looked upon as a sign of warning and an omen of evil, which wrought a salutary influence in the minds of the afflicted people. In addition to the superintendents already named there have served in that capacity J. B. Sherrick, J. B. Troxel, D. H. Pershing, and R. C. Farmer.

THE MOUNT OLIVE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

This is a place of worship of a class of that denomination residing east of the central part of the township. The house is a neat frame on the highway, a quarter of a mile south from Detweiler's Mills. It

was built in 1871 on an acre of ground secured from the John Miner farm, a part of which is devoted to cemetery purposes, and is a frame thirty-three by forty feet. It cost two thousand two hundred dollars, and the building committee was composed of Samuel Detweiler, Richard Herbert, and J. S. Longanecker, who were also the first trustees. The church was appropriately consecrated in November, 1871, by the Rev. D. Speck. Prior to the building of the church the society worshiped in the Gault school-house. Among the early members were the Gault, Stauffer, Fretts, and Detweiler families. At present there are about seventy members, having J. S. Longanecker as steward. The church belongs to a circuit which embraces besides the churches at Connellsville and Fairview, and has had, in the main, the same ministerial supply as the last-named church.

In 1872 a Sunday-school was established in the church, which had for its superintendent J. S. Longanecker. The attendants number about one hundred in the summer season, the school seldom being continued the entire year.

THE PARADISE CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

This small but inviting place of worship in the Stauffer neighborhood, in the Green Lick Valley, was built in the fall of 1876 on a lot of land given for that purpose by Jacob J. Stauffer. The trustees in charge were Henry S. Stauffer, David Glassburner, and Peter Rhodes, who yet constitute the board. The membership of the church is small, numbering but fifteen, and the appointment is a part of the Mount Pleasant Circuit, the Rev. Woodhull being the preacher in charge.

In the northeastern part of the township, a small class of members of the Evangelical Association was formed about 1872, which has flourished, so that it now has its own house of worship and about thirty members. The present class-leader is David L. Miller, and John Mull is the church steward.

THE MOUNT PISGAH CHURCH

is the spiritual home of the above class. It is a plain frame house, twenty-eight by thirty-eight feet, and was consecrated to divine worship in December, 1877, by the Rev. W. M. Stanford, of Pittsburgh. The trustees in 1881 were David L. Miller, John Mull, and David Coffman. The members of the Mount Pisgah Church belong to the Indian Creek Circuit, and have had the same ministers as the Evangelical Churches of Salt Lick.

DUNBAR TOWNSHIP.

DUNBAR,¹ lying on the Youghiogheny River, had in June, 1880, a population of 6327, including Dunbar village, East Liberty, and New Haven borough. It has the Youghiogheny on the north, separating it from Tyrone township, the townships of Wharton and Stewart on the south, the Youghiogheny on the east, separating it from the townships of Connellsville and Springfield, and the townships of Franklin and North Union on the west.

Dunbar is a township rich in not only agricultural but mineral resources, and it has become a proverb that it is the banner township in Fayette County. The total assessed value of Dunbar township subject to a county tax, as returned upon the assessment-roll for 1881, was \$1,735,749.

The surface of the country is generally uneven, and on the southeast it is wild and mountainous. In that section iron ore is found in abundance. Numerous streams traverse the township, of which Dunbar Creek, a rapid water-course, is the most important. Two lines of railway, the Fayette County and the Southwest Pennsylvania, connecting Uniontown and Connellsville, run in parallel courses in Dunbar, sometimes scarcely fifty feet apart. The first is under lease to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The second, completed in 1876, is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Both lines enjoy a very profitable traffic in the transportation of vast quantities of coke, iron, and coal. The coke-burning, coal-mining, and iron-making interests in Dunbar are extensive and lucrative, and give at this present time employment to fully two thousand five hundred people in the township. Business enterprises now under way and in progress will soon materially increase that number. Coal abounds everywhere in almost exhaustless quantities, and must for years to come prove a source of great revenue, as well as a promoter of busy industry in every quarter. Dunbar village, the centre of an important coke-making region and iron-making district, is a thriving town, whose growth has been steady, sure, and still increasing as rich business interests develop about it.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The first settlements in the region now called Dunbar township were made upon and near the locality designated as Mount Braddock. Christopher

Gist was the first to lead the way hither in 1752. Before Gist came the only settlers even vaguely supposed to have been in the county are said to have been the Browns.² Gist must have had his family in and occupied his cabin in the early fall of 1753, for Washington recorded in the narrative of his embassy to the French posts that in November of that year he "passed Mr. Gist's new settlement." Gist's cabin was on that part of the Mount Braddock lands later known as the Jacob Murphy place. The farm on which he located belongs now to William Beeson. Gist lived in North Carolina and Virginia previous to 1753, and in 1750 was employed by the old Ohio Company as land agent. In pursuance of his duties he frequently visited the Ohio Indians. In 1751 he made a tour among the Indian tribes on the Muskingum, Scioto, and Miami. Upon his return from his explorations in the Ohio valley, he declared of that country that nothing but cultivation was needed to make it a delightful region. His missions were all on behalf of the Ohio Company, to conciliate the Indians and keep a lookout for good lands. In the latter part of 1753 he accompanied Washington as his guide from Wills' Creek (Cumberland) to the French posts on the Allegheny. He was again with him in his military expedition of 1754, and with Braddock in 1755. His expeditions in 1754 included also a journey with Capt. Trent for the purpose of assisting in what proved the fruitless effort of the Ohio Company to build a fort at the Forks of the Ohio. It has been asserted by authorities that "Gist induced eleven families to settle around him on lands presumed to be within the limits of the Ohio Company's grant." Although nothing but this vague tradition appears to have been preserved touching these families, there seems no reason for disputing the truth of the statement that families were settled about Gist as early as 1754 at least. In testimony to this it may be cited that the report of Monsieur de Villiers, the French commander of the expedition against Washington at Fort Necessity in 1754, set forth that upon his return he not only ordered the house at the intrenchment at Gist's to be burned down, but "detached an officer to burn the houses round about."³

² A doubtful tradition at best.

³ Washington in his journal writes, "We reached Mr. Gist's new settlement at Monongahela Jan. 2, 1754, where I bought a horse and saddle." Washington was at Gist's with his command June 29, 1754, and began to throw up intrenchments at that point with a view of making

Gist, by the very nature of his business as land agent and land explorer, was likely to note the most desirable localities for settlements, and being himself evidently bent upon making a new home for himself and family wherever he could find in the Monongahela country a place that suited him, he was naturally on the lookout for a more than usually inviting spot. This spot he found at Mount Braddock, as is evidenced by the fact of making his new home there. The Virginia commissioners' certificate for that land, issued to Thomas Gist in 1780, recited that Christopher Gist settled upon it in 1753.

Christopher Gist's agency for the Ohio Company appears to have ended in 1755. In the fall of that year he raised a company of scouts on the Maryland and Virginia frontiers, and thereafter was known as Capt. Gist. In 1756 he was sent Southwest to enlist a body of Cherokee Indians into the English service. In 1757 he was appointed Deputy Indian agent in the South. Washington indorsed the appointment in the remarks, "I know of no person so well qualified for the task. He has had extensive dealings with the Indians, is in great esteem among them, well acquainted with their manners and customs, indefatigable and patient, and as to his honesty, capacity, and zeal I dare venture to engage."

With the defeat of Braddock in 1755 ended for a time at least the efforts of English settlers to find permanent homes west of the mountains, and Gist, like others who had hoped to stop where they had gathered their families, hastened to change his habitation to more peaceful regions. From 1755 to 1758, while the French held possession of the country along the Monongahela and Youghiogheny, no attempts at settlements were made. The savages and wild beasts were the only inhabitants of the territory now called Fayette County. After the expulsion of the French, in 1758, many of the old settlers returned, and among them came Gist. Although he himself came in 1759 and resumed actual possession of his lands on Mount Braddock, he did not effect a permanent settlement with his family until 1765, for it was not until that year that Indian troubles in this section were even temporarily disposed of. For some reason, however, he decided to end his days in his old Southern home, and so after a while, transferring his Mount Braddock lands to his son Thomas, he returned to either Virginia or North Carolina and there died. Left behind in Fayette was Thomas Gist and William Cromwell, the latter a son-in-law of Christopher Gist. This Wil-

liam Cromwell subsequently set up a claim under the Ohio Company to a part of the Gist lands "in the forks of the roads to Fort Pitt and Redstone," including Isaac Wood's farm, asserting a gift of it to his wife from her father, and a settlement thereof in 1753. Cromwell sold his land claim to Samuel Lyon, between whom and Thomas Gist a long controversy was waged for possession, which fell ultimately to Gist.

Christopher Gist had three sons—Nathaniel, Thomas, and Richard—and two daughters. Of the latter, Anne never married; Violet married William Campbell. All the sons received lands on Mount Braddock from their father, but their rights were eventually united in Thomas. He died in 1786, and was buried on his Mount Braddock farm. Soon after his death the Gists left the township for Kentucky, after disposing of their landed interests to Col. Isaac Meason. Thomas Gist was a man of some note, and is said to have once entertained Washington at his house.

George Paull, a Virginian, became a resident of the Gist neighborhood in 1768. The place of his location was known as Deer Park. His son James, known as Col. Paull, became a man of considerable note, and owned large landed interests in various portions of the county. At the age of eighteen he entered upon a military career as a member of a company guarding Continental stores at Fort Burd (Brownsville). This was in August, 1778. In May, 1781, he was commissioned first lieutenant by Thomas Jefferson, Governor of Virginia, and set out to take part in a proposed campaign against Detroit. In April, 1782, he was drafted for a month's frontier duty near Pittsburgh, and in May, 1782, he joined Crawford's expedition to Sandusky as a private. After a harrowing experience he escaped from the troubles of that campaign only to resume his warlike experience in 1784. In 1790 he served with distinction as a major of the Pennsylvania militia in Harmer's campaign against the Indians. Later in life he became a colonel of militia. After 1790 he devoted himself to the peaceful pursuits of home life, and for a time was engaged as an iron-manufacturer at Laurel Furnace, in Dunbar township. From 1793 to 1796 he was sheriff of the county, and during that time was not only busy with operations against the "Whisky Boys," but was called upon to hang John McFall, who was sentenced to death for the murder of John Chadwick, Nov. 10, 1794. Col. Paull's sons numbered seven,—James, George (a colonel in the war of 1812), John, Archibald, Thomas, William, and Joseph. His daughter Martha married William Walker.

Col. Isaac Meason was an important figure in the early history of Fayette County. He was a Virginian by birth, and as early as the year 1770 came to Southwest Pennsylvania. He bought land on Jacob's Creek, and built upon it the Mount Vernon Furnace. Not long afterwards he bought the Gist property on Mount Braddock, in Dunbar township, and soon acquiring

a stand against M. Condon de Villiers, who was approaching to give attack with a force of French and Indians. Before the intrenchments were completed Washington called a council, and as a result the stand at Gist's was at once abandoned for the location upon which Fort Necessity was constructed. The lines of two old fortifications at Gist's were obliterated a long time ago, but the position was ascertained beyond doubt by the frequent plowing up in later years of numerous relics. The spot was near Gist's cabin, about thirty rods east of where Jacob Murphy built a barn, and within fifty rods of the centre of Fayette County.

additional lands took rank as one of the largest land-holders in that neighborhood. In 1799 he owned upwards of six thousand acres. In 1790 he built the Union Furnace on Dunbar Creek, and set up two forges and a furnace on Dunbar Creek from Union Furnace down to the mouth of the creek. At Union Furnace he built a stone grist-mill, and for years conducted extensive business enterprises that made him widely known. He owned, also, the lands originally possessed by Col. William Crawford, and in 1796 laid out the village of New Haven, on the Youghiogheny opposite Connellsville. He died in 1819, and was buried on the Mount Braddock estate. His sons were Isaac, George, and Thomas. George lived with his uncle, Daniel Rogers, of Connellsville. Thomas became a resident of Uniontown. Isaac, the best known of the sons, and known as Col. Meason, after his father's death succeeded to his father's business, and lived for many years at New Haven. His children were nine in number, of whom the sons were William, Isaac, Jr., and Richard. The only ones of the nine children now living are three daughters. Two reside in Uniontown, and one in Kansas. Col. Isaac Meason, the younger, was educated for the bar, and practiced in Pittsburgh before making his home at New Haven. His mother died in Uniontown in 1877, aged ninety-four.

Thomas Rogers and his five brothers are said to have come from Maryland to Mount Braddock, accompanied by their widowed mother. They took up lands under what was commonly styled "tomahawk claims," but becoming dissatisfied soon disposed of their interests to Samuel Work. The Rogers families moved to Washington County, and in the Indian aggressions that befell that region three of the brothers lost their lives. The others removed then to the mouth of the Beaver, but shortly returned to Dunbar township, and located in what is now known as the Cross Keys School District. One of the brothers opened a blacksmith-shop on the Uniontown road, and soon built a tavern near by. It is said that he set a pair of cross keys over his shop as a token that he was a locksmith as well as blacksmith, and when he opened his house he conceived the notion of calling it the Cross Keys Tavern, by which name it was long known. There is a vague tradition that the Rogers brothers founded a Masonic lodge in that neighborhood, and that for a while the mysterious meetings of the brotherhood in the Cross Keys school-house periodically excited the awe and wondering curiosity of the people of that vicinity, who were accustomed to gather regularly on lodge nights and exert themselves to a painful extent in their fruitless efforts to penetrate into the awful secrets and amazing performances which they were convinced were hidden within the school-house.

Daniel Rogers, whose daughter is Mrs. Banning, of New Haven, was born in the Cross Keys District, married a daughter of Col. Isaac Meason, and for many

years was a prominent citizen of Connellsville and New Haven. In Connellsville he kept a store as early as 1798. During the later years of his life he resided at New Haven, where he died in 1873, at the age of ninety-five.

Joseph Torrance, who came to Fayette County with George Paull, married one of Paull's daughters, and settled upon a place in Dunbar known as "Peace." The tract is now occupied by the works of the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company.

John Christy left Ireland about the year 1800 for America, and drifted in a short time to Fayette County, and worked for Col. Meason. He entered the United States service in the war of 1812, and died in the army. At the time of his enlistment he was living in a sugar-bush that occupied the present site of the Henderson Coke-Works. Among others who are remembered to have lived near Union Furnace before the year 1800, were Daniel Cole, John Weston, Samuel Downey, and Timothy Grover. The latter is said to have been one hundred and two years old when he died. Nearly all of his children and grandchildren died of consumption.

John Hamilton, who married Susanna Allen, of Franklin township, in 1792, bought of a Mr. Ray that year about four hundred acres of land in Dunbar township. A portion of the land is now occupied by his grandson, J. H. Byers. Ray had got up a log cabin and cleared a few acres when he sold out to Hamilton. The cabin Mr. Hamilton replaced in 1808 with the house Mr. Byers now lives in. About Mr. Hamilton's settlement there were the Rogers, Work, Paull, Lytle, Barkelow, Ross, Strickler, Curry, Parkhill, and Graham families. One of the Currys is said to have lived to be over a hundred years old. There was a distillery near the Graham place about 1790, where excellent apple whisky was made. At least such was the testimony of D. A. C. Sherrard, who has frequently been heard to say that he was raised on apple toddy made at that still, and that the beverage was not only wholesome but delightful to the taste.

The first school-house in the Hamilton or Cross Keys District was probably a log affair, built in 1806 upon the ground occupied by the present house, the third one upon that site. Before 1806 the children of that neighborhood attended school in a slab shanty that stood near the present site of Dunbar village.

There were but few people in Dunbar when Joshua Dickinson became a settler here. Just when he came hither cannot be determined with certainty, but tradition places the time at not far from 1770. Certain it is that when he traveled westward over the mountains, alone and on foot, looking for a land location, the country was a wilderness and swarming with wild beasts. Upon the high bluff that overlooks the Youghiogheny just above East Liberty he made his camp under an oak-tree, and when he came to examine at leisure the region about him he was not slow to de-

termine that he had found the location he had been looking for. As far as he could judge, there was no white settler anywhere near him, and if he had taken the trouble or time to reflect upon the circumstance, it would have doubtless occurred to him that he was in not only a lonesome but a rather dangerous locality. He had, however, no inclination to dwell on such matters at first, for he was fired with an ambition to get a start as a settler, and so he, working early and late to get up a habitation and make a small clearing, found no time to do anything else. He had not been long on the ground, so the story goes, when he realized very forcibly the dangers of his situation at all events. Looking from the river bluff one day he saw the spectacle of a company of ugly-looking savages wading across the stream, as if they had detected the smoke of the white man's camp-fire and were bent upon mischief. That seems at least to have been the view taken of the case by Dickinson, for, understanding that the redskins might murder him, he lost no time in packing up a few trifling effects and striking off for the far East. He made his way to his old home, and concluded to stay there until there should be promise of a peaceful life in Southwestern Pennsylvania. Within about a year he thought from what he heard that the danger of Indians was past, and once more he set out for the Western wilds, this time taking with him his wife and infant son, Thomas, for, to use his own language, "he proposed to stay." They came to the spot he first occupied, and there he built a cabin. One authority declares that another man with his family accompanied the Dickinsons westward and located near them. Who they were is not ascertainable, but it is altogether likely, since Dickinson returned eastward for supplies in a short time, and that he was scarcely likely to have done had he been compelled to leave his wife and child unprotected. When he had made a clearing he began to till the soil, and just then he began to get glimpses of savages and to fear much for his safety. He was not molested, but he never went out into his field without taking his wife with him, who while he worked would stand watch with gun in hand, and after a time would take the hoe while he did sentinel duty. Naturally enough they could not avoid believing that the Indians were likely to butcher them at any time. Eternal vigilance was for them the constant watchword. Despite their fears they never came to any harm through the Indians. Mr. Dickinson was eminently a pioneer, and for years battled almost single-handed among the wilds of Fayette County, apart from other settlers, and met at every turn such privations, trials, and toils as would have checked his progress and sent him back to the haunts of civilization had he not possessed a heart of oak and a courageous, stout-souled helpmeet, who bore like a heroine her full share of the burden.

In the fall Dickinson made a trip to the East for salt and other supplies, and packed them westward on his

horses. Salt was one of the greatest and scarcest of luxuries, as well as a necessity, and that it was carefully husbanded when got may be well believed. Bullets were articles of value. So careful was Dickinson of his small hoard that when he shot small game he made sure to shoot in range with some tree, so that if he missed he could secure the bullets for further use. Just before he left for his first trip to the East in quest of provisions he found himself the possessor of just two bullets. With one of them he killed a bear, whose carcass supplied his family with meat while he was absent; and with the other he killed game for his own sustenance during the journey over the mountains. Mr. Dickinson lived to see the country blossom and teem with civilized life. He became a large landholder in Dunbar upon the river, and died upon the homestead farm near East Liberty, Oct. 10, 1827, in his eighty-eighth year. He built a grist-mill upon the site of the mill now owned by Oglevee Brothers about the year 1780. He had six sons, named Thomas, William, John, Joshua, Levi, and Eli, all of whom removed at an early day to Ohio. Mr. Dickinson was a stanch Methodist, and for some years maintained preaching at his house, where a class was organized in 1820. In 1823 he gave material assistance in the erection of a Methodist Episcopal house of worship, and there until 1861 the organization flourished. At that time the question of politics entered in some shape into the church, and proved a rock upon which the organization soon became a wreck. The building then used as a church is now the residence of Mr. Dunham. The lot for the church and churchyard was donated by Mr. Dickinson, and within the latter still lie the mortal remains of himself and his wife.

Tradition says that upon the bluff overlooking the Fort Hill Coke-Works there was once an Indian fort and an Indian graveyard, both upon the A. J. Hill farm. Mr. Hill relates that bones and various implements of Indian manufacture have frequently been plowed up there, and that one of his men unearthed some time ago a curious-looking iron instrument, consisting of an iron ring about the size of a man's neck. From that ring projected short chains, at the end of each of which was fastened a small ring. It was regarded as a curious relic, and by some it was determined to have served either in confining criminals or fastening victims to the stake. These theories had, however, but a vague foundation to rest upon, while the generally accepted theory that Indians in those days used no iron instruments appears to render it doubtful whether the relic was of Indian origin or use. Whatever it had been or was, it certainly awakened much curious interest among antiquarians, and eventually found its way to the cabinet of a collector of curiosities. Since that time it has not been seen or heard of in these parts. The hill upon which the Indian fort was located bears to this day the name of Fort Hill.

Thomas Jones was one of the very earliest settlers in Joshua Dickinson's neighborhood. His home was the farm now owned by William and James Collins, whose father, James, came to Dunbar from Maryland in 1822 and bought out Thomas Jones, who thereupon moved to Ohio, and died there at the age of ninety-eight. James Collins the elder died in 1855, aged seventy-seven.

Jacob Leet was an early settler near Dickinson, upon the place now owned by Alexander Work, on which his grave may now be seen. His son Christopher, now an old man of ninety-four, lives in Illinois. Mr. Leet was regarded as an old-fashioned but rigidly honest man, and a most excellent neighbor. When Christian Stofer returned to Dunbar after a brief absence, and found Leet's grave instead of the living Leet, he is said to have remarked with a show of deep feeling, "There lies the body of an honest Dutchman." Christian Stofer himself came from Westmoreland County to Dunbar in 1815, but returned in 1819 to the former place. In 1819, Christian Stoner, his son-in-law, bought Stofer's Dunbar farm, and occupied it as a permanent settler. The Morelands, Galleys, Spratts, and Wilkies were residents thereabout at an early day. James Wilkie was a famous school-teacher, and taught in those parts more than twenty years. One Clare was also an early school-teacher in that vicinity. William McBurney says that in 1814 he took his first day's schooling under pedagogue Clare. Some maliciously disposed lads reported young McBurney to the teacher for swearing, and upon the complaint the boy was compelled to get down upon his knee before the school and sue for pardon. The following day he was similarly reported, and that time most unmercifully whipped by Clare. As soon as he could, the bruised victim made for the school-room door and ran home. There he told his mother that he was afraid to go to school again, for he knew old Clare would eventually murder him. And he did not venture into that or any other school again for three years.

An old woolen-factory, now standing on the river's bank at the Broad Ford, was started in 1824 by White & Sons, and carried on with varying fortunes for some years. It served also later as a grist-mill, but for years has lain idle.

In the fall of 1782, David Parkhill (who had come from Ireland to America during the Revolution) settled in Dunbar, upon lands that joined Joshua Dickinson's and Joseph Oglevee's. Although a strong Covenanter, his blood arose in resentment at the thought of the troubles worked by Indian depredations, and at the head of a company of his neighbors sallied out one Sunday morning to hunt and punish the savages. The enemy had taken the alarm, and luckily for themselves fled beyond the reach of the determined pioneers. Mr. Parkhill's wife lived until she had rounded out a century of existence. She died in 1842. Stephen Fairchild, who died in Dun-

bar in 1837, came to Pennsylvania in 1810, and located in Salt Lick township. He was born in New York State, and at the age of fifteen enlisted with his six brothers for service in the war of the Revolution. One of the seven was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. Stephen Fairchild's widow died in 1863, aged eighty-four, and was at her death one of the oldest persons then in receipt of a pension.

In the spring of 1880 one of the "characters" of Dunbar died in a cave near Cow Rock, where for a period of sixty years or more he had led the life of a recluse. This singular personage, never known by any other designation than "Captain Cook," is said to have come to Fayette County from England simply to show his reverence for the memory of Gen. Braddock. While in his English home he read in a book the story of Braddock's fate, and straightway felt a very strong desire to visit the region wherein that unfortunate general met his death. He came to America, and to Fayette County. In Dunbar township, east of Union Furnace, and near the river, he found a cave that suited him for a home. Of it he took squatter possession, and in it he passed the remainder of his life, which was, by the way, a life conspicuously devoid of an object, except, perhaps, in respect to his satisfaction in being near the scenes that surrounded Braddock when he died. It is said that for as long as six months at a time he would keep himself utterly secluded from the gaze of man. Near his hut was a bank of fire-clay, and once in a while he would make a few fire-bricks, and descend into the Furnace settlement for the purpose of exchanging the bricks for provisions. His mission concluded, he would return to his mountain den, and emerge no more for months. Samuel Work, alluded to as having purchased the Rogers farm, was grandfather to Samuel Work, now of Dunbar township. John Work, son of Samuel the elder, was born in 1787. He married Nancy Rogers.

Jacob Lowry was a man of considerable note in Dunbar before and after 1800. In 1788 he moved from Northumberland County to Jacob's Creek, and entered the employment of his brother-in-law, John Gerhart, a miller. In 1794 he went over to Col. Isaac Meason's Union Furnace, and for five years was Col. Meason's miller at the Furnace grist-mill. In 1799 he built a framed grist-mill on Dunbar Creek below the Furnace, and carrying it on until 1815, built in that year upon the same site, in conjunction with John Strickler, the stone grist-mill now owned by William Speers. He leased the grist-mill to Strickler, who after a five years' experience therein failed and retired to a farm near New Haven. Lowry had meanwhile been living on a farm and running a saw-mill on Tucker's Run, but upon Strickler's failure resumed his control of the grist-mill property. Of the old framed grist-mill he had made a fulling-mill, and about 1828 built the woolen-factory now owned by Daniel Harper. After his death, in September, 1830,

his son Lewis came into possession of the grist-mill, and his son William of the woolen-factory. In 1841, John Speers purchased the grist-mill.

John Sherrard was a settler in Dunbar in 1773. He remained in his new settlement but a year, and then moved to Kentucky. In 1778 he resumed his habitation in Dunbar, and retained it until 1805, when he concluded to push farther westward to Ohio, where he died in 1809. He was in the Continental service during the Revolutionary war, and was with Col. William Crawford in the expedition to Sandusky in 1782. Although but a private, he bore a somewhat conspicuous part in that affair. David Alexander Cathcart Sherrard, born in Dunbar, Sept. 2, 1786, died June 2, 1880 (upon the farm that had been his home from his birth), in the ninety-fourth year of his age. In early life he was connected with the Laurel Hill Presbyterian Church, and for over sixty years was a ruling elder of that church. In 1825 he was appointed a justice of the peace, and held the office fifteen years. It is said that during that time he tried eight hundred and eighty civil cases, of which but four were appealed, and of these but one reversed.

"John Travis and his brother-in-law, George Thompson, emigrated from Ireland shortly after the Revolution was over;¹ and immediately after landing off shipboard they crossed the mountains, and each purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres of good land of my father [John Sherrard], which they improved, and each raised up a large family.

"Mr. Travis became an elder in the Laurel Hill congregation. In the spring of 1798 he bought a farm one mile and a half east of the cross-roads, on some of the branches of Raccoon Creek, on which he settled with his family. Some time after he settled in the bounds of Laurel Hill congregation, from some cause, he became completely crazy, so much so that he had to be confined and handcuffed and guarded by two men of the neighborhood to keep him from doing damage to himself or others. A neighbor by the name of Thomas Graham was one of the two. Many years afterwards he informed me that on one occasion it was necessary to change his linen, and to make that change Graham had to take off the handcuffs, after which, while he was in the act of turning round and reaching for a shirt that was airing by the fire, Travis took advantage of the attitude Graham was in by lifting the bolt that fastened the handcuff, and threw it with great force at Graham's head, just grazing it. After which assault Graham was careful at such times to leave nothing in the crazy man's way by which means he could do any one of his keepers or himself any damage.

"At length the physician recommended that they should seek out a waterfall in some of the mountain regions, where a small cold stream of water fell over

rocks several feet with some weight and force. The rill having been sought out, the neighbors built a small house close to the waterfall, and divided it off with a partition of logs, keeping Mr. Travis confined in one end, while the other served as a place of lodging and shelter for those who waited on him. And it was made the duty of the two men each morning to place Mr. Travis under the waterfall, in such a position as that the descending stream fell on his head, and thus once a day he was treated to a cold bath, with its influence direct upon the head, and the process was continued daily until unmistakable signs of returning sanity had made their appearance, and was continued daily once a day until it had the desired effect. Mr. Travis was thereby restored to reason, and remained a man of sound mind to the day of his death."

Samuel Martin came to Col. Meason's Union Furnace about 1793, and worked there as a teamster. His son John was a founder, while his sons Alexander, James, and Samuel, Jr., were also employed about the furnace in various capacities. Alexander Martin, of Dunbar, is a son of John the founder above mentioned. William J. and Samuel Martin, other sons of John, live in Dunbar township. Mrs. Nancy Hanen, living near Dunbar, is one of his daughters. Cambridge, a son of James Martin (who worked at Union Furnace in 1794), lives now at Dunbar Furnace.

Alexander Martin, of Dunbar, says there used to be an old graveyard at Dunbar Furnace, and that the place was doubtless used for the burial of those who died in Col. Meason's service. Rude headstones marked many graves up to a few years ago, but no stone bore an inscription or date-mark. Mr. Martin says he recollects hearing of the burial in that yard of an old lady named Flood, who hung herself at her home at the Furnace with a skein of yarn.

William Hardy came to Fayette County in 1794 with the Maryland troops to assist in quelling the Whiskey Insurrection. At the Meason Furnace they found a liberty pole, and across it a board labeled "Liberty and no Excise." After that bloodless campaign was ended he returned to Union Furnace, and worked for Col. Meason as a wood-chopper. When he was twenty-six years old he bought a farm on the mountain-side, and lived about Dunbar until his death, in 1870, at the age of one hundred and three. One of his sons lives in Michigan, and another in Nebraska.

About 1790, John Artis and his brother Isaac came from Delaware to Fayette County. John located at Mount Braddock, and Isaac on the place now the farm of John Hanen. John Artis was killed in 1811 while wood-chopping on Isaac Meason's lands. He left nine children, of whom none are now living. At the time of his death his home was where Stonerod Bodkin now lives, back of Dunbar village. Isaac Artis, his brother, died in Connellsville. In 1796,

¹ This account of John Travis is given by Robert A. Sherrard (formerly of Dunbar township, but now of Steubenville, Ohio) in his manuscript "History of Centie Church," in Ohio.

Isaac Young had an old log grist-mill on Young's mill-run. How long before that he had been operating the mill is not known. Tradition says that for some time Young's mill was the only one for a long distance around. Isaac Meason built a stone grist-mill at Union Furnace probably before the year 1800. Among the customers at that mill the most famous one was Betty Knox, who lived on the other side of the mountain, and made regular trips to Meason's mill mounted on an ox. The mountain path by which she came and went was known for years as Betty Knox's road.

ORIGINAL LANDHOLDERS IN DUNBAR.

Original surveys made of lands now in Dunbar township show, as far as the subject can be pursued with certainty, the original landholders to have been the following:

	Acres.		Acres.
Isaac Beeson.....	50	Isaac Meason.....	2382
John Barron.....	388½	John McLean.....	436½
John Ball.....	239	Alex. McLelland.....	96½
Wm. Cracraft.....	119½	Geo. Meade.....	426½
Moses Dillon.....	420½	Thos. Meason.....	383½
Levi Downer.....	101½	Wm. McMullen.....	24
Rezin Gale.....	312½	Jacob Murphy.....	192½
Geo. Gale.....	312½	Geo. Nichol.....	116
Thos. G-t.....	2309	Geo. Paull.....	165
Wm. Gun.....	444½	Geo. Paull.....	329½
Lawrence Harrison.....	304½	Geo. Paull.....	317
L. J. Harrison.....	325½	Robert Pollock.....	283½
Benj. Harrison.....	214½	Wm. Rogers.....	14½
Catharine Harrison.....	238	Robert Ross.....	410½
Jas. Higginson.....	155½	John Sampson.....	349
Robt. Husted.....	59½	Edward Ware.....	272
John Husband.....	116½	Samuel Work.....	37½
Robert Irwin.....	391½	Isaac Young.....	339
Andrew Jakle.....	38½	Jas. Paull.....	485
Sampson John.....	349	Jas. Paull.....	159
Samuel John.....	409½	Alex. Pollock.....	218
Job John.....	423½	Thos. Rogers.....	325½
Robert John.....	420½	Jas. Rogers.....	110½
David John.....	329½	Wm. Ross.....	391½
Simon Job.....	111	Wm. Steedman.....	428
George Job.....	97½	Geo. Thompson.....	223
Peter Job.....	116½	Geo. Woods.....	209½
Thos. Leech.....	395	John Wells.....	60
Lewis Lowry.....	81½	Benj. Wells.....	430½
Thos. Moore.....	367½	John Crawford.....	375½
Alex. Moreland.....	325½		

TAX-PAYERS IN DUNBAR TOWNSHIP IN 1799.

The first assessment-roll made for the township of Dunbar, bearing date 1799, presents the following names as tax-payers in that year:

	Horses.	Cattle.	Acres.
Josiah Allen, merchant.....	2	1	.....
Benj. Archibald, Sr.....	1	2	.....
Wm. Anderson.....	2	1	.....
Anthony Able.....	2	2	.....
Jas. Allen (one lot).....	.....	.....	.....
Isaac Artis.....	.....	1	.....
Benj. Archibald, Jr.....	.....	.....	.....
Robert Archibald.....	1	1	160
John Barkelow, single.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Barnes.....	.....	1	.....
John Barnhill.....	1	3	.....
Thos. Burch.....	.....	1	.....
Jonathan Black.....	.....	1	.....
Leonard Barnes.....	.....	2	.....
Isaac Byers.....	2	2	70
David Byers.....	1	2	70
Benjamin Byers.....	1	1	100
Daniel Barkelow.....	.....	1	90
Conrad Barkelow.....	2	5	60

	Horses.	Cattle.	Acres.
Andrew Byres (1 lot).....	2	2	2
John Boyd (2 lots).....	2	2	.....
Patrick Barr.....	1	1	.....
Jos. Bell (1 lot).....	.....	.....	.....
Levin Barnes.....	.....	1	.....
Sarah Bradford.....	.....	.....	.....
Francis Bryan, merchant.....	2	.....	.....
Jos. Bell.....	1	1	.....
Samuel Barr.....	.....	.....	.....
Jas. Boyer.....	2	2	18
Anthony Banning.....	.....	.....	250
Wm. Bowers, weaver.....	1	.....	.....
Wm. Boner, single.....	.....	.....	.....
Thos. Boyers.....	.....	1	50
Christopher Cummins.....	1	1	.....
Wm. Connell.....	1	.....	.....
John Clark, mason.....	.....	2	.....
John Christy.....	1	.....	.....
John Carlisle.....	1	3	.....
Daniel Carlisle.....	1	1	.....
Tesh Clark.....	1	.....	.....
Daniel Conner.....	.....	1	.....
Jas. Cunningham (1 lot).....	1	1	.....
Wm. Craig.....	2	2	.....
Alex. Carson.....	.....	4	.....
Thos. Craig.....	.....	1	.....
John Cannon (2 slaves).....	2	3	220
Widow Canaan.....	1	2	200
Wm. Cumberland.....	.....	1	.....
Thomas Cumberland.....	.....	3	4
Thomas Clark.....	2	2	.....
David Cathart.....	1	2	100
William Carson.....	2	3	200
Hannah Crawford.....	1	1	2
John Clark.....	2	4	80
James Cunningham.....	1	1	.....
D. Cracraft, chargeable to Col. Meason.....	.....	.....	100
John Cord.....	.....	.....	.....
Adam Cunningham.....	1	1	.....
John Davis.....	.....	1	100
Samuel Dunlap.....	1	3	140
Levi Dickerson.....	2	2	.....
Josiah Dickerson (grist- and saw-mill).....	3	5	340
Robert Dugan.....	1	1	270
John Dugan.....	2	2	.....
Robert Dugan, Jr.....	2	2	.....
Eli Dickerson.....	2	2	.....
Nicholas Durbin.....	1	1	.....
Thomas Dickerson, blacksmith.....	2	5	90
Adam Dicke, inn-keeper (1 lot).....	2	2	.....
Thomas Durbin.....	.....	.....	.....
William Dodson.....	.....	.....	.....
John Delaney.....	.....	.....	125
James Dunlap.....	2	5	150
Jonathan Davis.....	2	2	.....
Adam Dunlap.....	5	6	.....
John Eliot.....	2	1	.....
Thomas Eliot.....	3	3	.....
William Eliot.....	1	.....	.....
T. Eyerman.....	1	2	.....
Mager Foster.....	1	2	.....
William Francis.....	1	2	370
John Fonzert (1 lot).....	1	1	.....
Samuel Findley.....	1	.....	.....
John Findley.....	.....	.....	.....
Abam Forsythe, founder.....	1	.....	.....
Barnet Findley.....	.....	.....	.....
Jacob Furry.....	2	4	.....
Gordon Ferguson.....	.....	.....	.....
Josiah Gibson, farmer.....	.....	.....	1300
John Gibson, hammerman.....	.....	2	.....
Abraham Goble.....	5	2	.....
Thomas Graham.....	1	1	.....
John Gouger.....	.....	1	.....
Thomas Greenough (1 slave).....	.....	1	.....
Matthew Gilchrist.....	2	5	150
Widow Gilchrist.....	2	4	221
John Graham, butcher.....	3	1	.....
John Gale.....	1	2	300
Benjamin Griffith, miller.....	.....	.....	.....
James Guin.....	4	.....	.....
William Hainey, collier.....	1	.....	.....
William Hardy.....	.....	.....	.....

	Horses.	Cattle.	Acres.		Horses.	Cattle.	Acres.
Allen Huston, saddler.....	...	...	...	William Pollock.....	1	4	100
John Harbarger.....	1	...	...	Isaac Patterson.....	...	...	...
Emanuel Hoover, blacksmith.....	...	...	...	Samuel Patterson.....	1	...	150
Thos. Haggerty.....	...	...	...	Thomas Parkinson (grist- and saw-mill)...	2	3	280
William Hunt, shoemaker.....	1	...	...	Phineas Porter, tanner.....	4	4	150
Arthur Hurry, tailor.....	2	6	...	James Paull (2 slaves).....	5	6	450
David Howard.....	1	1	2	Samuel Preston, blacksmith.....	4	3	100
Daniel Hare.....	1	...	...	Jesse Passmore, one house, not shingled...	...	...	2
Alexander Hunter.....	1	1	...	Samuel Paxton.....	...	...	...
William Henry, tailor.....	1	...	...	Thomas Pew.....	...	...	...
Nicholas Howard, blacksmith.....	1	1	...	Samuel Phillips.....	2	2	...
Jacob Hunt.....	1	2	...	William Patterson.....	2	2	150
James Hindman.....	1	1	52	John Plystone, wagon-maker.....	...	...	...
Christopher Isnogle.....	1	...	...	Joshua Porter, schoolmaster.....	...	1	...
Mordecai John, blacksmith.....	...	...	...	Jonathan Paul, blacksmith.....	...	...	...
Thomas Jones.....	...	...	...	John Patti on.....	...	1	...
John Hamilton.....	3	3	243	Thomas Patton, schoolmaster.....	1	1	...
William Johnston.....	1	2	100	Robert Patterson.....	2	2	...
Isaac Johnston.....	1	1	...	Hugh Pattison.....	1	1	40
Elijah Johnston.....	...	...	...	Widow Parkhill.....	2	6	100
Thomas Kirkpatrick.....	...	...	...	Jonathan Phillips.....	1	5	200
Adam Kinder.....	...	...	...	Mathew Russell.....	...	1	...
Philip Kylander.....	1	...	...	John Reed.....	...	...	...
Jacob Lowry.....	1	1	...	John Rogers, Jr., inn-keeper.....	2	4	110
Andrew Luckey.....	...	...	...	John Rogers, Sr.....	...	...	40
Thomas Lattle.....	2	4	130	Jesse Rebecka.....	...	...	...
Jacob Leight.....	2	6	109	Thomas Rogers (1 slave).....	5	5	300
James Lungen.....	1	1	...	William Ramsey.....	1	2	35
Thomas Lawson.....	1	3	165	Robert Reed, tanner.....	1	3	...
James Latimer.....	2	1	...	John Ryan.....	...	...	...
George Latimer.....	1	1	...	John Reed, mason.....	...	1	...
Benjamin Lowry.....	...	...	...	William Ross.....	...	...	...
Thomas Lusher, joiner.....	...	...	...	Cornelius Reardon.....	...	...	...
William Moreland.....	2	2	300	Henry Sairing.....	...	...	70
Robert McLaughlin, Jr.....	1	1	...	Joseph Sloan.....	1	1	...
Robert McLaughlin, Sr.....	4	5	400	Isaac Shallenbarger.....	...	...	150
John McLaughlin.....	2	5	375	Daniel Smithson, shoemaker.....	...	...	...
Widow McFeeters.....	1	1	60	John Shearer.....	...	...	...
David Moreland.....	2	1	350	John Swift.....	...	...	...
Isaac Meason, Jr.....	...	...	...	John Shivers.....	1	1	...
Richard Melvin.....	...	...	...	Daniel Sickles.....	...	1	...
Isaac Meason (1 forge, 1 furnace, 1 grist-mill, 2 saw-mills).....	...	...	6400	Caleb Squib.....	1	2	...
Joseph Minture.....	2	2	...	John Stophier.....	1	1	...
Robert Murney, blacksmith.....	1	...	...	Henry Strick.....	2	3	150
David Mitz.....	...	...	...	Jacob Strickler.....	5	6	258
Samuel McDowell.....	4	4	195	George Swink.....	...	...	...
Robert McKnight.....	2	1	...	John Stakeholder.....	2	3	200
John Meloy.....	...	...	...	Uriah Springer.....	1	3	...
Hugh McMonnell.....	...	...	...	Eliakim Steops.....	1	2	...
Samuel Mrtun.....	1	1	...	Sarah Stephens (1 slave).....	1	1	...
Andrew McCane.....	...	1	...	James Swany.....	...	...	...
Alexander Morrison.....	1	1	...	Edward Stephens.....	...	1	...
Charles Murry.....	1	2	...	Benjamin Stephens.....	1	...	...
Hugh McCormick.....	...	...	...	George Stewart.....	...	2	...
Edward McCandell.....	...	...	100	Thomas Talmon.....	...	...	...
James Miller.....	1	1	...	Ebenezer Tanley, shoemaker.....	...	1	...
John Mriek.....	1	1	...	Joseph Torrence (1 slave).....	4	3	300
Neil McFadden.....	...	...	...	William Thompson.....	...	...	...
Josiah Moreland.....	2	3	300	Samuel Work (1 slave).....	4	4	382
William Miller.....	6	6	450	Hance Wiley.....	1	1	...
John Miles.....	...	3	...	James Waugh.....	...	...	...
Samuel McCune.....	...	...	...	Thomas Wallace.....	...	...	...
James McCune.....	...	...	...	James Wade.....	...	...	...
Jacob Murphy (1 slave).....	5	5	250	Gilly Wade.....	1	1	...
James Miller.....	...	...	...	Matthew Wiley.....	3	5	275
John McJellan I.....	...	...	300	John Wiley.....	1	...	100
David Maple.....	1	2	100	John Willoughby, mason.....	1	1	...
Daniel Metiras.....	1	...	...	Asa Wilson, blacksmith.....	...	...	...
Jacob Maple.....	2	1	...	James Wilkins.....	...	4	300
John Miller.....	...	...	...	Henry Wilks.....	1	1	40
John Maple.....	1	1	...	Matthew Wilkin.....	2	2	...
Alexander Moreland, blacksmith (saw-mill).....	6	...	...	Joseph Work.....	4	6	300
Elijah McLaughlin.....	2	...	...	George Wilhelm.....	...	2	...
John Moreland.....	1	...	...	John Winant.....	2	2	...
Allen Morrison.....	...	...	...	Rhoda Wade.....	2	4	...
Matthew Neely.....	2	3	130	James Worthington.....	...	...	...
Joseph Osborn.....	...	...	...	Daniel Young.....	2	2	120
John Old-law.....	2	4	250	Peter Yeagley.....	2	2	...
Henry Passmore.....	1	1	...	Joseph Yeagley.....	2	2	...
George Perry.....	...	...	...	Alexander Young.....	...	...	...
John Pool, potter.....	...	1	...	Adam Yeagley.....	...	4	...
				Jehiel Service.....	...	2	...
				David Withrow.....	...	...	...

The "single freemen" recorded on the tax-roll were Robert Archibald, James Allis, Michael Benson, William Boner, Henry Bruner, Hugh Barnhill, James Barnhill, Thomas Byers, Henry Barkalow (tailor), James Bell, Robert Craig, Robert Cunningham, Hugh Cunningham (tailor), Alexander Crawford, Thomas Chokley, Thomas Corkins, John Corkins, William Cook, Bryan Colly, John Carring, William Dunbar, Azariah Davis (blacksmith), Joseph Douglass, Walter Francis, James Francis, James Hamilton (merchant), Lewis Hollingsworth, William Henner, George Latimer, John McLaughlin, Alexander Moreland (blacksmith), Elijah McLaughlin, Samuel McDowell, Thomas Matson, Anguish McDonald, Nathaniel Mann, Dennis McGee, William McKelvey, John Morrison, William Martin (shoemaker), Joseph Mason, Michael Mills, Neil McFadden, Thomas Moore, Elisha Oldham (joiner), Elijah Oldham (shoemaker), James Parkhill, John Points, Daniel Reed, Michael Reed, John Stephens, Francis Scott, Michael Sloan, Jacob Shallenberger, Thomas Swift, John Swift (millwright), James Stewart, Charles Stewart, Matthew Scott, Henry Strickler (tanner), Thomas Walters, James Wilson, Andrew Wade, Robert Wisbey, Benjamin Archibald, George Chord, William Cowell, Samuel Dunlap, Isaac Eggman, James Henry, Samuel Lewis, John McLaughlin, Charles McKerns, Archibald Quinney, Jacob Varnes, Robert Work, James Wilkins, William Wilkins.

The assessment of Dunbar in 1808 returned the total assessed valuation of the township as \$228,046. The quota of county tax was \$343. The acres assessed numbered 22,500. There were eleven mills, five forges and furnaces, three tan-yards, six distilleries, nine slaves, four hundred and forty-seven horses, and four hundred and forty-eight cattle.

EARLY ROADS.

At the September session of court in 1785 a report was made by Matthew Wiley, James Rankin, William Huston, Elisha Pierce, Samuel Finley, and Dennis Springer upon a petition presented at the December session in 1784 for a road from Uniontown to Joshua Dickinson's mill. The report was confirmed and the road fixed to lead from Uniontown to Dickinson's mill, thence to the mouth of said mill run, thence to a road already laid out from Hannastown to the Broad Ford, intersecting said road in the county of Fayette. At the September sessions of 1792, James Paul, Matthew Gilchrist, Samuel Work, Jacob Strickler, Robert McLaughlin, and Jacob Murchey reported the laying of a road from near the house of John Rogers to the Broad Ford, and thence to the nearest public road leading to Woodrough's, etc. March, 1794, report of a road from Conwell's Ferry by Union Furnace to the Uniontown road at Gist's old place was made by Matthew Neely, Samuel Work, Adam Dunlap, Jacob Strickler, William Black, and William McCormick. The road crossed Dunbar's

Run, and intersected the Uniontown road at the intersection of a road from Col. Cook's.

June, 1795, Andrew Arnold, Francis Lewis, Samuel Finley, James Byers, James Rankin, and Adam Dunlap reported that they had viewed a road from Matthew Wiley's barn to Dunn's cabin, beginning at the end of Matthew Wiley's lane on the road from Uniontown to Joshua Dickinson's mill, and intersecting the road leading from Gist's to Col. Cook's (now Fayette City). In June, 1791, a road was laid out from Union Furnace to Joshua Dickinson's mill. The viewers were James Blackston, James Torrence, William Espy, Valentine Secrist, John Forsythe, and Samuel Glasgow.

EARLY IRON-WORKERS—THE UNION FURNACE.

Col. Isaac Meason, Dunbar's great land-owner in early times, and the town's most conspicuous citizen, projected and completed in 1791 the then important work of making iron in a blast-furnace. He built a small stack on Dunbar Creek, about three hundred yards above the present location of the stacks of the Dunbar Furnace Company. Tradition says that the Union Furnace (by which name Meason's works were known) was put in blast in March, 1791. It was doubtless a small affair, but what its capacity was is not known. In 1793, Col. Meason and Moses Dillon joined in rebuilding it and enlarging Union Furnace. Their manufactures included stove-castings, pots, dog-irons, and salt-kettles.¹ At a later date Col. Meason established, in connection with his furnace, a forge on what is now known as the Thomas Watt place, and a second one at the mouth of Dunbar Creek. In 1816 he built at Plumsock, on the Redstone, the first rolling-mill west of the Alleghenies, and about that time built a small rolling-mill on Dunbar Creek, near where Reid & Co.'s coke-works are. Touching the manufacture of iron in Dunbar about 1800 it has been written: "The difficulties under which the ironmaster labored in those days were curious ones. Not only was he compelled to work with crude machinery and imperfect knowledge, but his efforts to realize on his labors were herculean. The iron was run into numerous castings suitable for frontier life, or manufactured at small forges into the merchant iron of those days. These products were hauled in teams from fifteen to thirty miles across the country to Brownsville, on the Monongahela River, and there loaded into flat-boats. These floated down the Ohio and Mississippi. The iron was exchanged for corn, pork, whisky, etc., which were carried on to New Orleans and traded for sugar and molasses. These latter commodities were sent around by sea to Baltimore, and in turn exchanged for groceries, dry-goods, etc., which, loaded on Conestoga wagons, were hauled three hundred miles over the mountains to the furnaces whence the iron had

¹ In 1804, Col. Meason filed the first order for sugar-kettles called for by southern planters.

started many months before." "An old furnaceman told me," says the writer, "that he once conducted business continuously for three years, and saw during that time only ten dollars in money." Another curious phase of that early life was the insertion of a clause in all contracts for labor that a certain quantity of whisky was to be allowed each day in addition to wages. A stoppage of whisky rations was about the only cause in those days that would precipitate a labor strike.

After Col. Meason's death, in 1819, his son Isaac carried on the business. Upon his retirement the furnace lay idle some time, but was revived by Arthur Palmer and Israel Miller in 1832. The only person then living on the furnace property was Widow Mattie Glenn. Jones & Miller succeeded them, and in 1844 the last-named firm gave place to J. D. Creigh, who changed the name of the furnace from "Union" to "Dunbar." In 1846, A. J. Bryson entered Mr. Creigh's employ, and since that time Mr. Bryson has been continuously at work at the furnace under nine different administrations. Creigh made from a ton and a half to two tons of iron per day, and employed eight men. In 1848 he failed, and a Mr. Shroyer succeeded him. Shroyer died in 1852, when the works passed to the possession of Watt & Larmer, who put in the first steam-engine and the first hot-blast stove the furnace had had. Previous to their advent Dunbar Creek furnished the motive-power. In 1854, Baldwin & Cheney became the proprietors, and during their possession of five years introduced the use of coke at the furnace instead of charcoal. They produced about ten tons of iron daily. Their stack was thirty-two feet high and six feet "bosh." In 1858, Wm. Baldwin bought the furnace and suffered it to lie idle three years. In 1860 he sold it to the Youngbiogeny Coal and Iron Company, of which Charles Hathaway was the president. The company changed the location of the furnace in 1865 to the present site, and built a stone stack fifty feet high with a capacity of from fifteen to eighteen tons daily. In 1866 the Dunbar Iron Company (E. C. Peechin being the president) became the proprietors, rebuilt the stack, and made additions of blowing-engines and hot blasts. The company suspended in August, 1873, obtained an extension, and in July, 1874, were sold out. The concern was bought by the first mortgage bondholders, represented by Samuel Dickson. They leased the works for fourteen months to Wm. Beeson, and in March, 1876, the Dunbar Furnace Company purchased the creditors' interests. The furnace company's operations will be found detailed under the head of "Manufacturing Industries."

Laurel Furnace, commonly called "Old Laurel," was built in 1794 by Joshua Gibson and Samuel Paxon, on Laurel Run, near the eastern base of Chestnut Ridge. In 1800, Reuben Mochabee and Samuel Wurtz bought the property. They built also on Indian Creek, in Springfield township, a forge which they called Hampden Forge. Old Laurel Fur-

nace was abandoned in 1812. New Laurel Furnace was built by Jas. Paull & Sons upon Laurel Run, about one mile below Old Laurel, and kept in blast by them until 1834. Then the property passed into the hands of Daniel Kaine, who carried it on until 1838. Since then nothing has been done there. In 1815, Col. Isaac Meason and his sons Isaac and Thomas erected Dunbar Furnace on Dunbar Creek, near the line between Dunbar and Wharton. It was afterwards known as Centre Furnace. The furnace was in blast until 1830, and under the control of Col. Meason's sons at the last. In 1830 it was given up. One may yet see the ruins of the old building there.

The old forge tract at Reed's, where Col. Meason had an iron-works called Union Forge, was occupied at a later date, about 1849, by Bowen, Wheatley & Witter, who carried on an edge-tool factory there. They gave up the business in 1856. Touching Hampden Forge, already mentioned, it is pertinent to note that in May, 1800, John Ferrell, manager at the forge, advertised for sale "castings light and tough at one hundred dollars a ton, also bar iron." He expected soon to have "some rolled iron nail-rods and cut nails, the latter at eight cents a pound."

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL LIST.

Dunbar township was erected by the Court of Quarter Sessions in December, 1798. The record referring to the matter reads as follows:

"On the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Franklin township, praying for a division of the said township by the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at Bird's old road at the crossing of the road leading from Uniontown to Dickinson's mill; thence by the said road and the road that leads to Mathew Willey's, leaving his house to the east side; thence by a straight line to Youghiogini River, a little east of William Hamilton's house, it is considered by the court that the prayer of the said petition be granted, and that the upper or east division be called 'Dunbar township.'"

The civil list of the township from 1798 to 1881 has been gathered as best it could be from imperfectly kept records, and is given as follows:

SUPERVISORS.

1799. John Cannon.	1803. Robert McLaughlin.
John Hamilton.	1804. David Byers.
1800. John Rogers.	Robert McLaughlin.
John Dungan.	1805. John Strickler.
1801. David Cathcart.	William Elliott.
— Parkinson.	1806. Henry Wile.
1802. David Cathcart.	James Rogers.
Thomas Little.	1807. John McDowell.
1803. William Moreland.	John Oldshoe.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1799. Jacob Strickler.	1803. William Miller.
Joshua Dickinson.	1804. John Dungan.
1800. Joseph Torrence.	Samuel Preston.
Thomas Parkinson.	1805. Caleb Squibb.
1801. Thomas Little.	Mathew Willey.
Samuel Work.	1806. John Fell.
1802. Jacob Murphy.	Mathew Willey.
William Moreland.	1807. James Paull.
1803. Phineas Porter.	William Patterson.

CONSTABLES.

1799. Jacob Murphy.	1803. John McLaughlin.
1800. Samuel Preston.	1804. David Cathcart.
1801. Samuel Work.	1805. Benjamin Byers.
1802. Isaiah Moreland.	1806-7. Samuel Patterson.

AUDITORS.

1841. Joseph Strickler.	1865. S. Craig.
1842. Andrew Byers.	1866. A. J. Allen.
1843. Richard Brookens.	1867. G. J. Ashman.
1844. John Reece.	1868. J. H. Darby.
1845. David Moreland.	J. R. Barker.
1846. John McBurney.	1869. R. J. Allen.
1847. Joseph Strickler.	W. R. Patterson.
1848. John V. Reece.	1870. C. S. Beatty.
1849. David Moreland.	Thomas Reiner.
1850. Martin B. Stauffer.	1871. J. R. Bunker.
1851. A. H. Patterson.	1872. R. J. Allen.
1852. John H. Leighty.	1873. R. M. Boyer.
1853. Joseph Torrence.	1874. J. R. Bunker.
1854. David Moreland.	Ewing Porter.
1855. James Curry.	1875. Philip Ogleve.
1856. Joseph Moreland.	1876. Samuel Craig.
1857. David Moreland.	Robert Boyer.
1858. George Ashman.	R. J. Allen.
Alexander Patterson.	1877. R. J. Allen.
1859. Hugh Cameron.	1878. John Murray.
1860. Mathew Byers.	1879. A. C. Brown.
1861. William Harper.	1880. J. R. Bunker.
1862. John A. McClelland.	J. W. Hair.
1863. Daniel Harper.	1881. J. L. Kaffer.
1864. G. J. Ashman.	

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1840. Joseph Strickler.	1856. Isaac Munson.
Samuel A. Russell.	Robert Huated.
1841. Phineas Porter.	1857. Moses Porter.
John Moreland.	George White.
1842. Charles McLaughlin.	J. A. McDowell.
Aaron Work.	1858. John Freeman.
1843. John Clark.	Henry Golley.
James Burton.	1859. Jesse Oglevee.
1844. Joseph Strickler.	Jacob Hunber.
Joseph Paull.	1860. Nathan Lewis.
1845. Joseph Moreland.	James Allen.
Andrew C. Byers.	1861. Daniel Harper.
1846. Jesse Oglevee.	Samuel Crossland.
William Ball.	1862. David Stull.
1847. Jesse Miller.	Nathaniel G. Hurst.
James R. McDowell.	1863. James Beattie.
1848. Joseph Strickler.	Joseph Oglevee.
James Blackstone.	1864. J. Willey.
1849. Mathew D. Gilchrist.	J. H. Moore.
William H. Harper.	1865. C. Stauffer.
1850. James Curry.	A. Strickler.
John Bolton.	1866. T. G. Sherwood.
1851. Thomas Henderson.	J. Beattie.
John Boyer.	W. Hughes.
1852. William Harper.	1867. J. Allen.
Thomas Rodgers.	J. Runer.
1853. John Bunker.	1868. C. Woodward.
Zachariah Bull.	W. H. Moreland.
1854. A. H. Patterson.	John Speers.
M. B. Stauffer.	1869. R. Boyer.
1855. Stephen Leighty.	W. Hughes.
John H. Leighty.	1870. M. Porter.
1856. Joseph Paull.	S. Edwards.

1871. H. Heardy.	1877. William Brown.
C. Woodward.	C. S. Beatty.
J. W. Hair.	1878. J. Welshons.
1872. A. S. McDowell.	J. W. Fairchilds.
L. L. Collins.	W. Hartwick.
S. Harper.	1879. George McClary.
1873. Esquire Edwards.	Henry Shafer.
Christy Artis.	W. B. Minor.
1874. James Humbert.	1880. James Seaton.
Alexander Porter.	Isaac Hurst.
1875. William Reynolds.	Andrew Bryson.
A. Minerd.	F. E. Oglevee.
1876. William Hughes.	1881. C. S. Beatty.
C. S. Beatty.	G. R. Griffith.
John Hair.	R. J. Carter.
W. F. Holsing.	S. H. Patterson.

ASSESSORS.

1840. John Clark.	1859. Daniel Harper.
1841. George Graham.	1860. Alfred Cooper.
1842. John W. Cox.	1861. Robert Rankin.
1843. John Beattie.	1862. John S. Reece.
1844. George Graham.	1863. John Freeman.
1845. Isaac Shallenberger.	1864. J. A. McClelland.
1846. John Clark.	1865. A. Shallenberger.
John V. Reece.	1866. W. Harper.
1847. Thomas Leighty.	1867. M. Porter.
1848. David Walker.	1868. J. W. Hair.
1849. William H. Brown.	1869. G. R. Griffith.
1850. John R. Smith.	1871. R. Rankin.
1851. John V. Reece.	1872-74. W. H. Harper.
1852. John Boyer.	1875-76. J. R. Bunker.
1853. John Junk.	1877. J. H. Cox.
1854. Stephen Varnes.	1878. James Barnart.
1855. George W. Cox.	1879. R. M. Boyer.
1856. Thomas Sherwood.	James Barnart.
1857. Samuel Harper.	1880. Edward G. Lincoln.
1858. Isaac Hurst.	1881. J. R. Dillon.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1840. Jesse Bunker.	1860. Robert Gaddis.
Ephraim Butcher.	Joseph Bute.
1844. John Beatty.	1863. G. R. Bowers.
James H. White.	1865. G. Ashman.
1847. William R. Turner.	1868. G. R. Bowers.
Daniel Harper.	R. McDowell, Sr.
William Walker.	1869. J. Speers.
1848. Robert Norris.	1870. A. H. Patterson.
1852. Daniel Harper.	1871. W. H. Speers.
William R. Turner.	1872. J. R. Bunker.
Joseph P. Blakeny.	1873. George P. Bowers.
1853. George R. Bowers.	1878. Josiah Allen.
1857. Adam Kiffer.	A. J. Fairchilds.
Silas White.	W. C. Cotton.
1858. George R. Boyer.	1879. George W. Porter.

CLERKS.

1840. John Haslet.	1866. J. Morehead.
1844. John Clark.	1867-68. N. G. Hurst.
1845-47. Robert Rankin.	1870. W. H. Speers.
1848. Martin B. Stauffer.	1871. J. M. Work.
1852. David Turner.	1872. J. Junk.
1855-56. James C. Guthrie.	1875. Josiah Allen.
1858. Joseph Oglevee.	1876. S. H. Mulholland.
1859. James Taylor.	1877. William Harper.
1860. Mordecai McDonald.	1878. J. D. Craig.
1861. John Truman.	1879. J. M. Work.
1862. John Freeman.	1880. W. H. Speers.
1863-65. J. R. McDowell.	1881. R. M. Boyer.

VILLAGE OF EAST LIBERTY.

The village of East Liberty, located upon a high bluff overlooking the Youghiogheny River, opposite the village of Dawson, and about four miles below Connellsville, bears the impress of age in numerous abandoned and decaying log buildings, whose presence bestows upon the place a shadow of neglect, though there is considerable animation at the town's business centre, and much that betokens a brisk and lively spirit. The village history reckons backward to at least 1792, in which year Joshua Dickinson caused a town survey to be made. In the fall of that year Andrew Bryson built the first house. One of the old log houses still there bears upon its chimney the date 1796. It is now occupied¹ by Mrs. Whittaker. Another house bearing upon its chimney the date 1797 is the present residence of Ann Strickler. Since 1810, it is said, no log houses have been built in East Liberty. William McBurney, who was born in East Liberty in 1808, and has lived in the village ever since, says that his father, Robert McBurney, came from Maryland in 1798 to visit Robert Boyd, his brother-in-law, then living in Dunbar township, about one mile from East Liberty. McBurney was a blacksmith, and being at that time in search of a business location, was strongly advised by Boyd to set up a shop at East Liberty. He acted upon the suggestion, and occupied without delay an abandoned blacksmith's shop, previously occupied by some person now not remembered. There was at that time a small collection of houses there, including that of Andrew Byers, the tavern-keeper, and Samuel Brown, a hatter, who was then living in the house now occupied by William McBurney. That house Mr. McBurney has always understood to have been the first building erected in East Liberty. The village was laid out, as said, by Joshua Dickinson, who directly sold the entire plat to Allen, Craig, and Byers.

The reasons for laying out a village here were probably because of the commanding and healthful site, and because the mainly traveled highway between Uniontown and Greensburg passed the place. Andrew Byers, one of the town proprietors, lived in the village and kept tavern, and as Josiah Allen was a storekeeper in Dunbar township in 1799, it is more than likely that his store was at East Liberty. After Byers the tavern was kept by one Arthur Hurry (previously a tailor in East Liberty), who was especially famous for having a scolding wife, whose sole delight appeared to exist in making Hurry's life one of misery. Before the village was laid out Joshua Dickinson built the grist-mill now occupied as the mill of Oglevee Brothers. In 1814, Matthew Cannon kept a store as well as tavern in the village, and following him as a village trader came William McMullen. A more pretentious store than had before been opened was that of Robert McBurney, who, in 1823, turned his smithy over to

one of his sons and became a merchant. It may be remarked that since 1798 a McBurney has always been a blacksmith at East Liberty, William McBurney, the present representative of the name, having been in the business there since 1835 on his own account, and a blacksmith there since 1828.

The first resident physician was probably a Dr. Johnson, who is said to have practiced there from 1800 to 1807. After Dr. Johnson's departure no doctor located there until 1834, when Dr. Wilson came. He remained until 1840, and then left the field to Dr. Samuel Stahl, whose stay covered a period of about twelve years. Dr. Charles Chalfant came about 1854, and remained until his death, a few years later. Dr. McCoy spent but a short time in the village, and removed then to Springfield township. Dr. Barnet entered the army from East Liberty for service during the war of the Rebellion, and died in the service. Dr. O. P. Brashear, who succeeded Dr. Barnet in village practice, left in 1874, and lives now in Brownsville. After him Dr. Sidman Stahl located, but departed after a brief sojourn. Since his time East Liberty has been without a physician.

East Liberty's first postmaster was John McBurney, who served from 1826 to his death in 1848, one year after the death of his father, Robert.

William Beatty followed him, and was himself succeeded by Samuel F. Randolph, Robert McBurney (the younger), Joseph Oglevee, Susan Ransom, William McBurney, John Stoner, and Daniel Reynolds. Upon the close of Reynolds' service, in 1874, a strong effort was made by the rival village of Alexandria to secure the post-office for that place, and a sharp contest setting in between the two villages upon the question, much bitter feeling was engendered. Alexandria won the day, and East Liberty post-office was accordingly given over to that town, where it still remains.

East Liberty has received a check to its progress in the presence of the village of Alexandria less than a mile away, but still maintains a fair share of the trade of the surrounding country. The Oglevee Brothers have a fine store there, and do a satisfactory business. Joseph Oglevee, the head of the firm, has been a merchant at East Liberty since 1856. There is also at the village a capacious foundry and machine-shop, where plows and other agricultural implements are manufactured. H. B. Snyder, the present proprietor, succeeded George Balsley therein in 1867, and in that year materially enlarged the works.

East Liberty has long been a temperance town, and consequently a well-behaved one. There was a time, however, when that could not have been truthfully said, for whisky once flowed like water there. No less than three taverns thrived in the village simultaneously, and turmoils were so frequent that, for lack of a more expressive designation, peacefully inclined citizens gave to East Liberty the name of Flint Mill. Matters got to such a bad state that the better-disposed

¹ Since demolished.

members of the community arose in their might and declared the traffic in strong drink must cease. So when Robert Huey opened a tavern, a company of men demolished his doors and windows and warned him to leave. Without waiting for further notice he did leave, and with his departure ended whisky-selling in the village.

Evidence of East Liberty enterprise was seen in the erection in the summer of 1881 of a concert hall, mainly for the use of the East Liberty Band. The corner-stone is a relic of the past. It was the corner-stone of a building erected in East Liberty in 1795, and bears this inscription: "A.D. 1795, rebuilt A.D. 1881."

THE VILLAGE OF DUNBAR.

Dunbar village, a station on the Southwestern Pennsylvania as well as on the Fayette County Railroad, lies about six miles south of New Haven. The village proper contains a population of about one thousand, while an outlying district, reaching to the Dunbar Furnace and neighboring coke-burning districts, contains more than the same number. The chief interests are those of iron-making, coal-mining, and coke-burning, in which industries nearly a thousand persons are employed. Railway traffic at this point is especially active. About fifty trains pass the station daily. Of these twenty-one are passenger-trains, and the residue freight and coke trains. Dunbar Creek, a rapid mill-stream, passes through the village, and drives a grist-mill and woolen-mill, which with a planing-mill are the only manufacturing industries at the village aside from iron and coke manufacture. To about the latter part of 1859 there was no settlement worthy of notice at the place now called Dunbar village, though there had been a settlement at the Furnace for seventy years. In 1850 the only house on the village site was the residence of Alexander Martin, a carpenter, now carrying on a planing-mill at the village. Mr. Martin's house of 1850 is now the residence of Mrs. Cameron. Mr. Martin sold his house to Hugh Cameron in 1853, at which time Cameron opened a shoemaking shop in it. John Speers had been carrying on since 1841 the stone grist-mill now the property of his son William, and built by Jacob Lowry and John Strickler in 1815. Farther up the stream James Hankins operated the woolen-mill now owned by Daniel Harper. Where John Bunker now lives he and his father had a wagon-shop. There was a store at the Furnace, but at the village there was none until after the completion through Dunbar of the Fayette County Railroad, in the winter of 1859-60. The first village store was built by John Hardy, and stood opposite where the Southwestern passenger depot stands. The building is still there.

Although the opening of the railway was thought likely to create a new town there in a short time, the anticipation was slow of fulfillment. To 1866 Dunbar was but a flag-station, with a shanty depot

at Speers' saw-mill. A post-office was established in 1860, and the postmastership given to Daniel Hardy. Previous to that there was a post-office in Woodvale School District, called Woodvale Post-Office. Of that office William Walker was postmaster. In 1865 Daniel Harper resigned the Dunbar postmastership, which was then given to Sophia Devan, the present incumbent. In 1866, when the Dunbar Iron Company took hold of the furnace, there was a considerable brightening at the village, and matters looked up with a promise of vigorous growth. At that time two stores were kept there,—one by Mrs. Mary A. Bird, and one by Slocum & Walters. In 1868 John Speers opened a store at his grist-mill. The first general store, and the first one with claims to importance, was that of Watt, Reid & Co (opened in 1871), now owned by J. M. Reid.

The first public-house at the village was built by John Hardy, and opened by James Patterson in 1868. The house is now closed. Patrick McFarlane, its last landlord, vacated it in February, 1881. The first drug-store was opened near the mill by George W. Speers, and the first undertaker's shop by J. R. Beers. As already observed, the first carpenter was Alexander Martin, and the first wagon-maker Jesse Bunker. The village progressed steadily in strength, and when the coke-making interests developed the village grew rapidly. The first survey of village lots was made in 1867, by John Speers, and the second in 1870, by David Turner, both surveys being made upon Thomas W. Watt's property, now the village site. In 1876 the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad was completed, and by that time Dunbar had taken on a healthy growth, which since that period has continued to keep pace with the profitable progress of adjacent coal, coke, and iron interests.

Up to 1871 there was no resident physician at Dunbar, although from about 1842, Dr. J. G. Rogers, living at Joseph Paull's, near the village, practiced here, and was to all intents a village physician. Dr. Rogers practiced in that neighborhood nearly all the time from 1842 to 1876, when he removed to Florida and there died. The physician who first made his home in Dunbar was Dr. J. T. Shepler, who came in November, 1871, remained until 1873, was absent until 1876, and then returning has been in practice at the village to the present time in association with Dr. R. W. Clark, who came to Dunbar in August, 1873. In the spring of that year Dr. W. J. Hamilton opened an office, and still remains one of the village physicians. Dr. Thomas P. Walker has been one of Dunbar's physicians since 1879, and Dr. A. C. Conley since Jan. 1, 1880.

The Fayette County Railroad station, alluded to as having been first located at Speers' mill, was changed to its present location in 1865. William H. Speers was the first agent, and served until 1865, when Thomas W. Watt was appointed. His successor was Martin B. Pope, and then followed John Herron. Cyrus S.

Yard, who succeeded Mr. Herron, is still the agent of the Southwest Railroad. W. N. Rodkey has been the Dunbar agent since 1876.

When there began to be signs of a village in 1858, Albert Cheney and John Speers told old Jesse Bunker that the new town should be called Dunbar City, but to this Mr. Bunker made objection, saying that if there was to be a new village it must be called Frog-town, after the little settlement that once clustered about Bunker's house. Cheney and Speers insisted, however, for Dunbar City, and despite the old man's warm feeling upon the subject and his disgust at the eventual change in name, Dunbar City was recognized as the designation of the village for about two years, when the "City" was dropped as rather far-fetched. The place called Frogtown was originally known as Unionville as early as the year 1810. At that time there was a store there (kept by John McClelland), and beyond it a tavern, opened by William Hoople in 1805, and of which the landlord in 1810 was Isaac Bryson. Near by were Jacob Lowry's mill, Isaac Bryson's still-house, and Phineas Porter's tan-yard. Both store and tavern were abandoned by 1813. The log cabin now occupied by Mr. Wilson as a residence was then Porter's tannery. In 1818, Jesse Bunker, who in 1808 was apprenticed to Joseph Bell, a wagon-maker at East Liberty, and in 1813 worked as wagon-maker for Col. Isaac Meason at Union Furnace, opened a wheelwright-shop at Unionville, where he had bought of Isaac Meason a small patch of land. His house, which stood next to McClelland's store, is now the residence of his son, John Bunker, who owns also the building used by McClelland as a store-house. Unionville lay on the road from Union Furnace to the Plumssock rolling-mill, and was at one time thought to promise something of consequence in the matter of growth. Frogtown was a name bestowed upon it in derision by some person, and as it happened that people generally about there thought Frogtown was more appropriate than Unionville the former prevailed. Frogtown did not, however, fulfill the destiny predicted for it by its enthusiastic citizens, but faded out within a few years of its birth. Jesse Bunker stuck to it despite its ill fortune, and stuck to his wagon-shop until his death in 1872, at the age of eighty-four years.

THE VILLAGE OF ALEXANDRIA.

In 1871 there was a strong promise of a railway line across Dunbar, to touch a point just above East Liberty, and Alexander J. Hill concluded that as the proposed line would cross his farm he would lay out a town there. He therefore surveyed a field into village lots, named the site Alexandria, and readily sold the lots, for the prospect of a railroad seemed wellnigh certain. Although the railway project miscarried at that time, much to the grievous disappointment of all concerned with the progress of Alexandria, the outlook at this present time is exceedingly

favorable for a speedy fulfillment of the long-deferred scheme. The first two houses built in Alexandria were put up by William Clark and a Mrs. Hazen. A store was soon erected by William Parkhill, and thenceforward improvements progressed steadily if not rapidly. The store, having passed through the hands of several proprietors, is now kept by Ewing Oglevee, who is also the postmaster. In 1874, Alexandria succeeded in obtaining the East Liberty post-office, which it still retains.

Dr. J. D. Haslett became the village physician at Alexandria in 1874, and still remains. The only other physician known to local history was Dr. O. D. Porter, who after a few months' trial abandoned the field. The village contains two church buildings, Presbyterian and Disciple, a school, a score or more of dwellings, and various minor industries.

CHURCHES.

LAUREL HILL (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH.

This, one of the oldest Presbyterian Churches in Fayette County, was organized by Rev. James Power, probably in 1776, although the loss of the early records of the church prevents a positive declaration of the precise date. It is known that Mr. Power was licensed to preach in the spring of 1773, and in that year preached for the congregations of Laurel Hill and Dunlap's Creek. Mr. Power, whose home had been in Chester County, remained a while in the missionary field, and then concluding to make his permanent home in the Dunlap's Creek valley, returned to Chester County, and brought out his family in 1776. Directly upon his return he is supposed to have organized Laurel Hill Church. Unfortunately, the names of the organizing members have not been preserved. Mr. Power enjoyed the distinction of being the first ordained minister who settled with his family in Western Pennsylvania. It may also be observed that his daughter Rebecca, who was first the wife of Rev. D. Smith and afterwards of Rev. T. Hunt, was the first child born in the family of a Presbyterian minister west of the Allegheny Mountains. She was born December 12, 1776, within the bounds of the Dunlap's Creek congregation. From the time of his arrival, in the fall of 1776, until 1779, Mr. Power devoted his time to the work of supplying destitute churches generally, although he lived at Dunlap's Creek, and regarded that as the principal point of his labors. In the spring of 1779 he became the regular pastor of the Mount Pleasant and Sewickly congregations. To that time his labors were given among the congregations of Mount Pleasant, Sewickly, Dunlap's Creek, Laurel Hill, Tyrone, and Unity. Early in 1782 the Laurel Hill Church engaged Rev. James Dunlap as its first pastor, and Oct. 15, 1782, he was installed in charge of the churches at Laurel Hill and Dunlap's Creek. He dissolved his relation with Dunlap's Creek in 1789, but remained with Laurel Hill until 1803, when he joined the Presbytery of Ohio, and in that year

was chosen president of Jefferson College, at Canonsburg. At the time of Mr. Dunlap's settlement at Laurel Hill the ruling elders were John Travis and Samuel Finley. The first persons ordained ruling elders after his settlement were James McClean, Samuel McClean, Daniel McClean, John Allen, James Wilkie, and John Maxwell. The next ordained elders during the same pastorate were James Parker and James Morrison.

During Mr. Dunlap's pastorate there arose a division in the congregation because of the introduction into the church of the gospel psalmody. As a consequence about one-third of the members withdrew and organized the Laurel Hill United Presbyterian (or Seceders) Church. April 18, 1804, Rev. James Guthrie was called to be the pastor of Laurel Hill, and April 17, 1805, was installed. The ruling elders at that time were Samuel Finley, Samuel McClean, James Halliday, James McCormick, and Joseph Morison. The first ruling elders ordained after Mr. Guthrie's coming were Joseph Torrence, James Allen, and Enoch French. The second addition of elders included Patrick Watson, Andrew Wiley, and John Clark. In 1826, D. A. C. Sherrard and John Larimer were chosen elders, and in 1833 Thomas Greer, John Morison, S. A. Russel, A. E. Byers, Robert Davis, and Mathew Byers. Mr. Sherrard served as ruling elder from 1826 to his death in 1880, a period of fifty-four years. Mr. Guthrie labored with the church uninterruptedly for the space of forty-five years or until his death, which took place Aug. 24, 1850. A marble shaft in Laurel Hill Cemetery marks his last resting-place, and testifies to the love in which his people held him. About six months before his death Mr. Guthrie suggested that as the infirmities of age were telling sorely upon him, it would be well to secure some minister to be co-pastor with him. In accordance with that suggestion Rev. Joel Stoneroad was called and installed June 6, 1850. Within less than three months thereafter, Mr. Guthrie's death left Laurel Hill to the charge of Mr. Stoneroad. The latter preached at Laurel and Tyrone until 1861, when he gave his entire time to Laurel Hill. In 1851 the membership of the latter was one hundred and thirty-six, and soon rose to one hundred and fifty. The first elders chosen under Mr. Stoneroad's pastorate (in 1851) were James Stewart, John Clark, W. H. Haslett, and James Allen. The next additions (in 1866) were William Bryson, R. H. Smith, James Curry, James Henshaw, Thomas G. Sherrard, and Samuel Watson. The last two declined to serve. After a pastorate of twenty-eight years, Mr. Stoneroad was compelled in 1878 to resign his charge by reason of ill health and bodily infirmities. He lives now in quiet seclusion not far from the church. After depending upon supplies about a year the church called Rev. R. R. Gailer, now in charge, to be the pastor, and Sept. 12, 1879, he was installed. In March, 1881, the membership of Laurel Hill was one hundred and sixty. Besides the house

of worship at Laurel Hill, there is also Bethel Chapel in North Union township, built in 1877. The elders in March, 1881, were James Curry, John Wright, R. H. Smith, Hervey Smith, George Yeagley, and William Bryson. The trustees were Thomas Phillips, Ashbel Junk, and Caleb Woodward. The Sunday-school, which is in charge of the pastor, has an average attendance of eighty teachers and pupils.

The following account of the church edifices of old Laurel Hill Church is given by Robert A. Sherrard, whose father was one of the earliest settlers in Dunbar, and a prominent member of this congregation:

"The first meeting-house built for the use of old Laurel Hill congregation was put up in the fall of the year 1778. It was of hewed logs and shingled roof. I had the information from William Carson, whose brother, Alexander Carson, hewed the logs, and after the house was raised he shingled it. This meeting-house did not stand many years, as it was a mile from the centre of the congregation, and as the great majority of the congregation [were] farther north and west by three or four miles. In the course of a few years (1782) a new site was selected, a vote taken, and by a very large majority of the congregation it was agreed to build upon the new site. Accordingly a new house of hewed logs was built, and occupied as a meeting-house for said Laurel Hill congregation until the year 1850, at which time they erected an elegant, large, and spacious brick meeting-house."

William Carson also related the following incident to Mr. Sherrard:

"It was a dense forest of beautiful white-oak timber for the distance of a mile from home to the site of the meeting-house, and as a guide his brother blazed trees all the way from home to the site; this was done to mark a pathway for his own and afterwards for the use of the family to travel along on Sabbath days when the public service was held at the meeting-house."

Mr. Sherrard says, "A graveyard had been formed for some three or four years before the first meeting-house was built. And there old Col. Paull's father, George Paull, was buried in the fall of 1778. And there my grandfather was buried in 1780. And there his daughter, my mother, was buried in 1833."

As already mentioned, the first churchyard was laid out in 1772, at the old church, upon the present Joseph Work farm. When the church location was changed to where it now is a burial-place was set apart there. Among the oldest headstone inscriptions to be found there are the following: Given Scott, 1793; Andre Scott, 1790; John Gilchrist, 1795; Mary Allen, 1795; Daniel McClean, 1797; James Junk, 1799; Jane Scott, 1797; Mary Work, 1800; Joseph Work, 1800; Johannah Beatty, 1801; Thomas Preston, 1801; John Allen, 1802; Elizabeth Gilchrist, 1804; Agnes Work, 1810; Martha Guthrie, 1807; James Paull, Sr., 1811 (aged eighty-one); John A. Scott, 1790; Thomas Scott, 1811; Sarah Luckey, 1811; Agnes McDowell,

1801; Wm. Rogers, 1813; Elizabeth Peairs, 1814; Elisha Peairs, 1816; Jane Rogers, 1815; Susannah Hamilton, 1815; George Stewart, 1819; Mary Luckey, 1821; Thomas Junk, 1821; Margaret Gilchrist, 1823 (aged ninety-three); Joseph Luckey, 1823.

EAST LIBERTY CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first member of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination residing in Dunbar township was Henry Leighty, who came from Harmony, Westmoreland Co., and settled at East Liberty. Not only was he the first, but he was also the only member of that denomination in the vicinity of his place of settlement for some years; but notwithstanding this fact, it was at his invitation and solicitation that, in the year 1832, the Rev. Isaac Hague, a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, came to this neighborhood and began holding religious services. His preaching was so effective that in a short time he had gathered a congregation of earnest members. When compelled to transfer his labors to some other portion of the country he arranged to have the Rev. A. M. Blackford assigned to the care of the East Liberty congregation. The result of Mr. Blackford's ministrations led to his organization of the East Liberty Cumberland Presbyterian Church, July 2, 1838. The organizing members were Henry Leighty, Catharine Ash, Susanna Dougan, Amy Work, Susan Leighty, Jane Cooley, Nancy Leighty, Eliza Leighty, Mary Little, Charlotte Leighty. Henry Leighty was chosen ruling elder in the spring of 1839, Rev. Mr. Blackford retired from the charge and Elder Leighty removed from the bounds of the congregation. At this juncture several of the members concluded to make their homes in other parts, and thus a material check was set upon the church's progress. During the summer of 1839 and 1840, Rev. A. Shearer supplied occasional preaching, and as the few remaining members of the church exercised themselves with most earnest diligence to sustain the organization, it remained intact, although it required a sharp struggle to keep it so. From April, 1841, to April, 1842, there was scarcely any preaching, but in the spring of 1842, Elder Leighty returning, he reawakened the slumbering interest, and in response to his request to the Union Presbytery for the services at East Liberty of some minister, Jesse Adams, a licentiate, was assigned to preach there a portion of his time. His labors were attended with gratifying success, and during the year brought fourteen members into the church. These were Joseph Evans, Joseph Martin, Mary Martin, David Leighty, John Ash, Ann Oglevee, George Boyer, Catharine Boyer, Francis Leighty, Ann Sechrist, Mary Work, Francis Varns, Conrad Strickler, and Elizabeth Strickler. During 1845 a house of worship was erected, and there was a substantial promise of much permanent prosperity. June 17, 1843, Jesse Oglevee was ordained ruling elder by Rev. S. E. Hudson. Dec. 20, 1847, John Leighty,

Abraham Galley, and Joseph Harper were chosen trustees. The succession of ministers, beginning with Rev. Jesse Adams' time, is given as follows: Jesse Adams, April, 1842, to October, 1842; A. B. Brice, October, 1842, to April, 1843; William Campbell, April, 1843, to April, 1846; A. G. Osborn, April, 1846, to April, 1848; Messrs. Osborn and Swain, April, 1848, to April, 1849; A. G. Osborn, April, 1849, to April, 1856; J. S. Gibson, April, 1856, to April, 1858; J. P. Beard, 1858 to fall of 1859; — Anderson, from that time to 1861; J. N. Edmeston, 1861 to 1864; A. J. Swain, 1864 to 1871; H. S. Danley, 1871 to 1874; E. P. Pharr, 1874 to 1877. The pastor now in charge is Rev. K. C. Hayes.

To June 1, 1860, the number of persons received into membership aggregated three hundred and ten. To 1881 the members received numbered six hundred and twenty-seven.

The membership in March, 1881, was about three hundred. The greater portion thereof worship at the East Liberty (or Alexandria) Church, and the residue at Summit Chapel, south of East Liberty, a meeting-house provided for the convenience of such members of the congregation as live in that vicinity. Rev. K. C. Hayes, called in 1879 to be the pastor, preaches at both places. In 1867 the present substantial brick edifice replaced the building (likewise brick) set up in 1845. Known as the East Liberty Church, it is actually located at Alexandria. The elders in March, 1881, were Joseph Cropp, David Snyder, E. B. Porter, Farrington Oglevee, Joseph Oglevee. The trustees were J. L. Momyer, L. L. Collins, Watson Dunn, M. L. Stoner, Philip Oglevee.

BETHEL CHAPEL.

There is at Alexandria a chapel, in which members of the Bethel Disciples' Church of Tyrone meet for worship once a fortnight. The chapel was built in 1875, and is commodious and neat but tasteful in design. The attendance averages fully fifty persons.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH OF DUNBAR.

About the year 1835 a Methodist Protestant Church was organized in Woodvale School District, and a stone church building erected upon land donated by Joseph Paull. At the same time Mr. Paull made a donation of land for a burying-ground. About 1866 the Woodvale Church was abandoned, and in 1871 was demolished. From 1866 to 1875 the congregation worshiped in the village school-house at Dunbar. In 1875 the present house of worship was erected. The present enrollment of members is one hundred and fifty, but the membership includes about a hundred. The pastor is Rev. John Hodginson, the preacher on the Dunbar charge, which includes three appointments. Services are held at Dunbar once in two weeks. The class-leader at Dunbar is Daniel Cameron. The Sunday-school superintendent is Lewis McDowell.

ST. ALOYSIUS' CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Previous to 1873 the Catholics residing at Dunbar village attended church at Connellsville. In that year Rev. P. Brady, of Myersdale, in Somerset County, visited Dunbar, and held services in Maurice Healy's house, on which occasion the congregation numbered about a hundred persons. In 1873 and 1874 he preached at Mr. Healy's house once a month. In 1875 a fine house of worship was completed at Dunbar and dedicated that year. It was built of brick, and cost eleven thousand dollars. In 1875 Mr. Brady became the resident priest at Dunbar, and still continues in charge. The congregation includes now (March, 1881) from three hundred to three hundred and fifty families. Services are held every Sunday.

DUNBAR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church of Dunbar was organized April 29, 1874, by the Presbytery of Redstone. The constituent members numbered eighty-five, of whom the greater portion had been members of the Connellsville Presbyterian Church. Joseph Paull, John Taylor, T. W. Watt, and James L. Paull were chosen ruling elders. In 1874 a church was built at a cost of five thousand five hundred dollars. Nov. 9, 1874, it was dedicated. Services were at first held in the Harper school-house by Rev. J. M. Barnett, of Connellsville, who supplied until December, 1874, when Rev. R. T. Price, of Allegheny City, was engaged, and Mr. Price is still the pastor. Since organization two hundred and eleven members have been received. Of them one hundred and fifty remained March 1, 1881. The Sunday-school, in charge of J. L. Paull as superintendent, and James Thompson and George T. Griffin as assistants, has an average attendance of one hundred and fifteen. The church elders are T. W. Watt, J. L. Paull, Thomas Reiner, and W. H. Barnes. The deacons are A. B. Hosack, James Thompson, W. H. Wilson, and J. W. Guthrie.

DUNBAR METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Dunbar Methodist Episcopal class, attached to Redstone Circuit, has met at Dunbar village regularly every fortnight in the Young Men's Christian Association Building since the beginning of 1879. The members number now about fifteen. The preacher in charge is Rev. Mr. Husted. The class-leader is William Rodkey. A house of worship was to be built during the summer of 1881.

ST. JOHN IN THE WILDERNESS' CHURCH (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL).

A Protestant Episcopal chapel bearing this name occupies a site near the Dunbar Furnace. It was consecrated March 8, 1881. The structure cost three thousand dollars, and was projected and completed mainly through the efforts of Mrs. A. B. De Saulles. The rector at New Haven, Rev. Mr. Stonax, is also rector of this church.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

About the year 1852, St. Paul's Episcopal Church was organized, and a house of worship erected in Woodvale School District, on land owned by Mrs. Mary Meason. Among the families prominent in the organization were the Murphys, Puseys, Measons, and Walkers. The congregation was small at the outset, and thus remained until it disbanded about ten years later. Pulpit supplies were obtained from Connellsville and Uniontown, but at no time were church affairs sufficiently prosperous to warrant the engagement of a resident rector. In a little while the removal from the township of leading members of the church began to weaken the organization, and in 1862 meetings were abandoned.

SCHOOLS.

Incidental reference to some of the early private or "subscription" schools taught in Dunbar township will be found in the history of the township's early settlement. The remote period at which the settlement of Dunbar began makes the task of reciting early school history a vague and unsatisfactory one at best. Every small settlement had its school as soon as the most important matter of settlement was thoroughly adjusted, and these humble school-houses were scattered over the country, and multiplied rapidly as the country was peopled and developed. One of the most important schools of the early era in Dunbar appears to have been opened by the Rev. James Dunlap, pastor of the Laurel Hill Presbyterian Church, and William Littell, Esq. An old newspaper advertisement shows that the school was opened in 1794, and that the preceptors were ready to receive pupils, to whom would be taught "elocution and the English language grammatically, together with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, geometry and trigonometry, with their application to mensuration, surveying, gauging, etc.; likewise geography and civil history, natural and moral philosophy, logic, and rhetoric." They set forth, moreover, that "boarding, washing, etc., may be had at reputable houses in the neighborhood, at the low rate of ten pounds per annum." The school building is believed to have been located on the old Tanner farm, formerly owned by Col. William Swearingen, and later by Charles McLaughlin. It was probably continued by Mr. Dunlap until 1803, when he was called to the presidency of Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Pa. Littell was subsequently well known as a Kentucky lawyer and author.

The public school system was inaugurated in 1835, and May 22d of that year the school appropriation apportioned to Dunbar was \$113.33½ from the State and \$226.66½ from the county. Dunbar's first report under the law was made Oct. 16, 1835.

The annual report for the school year ending June 7, 1880, gives details touching Dunbar's public schools as follows:

the depth of from eighteen to twenty-four inches below the coal, are found iron ore deposits.

This is likewise true of other localities in the township. The annual mining products of the company include 9000 tons of coal, 15,000 tons of mountain ore, 20,000 tons of coal ore, and 35,000 tons of limestone. The annual field of manufactured iron reaches 44,000 tons. The employes engaged at the furnace and mines number between six hundred and seven hundred, of whom one hundred and seventy labor at the furnace foundry and repair-shop. From \$16,000 to \$18,000 per month is paid out in wages. The principal manufacture is "open gray forge" or mill iron. A large majority of the company's furnace employes live in the vicinity in tenement-houses owned or controlled by the company, and make at the furnace a village of six or seven hundred people.

The company owns twenty miles of single track, four locomotives, and upwards of one hundred cars. At the furnace settlement J. M. Hustead has a finely-appointed store, at which the furnace employes obtain their supplies. The yearly business done by Mr. Hustead is something very remarkable in amount for a country store.

COKE MANUFACTURE.

The first coke-burning in Dunbar in ovens is said by Mr. A. J. Hill to have been by William Turner and Richard Bookens, who, between 1840 and 1845, bought coal of Thomas Gregg, who had a piece of fourteen acres of coal land on the Youghiogheny River, near the present Fort Hill Coke-Works. Turner & Bookens burned the coke on the ground at first, but afterwards put up a few ovens, about which time also Col. A. M. Hill built four coke-ovens near them. These four Mr. Hill soon increased to twelve. The first coke made by Turner & Bookens was boated down the rivers to Cincinnati, and there for some days Mr. Turner made fruitless efforts to sell it. He had got about discouraged when a foundryman agreed to experiment with it, provided Turner would cart it to the foundry. The experiment proved so satisfactory that the foundryman bought the entire cargo, and thus the coke trade being opened, Turner found no future difficulty in marketing all he could make. More important coke operations in Dunbar were commenced in 1854 by Watt & Larmer, of the Dunbar Furnace, who bought ten acres of coal lands on the present site of the Mahoning Company's works, and burned coke on the ground there for their furnace. The first large nest of coke-ovens built in Dunbar were sixty of those now used by Reid Brothers. They were put up by Watt, Taylor & Co. in 1869. The second lot were built by the Connellsville Gas and Coke Company, the third by Ferguson & Scandred in 1871, the fourth by Paull, Brown & Co. in 1872. There are at present in operation in Dunbar township upwards of fifteen hundred coke-ovens (including one hundred and fifty-nine owned by the Dunbar Furnace

Company). There are in process of construction and in contemplation upwards of fourteen hundred more. Reference to the firms engaged in the business, together with details of their operations, will be found following:

ANCHOR COKE-WORKS.

These works, located near Dunbar village (and known until very recently as the Henderson Coke-Works), are now carried on by Morgan, Layng & Co. In June, 1878, H. C. Frick & Co. came into control of one hundred ovens, built here in 1870 by R. Henderson & Co., and two hundred acres of adjacent coal lands. Frick & Co. employed in their Dunbar coke business about one hundred men, mined six thousand bushels of coal daily, and for a similar period produced one hundred and fifty tons of coke.

The main slope in this coal-mine extends fifteen hundred feet. The investment in ovens and lands represents over \$200,000. Thomas Lynch has been in charge of the works since June, 1878.

MAHONING COKE COMPANY (LIMITED).

In 1872, Messrs. Paull, Brown & Co. bought the coal right to one hundred acres of coal lands, and built one hundred ovens just south of Dunbar village. Their total investment aggregated \$83,000. In 1878 they were succeeded in the proprietorship by the Mahoning Coke Company (Limited). The chartered capital was \$40,000. They employ an average of sixty men, mine two hundred tons of coal, and produce one hundred and thirty-seven tons of coke daily. The main slope is 1700 feet in length, and is at an angle of about twenty-three degrees. The officers of the company are Charles L. Rhodes, chairman; F. H. Mathers, secretary and treasurer; N. F. Sanford, manager and agent. Mr. Sanford has been in charge of the works since 1875.

COLVIN & CO'S WORKS

In April, 1880, Messrs. S. Colvin & Co., of Pittsburgh, acquired control of eighty-four acres of coal lands (formerly a portion of the R. Henderson & Co. tract), and erected eighty ovens. They have but one opening, which is a slope twelve hundred feet in length. They employ sixty men, take out 4500 bushels of coal, and manufacture 120 tons of coke daily. Their investment is about \$45,000. W. A. Blythe is the superintendent.

The *Dunbar Furnace Coke-Works* are noticed elsewhere in the history of this township, in connection with the account of the operations of the Dunbar Furnace Company.

UNIONDALE COKE-WORKS.

In 1869 Messrs. Watt, Taylor & Co. bought the coal right to one hundred and five acres of coal lands near Dunbar village, and built upon it forty coke-ovens. Soon afterwards they added twenty ovens, and were succeeded by Watt, Byers & Co., who were followed by T. W. Watt & Co. In 1878 Reid

Brothers bought the interests of Watt & Co., and built sixteen additional ovens, making the present complement seventy-six. Their main slope reaches twelve hundred feet from the opening. They employ usually seventy-five men, mine five thousand bushels of coal daily, and produce each day one hundred and twenty tons of coke. They have invested in the business about \$100,000.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY'S WORKS.

In 1880 the Cambria Iron Company, of Johnstown, Pa., leased of the Connellsville Gas-Coal Company a large tract of coal lands near New Haven, together with one hundred coke-ovens and appurtenances, previously used by the last-named company. The Cambria Company added four hundred ovens and other appointments for meeting their immense requirements, at a total cost of \$228,000. Their lease on the property runs twenty years. They have two mine openings, take out from nine hundred to one thousand tons of coal, and ship about seven hundred tons of coke daily. Their employes number about five hundred. These live near the works, where the company has provided a well-stocked store and one hundred and fifty-six tenement-houses for their accommodation. The office of the company is at No. 218 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. E. Y. Townsend is the president; Charles S. Wurts, vice-president; and John T. Kille, treasurer. The superintendent of the coke-works is John McFadden. The two works of the Cambria Company in Dunbar are known as the "Morrell" and "Wheeler" Coke-Works.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE AND IRON COMPANY.

This company, now pushing rapidly forward the greatest single coal-mining and coke-manufacturing interest in Fayette, was chartered in March, 1880, with a capital of \$1,000,000. Hon. John Leisenring, of Mauch Chunk, is president; W. B. Whitney, of Philadelphia, secretary and treasurer; and E. K. Hyndman, of Connellsville, general manager. The company owns eight thousand acres of coal lands, lying in the townships of Dunbar, Franklin, and North Union, the greatest portion being in Dunbar. At the new town of Leisenring, three miles and a half southwest from Connellsville, the company have two hundred coke-ovens in operation, and to that number they are now adding two hundred more, which are nearly ready to be put in operation. In addition to these, the building of three hundred more is contemplated, making seven hundred in all.

At this place a shaft has been sunk three hundred and seventy-five feet deep. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has constructed a branch road, known as the "Opossum Run Branch," from New Haven to Leisenring, and as the coal company develop their lands, will lengthen it. The purpose of the coal company is to sink shafts and build coke-ovens at the most available points, and to use the utmost energy in utilizing the enormous supply of coal contained

within their possessions. They now mine about seven hundred tons of coal daily, and employ upwards of four hundred people. They began to make coke for the first time in April, 1881. It is expected that the company will erect extensive furnaces on their lands in the near future.

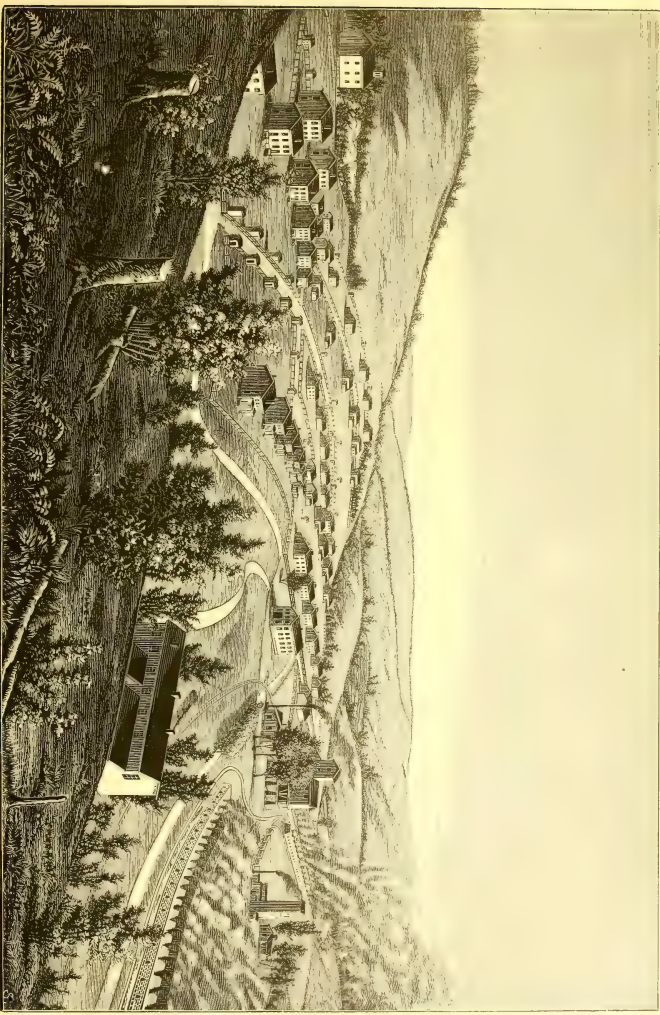
THE TROTTER COKE-WORKS.

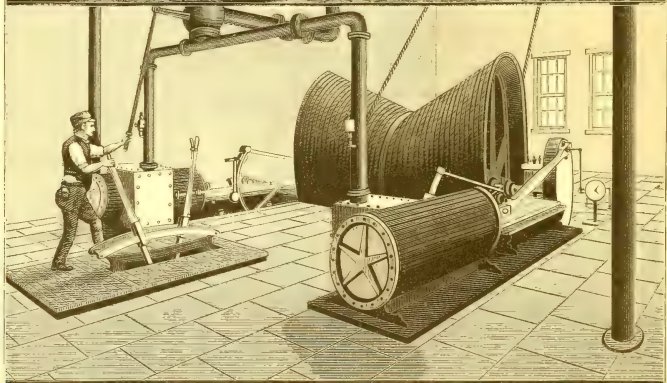
These coke-works, located within the township of Dunbar, are owned and operated by the Connellsville Gas-Coal Company, which was organized Aug. 9, 1864, under act of April 21, 1854. Letters patent were issued Oct. 14, 1864. The capital stock of the company is \$500,000. Their property consists of about three thousand one hundred acres of coal right and about four hundred and fifty acres in fee, situated in the vicinity of Connellsville. There are three mining villages on the property, viz., Wheeler, Morrell, and Trotter, named after Charles Wheeler, vice-president of the Central National Bank of Philadelphia; Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, general manager of the Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown; and Charles W. Trotter, Esq., of Philadelphia, respectively. The first two villages consist of about one hundred and sixty tenement-houses, a large store building, and suitable buildings for coal-hoisting machinery, etc., all under the management of the Cambria Iron Company, which has leased for a period of twenty years the five hundred coke-ovens connected with the same, and which are now in full blast.

The village of Trotter, recently laid out and built under the management and direction of the company's superintendent, Henry Wickham, has been described as follows: "A little more than a mile out the Opossum Run Branch from New Haven junction is the coke village of Trotter, where are located the extensive works of the Connellsville Gas-Coal Company. The town consists of about one hundred houses, of which the company own eighty-four, and is laid out with mathematical accuracy. The houses are neat and clean, and to each is attached sufficient ground for gardening purposes; the streets are wide and well drained; water-plugs are stationed along the streets at convenient distances, and through these the village is supplied with pure Youghiogheny River water, furnished by a pipe line to that stream, over two miles distant.¹ A school-house of modern design adorns one of the thoroughfares; a large store supplies the employes with food and clothing; and, upon the whole, Trotter will compare favorably with any mining village in the region. The town is to be enlarged to the extent of forty more tenement-houses. A portion of the lumber for them is already on the ground, and the contract for their erection has been made. In addition to the modern improvements mentioned above, a telephone line has been constructed connecting the works with those of the Connellsville Coke

¹ The same pumping apparatus supplies the villages of Morrell and Wheeler with water from the Youghiogheny.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF LEISERMAN, PA.





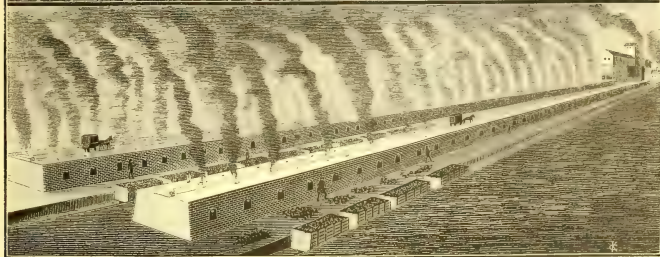
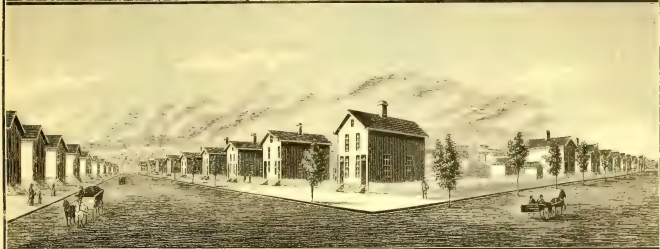
Shift Belter, and Engine Room.

Interior of Engine Room.

View of Coke Ovens Looking up Valley.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE AND IRON COMPANY'S WORKS.

LEICESTER, PA.



Public School,
Pike Street.

View of Broadway and Falls Avenue.
Coke Works and Shaft.

Store and Office Building

Roadway

CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY'S WORKS AT THE VILLAGE OF TROTTER, PA.

CHAS. W. TROTTER, President.

SAM'L W. WEAT, Secretary and Treasurer.

H. WICKHAM, Manager.

and Iron Company at Leisenring, and with the residence of Manager Wickham in Connellsville.

"The works at present consist of two hundred completed ovens, which are in active operation, turning out eight thousand tons of first-class coke per month. The entire plant contemplates four hundred ovens, and already seventy more are under contract. The remaining one hundred and thirty will be built in the near future. One hundred and seventy-five men find employment here, and from the bowels of the shaft, three hundred and fifteen feet from the surface of the ground, are hoisted eleven thousand tons of raw coal per month. The ovens are of the size now regarded as the standard of the region, and known as the twelve-foot oven. The coke turned out at these works is of a superior quality, the coal of this company lying near the centre of the basin, where it is best for coking purposes." The coal vein found in the Trotter shaft averages nine feet workable, and an analysis recently made by Prof. Charles P. Williams, of Philadelphia, shows it to be about three per cent. higher in fixed carbon and coke yield, and about two per cent. lower in sulphur and ash than any coal yet found in the Connellsville region, thus proving the generally accepted theory that the Connellsville coking coal is purest where it has most cover.

The works of the company embody the latest improvements. The cages are hoisted and lowered by a one hundred and twenty horse-power engine, manufactured by Hayden, of Luzerne County. This engine also runs a fan, which supplies the mine with a constant current of fresh air. The main heading is five hundred and seventy yards in length and nine feet in width. The works are supplied with a blacksmith- and carpenter-shop in addition to the other buildings. The whole is under the management of Henry Wickham, well known as a coke man in this region. His corps of assistants comprises the following: John I. Munson, assistant superintendent; Elijah Parker, pit boss; George Kelley, yard boss; George Whetzell, engineer; Samuel Dinsmore, machinist in charge of repair-shops. The store is in charge of James C. Munson, senior member of the firm by whom it is owned, Munson & Co. The mining engineer at present in charge of the Trotter shaft is Mr. George C. Hewitt, recently connected with the Westmoreland Coal Company at Irwin Station.

The entire plant of this company, exclusive of the coal, cost, in round numbers, \$225,000. Their coal lands embrace two thousand one hundred acres, exclusive of a thousand acres leased to the Cambria Iron Company, together with their old works on the Fayette County Branch. The latter, both works and coal, revert to the Connellsville Gas-Coal Company in twenty years.

FORT HILL COKE-WORKS.

In the summer of 1880, W. J. Rainey, prominently identified with the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company

of Cleveland, Ohio, purchased of A. J. Hill the coal right in a farm of three hundred and thirty-six acres, located upon the Youghiogheny River just below New Haven, and has built upon it eighty-eight ovens, which number is to be increased to three hundred. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has spanned the river with a fine bridge one mile below Connellsville, and constructed a branch road to the Fort Hill Coke-Works. It is the intention of the railway company to ultimately push their extension to Wheeling. Mr. Rainey will have a force of fully five hundred employes, for whom he will erect tenements on the opposite side of the river, with which he will establish communication by means of a substantial bridge. When his enterprise gets fairly in operation he will have at the Fort Hill works and surroundings an investment of about \$200,000. Daily shipments of coke are expected to average about five hundred tons. Mr. A. J. Hill has been in charge of the works from the outset. Back of the river, in Dunbar, Laughlin & Schubenberger and Graff, Bennett & Co., two Pittsburgh firms, have about fifteen hundred acres of coal lands that are likely to be developed within the near future. The probabilities as well as the possibilities of the coke interests in Dunbar point to vast business interests and a steady increase over the present production of coke.

BLISS & MARSHALL'S FIRE-BRICK WORKS.

About a half-mile south of Dunbar village, Messrs. Bliss & Marshall have, since 1872, been engaged in the manufacture of fire-brick for coke-ovens. This was the first and is the only enterprise of a similar character known to Dunbar township. About five acres of land are occupied, and from twenty-five to sixty men employed at the works. There are four kilns, that produce about 4,500,000 bricks annually. Messrs. Bliss & Marshall have about \$20,000 invested in the enterprise.

HARPER'S WOOLEN-MILL.

Daniel Harper has on Dunbar Creek, near Dunbar, a woolen-factory, wherein he manufactures blankets, flannels, yarns, etc. It was built about 1821, by Jacob Lowry, who before that had a carding-machine and fulling-mill attachment in his stone grist-mill. His son William succeeded him in business and improved the woolen-mill. In 1840, James Hankins and Thomas Rankin became its owners. In 1850, Hankins was sole owner, and in 1862 Daniel Harper came into possession of the property. Since then he has carried on the mill.

NEW HAVEN BOROUGH.

The borough of New Haven lies in a bend of the Youghiogheny River, directly opposite the borough of Connellsville. Its population in July, 1880, was four hundred and forty-two. Up to 1873 the town was a manufacturing point of considerable consequence, but since then it has been devoid of special

interest in that direction, and a diminution in its prosperity has ensued. The near proximity to Connellsville checks New Haven's progress. As an evidence of this it may be noted that although New Haven was laid out as a village in 1796, no post-office was established there until 1878, the people of the place being obliged to go to Connellsville for their mails. The Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad traverses the village, and crosses the river at that point. Communication with Connellsville is likewise maintained by means of a substantial wire suspension bridge, built and opened in 1862 by the Youghiogheny Bridge Company. Its entire cost was about twenty thousand dollars. Previous to 1862 the river at New Haven had been spanned by three bridges. The first one fell in 1816, the second was washed away in 1831, and the third in 1860.

Upon or just below the site now occupied by New Haven a settlement was commenced by Capt. William Crawford in 1765, on the bank of the river, at the point where Gen. Braddock forded the stream on his way to the fatal battle-field of the Monongahela in 1755. That point is called "Braddock's Ford" to this day. Stewart's Crossing, sometimes confounded with Braddock's Ford, is farther up the river, and near the suspension bridge. It was so called because, in 1753, one William Stewart lived there on the south bank of the river. The Indian troubles of that period drove him away.

Evidence that Capt. William Crawford commenced his settlement improvements at Braddock's Ford in 1765 is found in his own affidavit, taken at the house of John Ormsby, in Pittsburgh, before the Virginia commissioners, in the year 1780, which is given on page 61 of this volume. In that affidavit he says he began his improvements on the Youghiogheny in the fall of 1765, and moved his family to his new home in 1766. The patent for his land was not issued until 1769. For some reason best known to himself he did not take it out in his own name, but caused it to be issued to his son John. The original survey was made in 1769, and included 376½ acres. This tract embraced all of what is now New Haven borough. The description of the lands was as follows: "Situated on the south side of the Youghiogheny River, and includes what is generally called Stewart's Crossing, in Cumberland County. The new purchase, surveyed the twenty-second day of September, 1769, by order of survey No. 2309, date the third of April, 1769. By N. Lane, Deputy Surveyor."

Not only for the reason that Capt. William Crawford was the original purchaser of the land now the site of the borough of New Haven, but because he was in his time one of the most prominent and influential men in the country west of the Alleghenies, and still more because his fearful death by Indian torture has made his name historic, a somewhat extended sketch of his life is here given:

William Crawford was a native of Virginia, born

of Scotch-Irish parentage in the year 1732, in that part of the county of Orange which afterwards became Frederick, and is now Berkeley County. His father, who was a farmer of respectability, died in 1733, leaving two sons, William and Valentine, of whom the first named was the elder. Their mother, Honora Crawford, was a woman of great energy of character and of unusual physical vigor, kind and affectionate in disposition, and devoted to the welfare of her children. Remaining but a short time in widowhood, she married for her second husband Richard Stephenson, who died about ten years afterwards, leaving six children of their marriage, viz.: John, Hugh, Richard, James, Marcus, and Elizabeth Stephenson,—five half-brothers and a half-sister of William and Valentine Crawford. The seven sons of Mrs. Stephenson were all remarkable for their size and unusual physical strength, and they were all living with their mother when, in the year 1749, the young surveyor, George Washington, then seventeen years of age, came to the neighborhood and took lodgings at Mrs. Stephenson's house while engaged in running lines in the vicinity for Lord Fairfax. Here he remained for a considerable time, and during his stay became much attached to the sons of his hostess, particularly to the eldest, William Crawford, who was of the same age as himself, and to whom he always remained a steadfast friend until death severed the tie, after an acquaintance of thirty-two years.

During the stay of Washington young William Crawford became his assistant, and learned the business of surveying, which he afterwards practiced in connection with his duties as manager of the farm until the year 1755, when he entered the military service, receiving from the Governor of Virginia a commission as ensign, which had been procured for him by the intercession of his young surveyor friend of six years before, who was now called *Colonel* Washington. It has been stated in some biographical account of William Crawford that he marched with the army of Gen. Braddock on the ill-fated expedition for the reduction of Fort du Quesne, taking part in the disastrous battle and defeat of the 9th of July, 1755; but that such was not the case is shown conclusively by his own affidavit, to which reference has already been made, and in which he distinctly states that he never saw the country west of the mountains until the year 1758. Prior to that time, for about three years, he had been engaged in frontier duty along the line of the Potomac and at Fort Cumberland, and during that time had been advanced to a lieutenantancy. In the year mentioned, when the army under Gen. Forbes was preparing to march westward for a second attempt against Fort du Quesne, he received promotion to a captaincy on the recommendation of his friend, Col. Washington, who was then in command of all the Virginia troops destined for the expedition. On receiving his commission Capt. Crawford recruited a

full company of frontiersmen,¹ and at their head marched with Washington's regiments to join the forces of Gen. Forbes.

In this campaign, which resulted in the occupation of the French fortress (Nov. 25, 1758), Crawford acquitted himself with gallantry and great credit. Three years longer he continued in the military service, and at the end of that time quitted it to resume his vocations of farmer and surveyor in the Shenandoah Valley. There he married Hannah Vance, a sister of John Vance, who settled in Tyrone township, Fayette Co., and remained in the quiet of domestic life on the old Virginia farm until the summer of 1765, when he mounted his horse and turned his face westward to cross the Alleghenies and select a location for the future home of his family beyond the mountains, in the new country which he had seen and admired while on his march with the army of Forbes.

¹ "The rendezvousing of Crawford's company, preparatory to marching his men to join the force under Washington, disclosed the fact that there was a want of transportation. Here was a dilemma. Fortunately, however, there happened to be at the place where the company was encamped a teamster who had stopped to rest and feed his horses. In such an emergency Crawford felt no hesitancy in pressing the wagoner into his service, and accordingly announced to the stranger his determination. The owner of the team was in no humor to submit to what he considered an oppressive act. But how could it be avoided? He was alone in the midst of a company of men who were ready and strong enough at a word to enforce their captain's orders. Remaining a short time silent, looking sullenly at the armed men, as if measuring their strength with his own weakness, he finally observed to Crawford that it was hard to be forced into the service against his will; that every man ought to have a fair chance, and that he was taken at a great disadvantage, inasmuch as the odds against him were so great as to deprive him of the power of self-protection.

"He thought the captain was taking advantage of circumstances, and he would now make a proposition, which the commander was certainly bound in honor to accede to. 'I will fight you,' said he, 'or any man in your company. If I am whipped I will go with you cheerfully. If I conquer you must let me off.' From what has been said of Capt. Crawford's personal activity and strength it will not be a matter of wonder to learn that the challenge of the doughty teamster was at once accepted. Both began to strip; the men prepared to form a ring, determined to show fair play and to see the fun. At this moment a tall young man, who had lately joined the company, but a stranger to most of them, and who had been leaning carelessly against a tree, eyeing the scene with apparent unconcern, now stepped forward and drew Crawford aside. 'Captain,' said the stranger, 'you must let me fight that fellow; he will whip you, and it will never do to have the company whipped.' A few additional words of like import, overheard by the men, with the cool, collected, and confident manner of the speaker, induced them to suggest to Crawford that perhaps it would be prudent to let the stranger try his hand. The captain, having done all that policy required in accepting the challenge, suffered himself to be persuaded by his men, and it was agreed that the youth should be substituted in his place.

"By this time the wagoner was stripped to the buff and ready for the fight. He was big, muscular, well filled out, hardened by exposure, and an adept in pugilistic encounters. His air was cool and professional, his men defiant and confident. When the youthful-looking stranger, therefore, stepped into the ring, clad in his loose hunting-shirt, and looking slender and a little pale, the men had not the faintest confidence in his success. However, there was fire in his eye, and as he threw aside his garments a stalwart frame was disclosed of enormous bones and muscle. The spirits of the company immediately revived.

"Preparations being finished, the word was given. The youth sprang upon his antagonist with the agility and ferocity of a tiger. The blood flowed at every blow of his tremendous fists. The contest was short and decisive. The teamster was completely vanquished. The hero of this his first fight for his country was afterwards Maj.-Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Revolutionary fame."—*Butterfield's "Expedition against Sashabuck."*

The spot which he selected was that which has already been described on the left bank of the Youghiogheny, near the place where the army of Gen. Braddock crossed the river, on its way to Fort du Quesne, ten years before. Here he built a log cabin, and began clearing land. He was joined in the same summer by his half-brother, Hugh Stephenson, who worked here with William Crawford for two years, during which time he made a clearing and built a cabin for himself, and in the year 1769 brought his family, which up to this time had remained at the Virginia home. The family of William Crawford, when he came to the Youghiogheny, consisted of his wife and four children,—Sarah, John, Effie, and Ann, the first named of whom became the wife of William Harrison; Effie, the wife of William McCormick; and Ann, the wife of Zachariah Connell.

In the year 1770, Col. George Washington visited Crawford's home on the Youghiogheny, and the latter accompanied him in an extended tour down the Ohio to the Kanawha for the selection of large bodies of land, in which Washington desired to make investment. In the same year Crawford was appointed one of the justices of peace for the county of Cumberland (which then embraced the present county of Fayette), and on the 11th of March, 1771, Governor Penn appointed him, with Arthur St. Clair, Dorsey Pentecost, Robert Hanna, and others, justices of the peace of the then newly-erected county of Bedford. Upon the erection of Westmoreland County, in 1773, his commission was renewed for that county, and he was made presiding justice in its courts.

On the breaking out of "Dunmore's war," in 1774, being anxious to take part in the conflict, Crawford was indiscreet enough to accept a captain's commission from the Governor of Virginia. Up to this time, through the dispute which had existed between Pennsylvania and Virginia (in which both States claimed jurisdiction over the region west of Laurel Hill), he had remained true to the State under which he held commission as justice of the peace, but now that his military ardor had been reawakened he allowed it to outweigh his loyalty to Pennsylvania, and to induce him to recognize the claims of her adversary by taking service under the Virginia Governor, Dunmore. He raised a company of men, and in June of the year named marched them to "Fort Dunmore," as the Virginians had now named the fortification at the present site of Pittsburgh. He was made major by Dunmore, and took quite a part in the "war" of that year, being sent in command of a detachment to destroy one of the Mingo towns, and performed that duty thoroughly, taking some prisoners, whom he sent to Fort Dunmore. He also did some service with his command at Wheeling. At the close of the Indian hostilities in November he returned from that station to his home on the Youghiogheny.

While he was absent on the campaign Arthur St. Clair (afterwards major-general in the war of the

Revolution), one of his associate justices of Westmoreland County, feeling aggrieved at the course which Crawford had pursued in accepting a military office under Virginia and engaging in a war against the Indians, which the Pennsylvania government disapproved of, wrote to Governor Penn on the 22d of July, saying, "Capt. Crawford, the president of our court, seems to be the most active Virginia officer in their service. He is now down the river at the head of a number of men, which is his second expedition. . . . How is it possible for a man to serve two colonies in direct antagonism to each other at the same time?" He proceeded to argue that as Crawford had "joined with the government of Virginia in opposing the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania," he should be removed from the offices which he held by appointment in the county of Westmoreland. The argument was held to be sound, and the reasons sufficient. He was accordingly so removed on the 25th of January, 1775, and never again held office under the State of Pennsylvania.

He now became fully identified with the Virginia partisans as opposed to the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania. Upon the erection of the Virginia county of Yohogania, Capt. Crawford was appointed deputy surveyor and one of the justices for that county, and occasionally sat on the bench as one of the justices of its courts in 1777 and 1778. He continued to hold these offices during the existence of the county,—that is, until Virginia surrendered her claim to jurisdiction in the territory between Laurel Hill and the present western boundary of Pennsylvania.

During the first part of his career as deputy surveyor under Virginia, when his surveys caused many persons to be temporarily dispossessed and some imprisoned, Crawford became exceedingly unpopular among the people of his section, in whose favor and estimation he had previously stood high. But he soon after regained his popularity by the patriotic course which he took in the Revolution, sinking all his partisanship in an ardent zeal for the cause of liberty. At the convention which met at Pittsburgh on the 16th of May, 1775, to express their views as to the aggressions of the mother-country, and to concert measures for the general good, William Crawford took a prominent part in the proceedings, and was made a member of the "Committee of Defense." It has been said that about this time he offered his services in a military capacity to the Council of Safety, then sitting in Philadelphia, but that, "in view of his conduct in setting at defiance the laws of Pennsylvania, and the bitter feeling engendered on account of the transactions of other Virginians with whom he had associated, his patriotic offer was rejected;" but there is doubt of the authenticity of this statement.

In the fall of 1775 he offered his services to Virginia to raise a regiment for the general defense, and the offer was accepted. He then at once commenced recruiting, and it was not long before a full regiment

was raised almost entirely by his own exertions. He, however, did not then obtain the colonelcy, which he expected and which he had so well earned, for the reason that Congress had determined to receive only six Virginia regiments into the Continental army, and as the number of regiments raised in Virginia exceeded this quota all the expectant officers could not be provided for. On the 12th of January, 1776, however, Crawford was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Virginia Regiment, and on the 11th of October received from Congress the appointment of colonel of the Seventh Virginia Regiment in the Continental service, his commission dating the 14th of August preceding.

During the year 1776, Col. Crawford served with his command in the campaign and battle of Long Island, and in the later operations north of the city of New York. He was with the dispirited army of Washington in the dreary retreat through New Jersey and across the Delaware River, and was one of the heroes who, recrossing that stream in the night of the 25th of December, fought the battle and won the victory at Trenton on the morning of the 26th. On the 3d of January, 1777, he was present at the battle of Princeton, and marched from that field by way of Pluckamin to the winter-quarters at Morristown. In the fall of the same year he took part in the campaigns of the Brandywine and Germantown.

Col. Crawford having represented to the commander-in-chief that there was serious danger of Indian attacks in the country bordering the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio Rivers, his views were taken into consideration, and it was ordered that two regiments of men be raised—one in Virginia and one in Pennsylvania—for the protection of their frontiers; and it was by Congress "Resolved, That General Washington be requested to send Colonel William Crawford to Pittsburgh to take the command, under Brigadier-General Hand, of the Continental troops and militia in the Western Department." In pursuance of this resolution the order was issued, and Col. Crawford having received his instructions from Congress at York, Pa., proceeded to Fort Pitt to assume his new command.¹ The regiment which Virginia

¹ When Col. Crawford bade farewell to his regiment—the Seventh Virginia—preparatory to leaving for his new command in the West, he received from the officers of the Seventh the following address, which is indicative of the high esteem in which he was held by them as a commander and as a man:

"We beg leave to take this method of expressing our sense of the warmest attachment to you, and at the same time our sorrow in the loss of a commander who has always been influenced by motives that deservedly gain the unfeigned esteem and respect of all those who have the honor of serving under him. Both officers and soldiers retain the strongest remembrance of the regard and affection you have ever discovered toward them; but as we are well assured that you have the best interests of your country in view, we should not regret, however sensibly we may feel the loss of you, that you have chosen another field for the display of your military talents. Permit us, therefore, to express our most cordial wish that you may find a regiment no less attached to you than the Seventh, and that your services may ever be productive of benefit to your country and honor to yourself."

had been required to furnish had been raised by that State to the maximum; that of Pennsylvania was considerably deficient in numbers. Both reported at Fort Pitt in the spring of 1778.

One of the first duties assigned to Col. Crawford in his new command was the erection of a fort at a fording-place on the Allegheny, sixteen miles above Pittsburgh, as a check to marauding Indians who were in the habit of crossing the river at that place. This work was performed successfully and to the entire satisfaction of Gen. McIntosh,¹ who named it "Fort Crawford," in compliment to the colonel who superintended its construction, and who was the commandant of its garrison a considerable part of the time during 1778 and the following year.

In the fall of 1778, Col. Crawford (who was then in command of a brigade formed of the militia of Yohogania, Monongalia, and Ohio Counties, Va.) took part in the expedition under Gen. McIntosh for the capture of the British post of Detroit. Nothing came of it, however, except the erection of Forts Laurens and McIntosh. At the close of the expedition he returned with his command to Fort Pitt. In 1779 he commanded several minor expeditions against the Indians, and was generally successful. In 1780 he appeared before Congress to urge a more energetic defense of the frontier against Indian depredations, and his representations caused that body to grant aid in money and munitions of war, which latter were forwarded to Fort Pitt and other Western posts. In 1781 he gave powerful aid to the unfortunate Col. Lochry in raising men in Westmoreland County for the expedition under Gen. Clarke, in which Lochry and his men all lost their lives. It was the intention of Crawford to accompany this expedition, but he was prevented by the necessity of his presence at Fort Pitt and on the Allegheny outposts.

In the autumn of 1781 he was retired from active military duty, but without resigning his commission. The war was evidently drawing towards a close, and he resolved to pass the remainder of his life in peace at his home on the Youghiogheny. For a time it seemed as if this earnest wish might be gratified, but it was not to be so. The surrender of Cornwallis was clearly the end of the conflict, so far as the movements of armies were concerned, but the Indian depredations on the Western frontier were not only continued, but were becoming more frequent and daring. Finally, in the spring of 1782, the Sandusky expedition was proposed, to inflict a decisive blow on the savages by the destruction of their town. The proposition met with favor, the campaign was decided on, and preparations for it were pushed rapidly forward. Col. Crawford approved of but did not purpose joining it. "His advice was frequently and freely given, and although resolved to draw the sword no more, yet his

martial spirit was fully aroused as reports came in from the frontiers of the early appearance of the Indians, and their audacity and horrible barbarity. He could hardly restrain himself from hurrying away with his neighbors in pursuit of the merciless foe. . . . Many eyes were turned upon Crawford as the proper person to lead the expedition, but he refused. His patriotism, however, pleaded powerfully against his settled determination, as he saw the probability of a volunteer force, respectable in numbers, being raised for the enterprise. To add to the plea his son John and his son-in-law, William Harrison, determined to volunteer for the campaign. Pentecost² was urgent that he should once more take command. Irvine himself thought it would be expedient for him to accept.

"Crawford could no longer refuse. He still held his commission as colonel in the regular army, and the commanding officer of the Western Department desired him to lead the expedition; 'hence,' he reasoned, 'it is now my duty to go. I will volunteer with the rest, and if elected to command, shall do all in my power for the success of the expedition.' It is the testimony of a grandson of Crawford (Uriah Springer) that he had often heard his grandmother say it was against the will of his grandfather to go out on the Sandusky expedition; but as he held a commission under the government, he yielded to the wishes of the volunteers."³

Having arrived at this decision, he at once set about making arrangements for his departure. On the 16th of May he made his will,⁴ and in the morning of the 18th he took leave of his children, relatives, and friends, and departed. His wife accompanied him across the Youghiogheny to its right bank, where, bathed in tears and weighed down with the darkest forebodings, she bade him a sorrowful and, as it proved, a final farewell. The colonel mounted his horse⁵ and rode to Fort Pitt, where he held an extended conference with Gen. Irvine in regard to the expedition. On the 20th he left the fort and proceeded down the river to the rendezvous at Mingo Bottom, and was elected to the command of the forces. The events which occurred in the few remaining days of his life, and of his dreadful death at the stake in the afternoon of the 11th of June, 1782, have already been narrated in the account of the disastrous Sandusky expedition.

Crawford's farm and primitive residence at the crossing of the Youghiogheny was called by him "Spring Garden," but it was widely known by nearly all

¹ Dorsey Postesset, of Washington County, a particular friend of Col. Crawford's.

² "Bitterfield's" Expedition against Sandusky."

³ "He did not expect to traverse the Indian country as far as Sandusky without encountering many obstacles, and perhaps holding a hard battle; so, calculating all the chances, he thought fit to prepare for the worst, not, however, from any presentiment of disaster, as has so often been alleged, but simply from the dictates of prudence."—Battered.

⁴ The horse which Col. Crawford rode on the expedition to Sandusky was a very fine animal, which he had purchased expressly for this service from Col. Isaac Meason, of Mount Braddock.

¹ Who had succeeded Gen. Hand in command of the Western Department.

travelers to and from the Monongahela country as "Crawford's Place," and it was made a halting-point by great numbers of those (particularly Virginians) who came to or through this region on land-seeking tours or other business. Crawford was a man of remarkably open and generous nature, free-hearted, and hospitable to a degree that was ruinous to his own interest. The result was that his house at the Youghiogheny crossing became a noted resort for pioneers, and there was seldom a day or night when his roof did not shelter others besides the members of his own family. Under these circumstances he found that to escape being reduced to poverty he must do one of two things,—leave the country or open a tavern at his house. He chose the latter, and announced his determination to Col. George Washington, in a letter dated "Spring Garden, Jan. 15, 1774," in which he said to his illustrious friend, "I intend public housekeeping, and I am prepared for it now, as I can live no longer without that or ruining myself, such numbers constantly travel the road, and nobody keeping anything for horses but myself. Some days, now, if I had rum, I could make three pounds. I have sent for some by Valentine Crawford, and can supply you with what you want as cheap as you can bring it here if you carry it yourself." This last part of the extract has reference to Washington's supposed need of rum for the use of the men he had employed about that time in improvements on his lands in what is now the township of Perry. The Valentine Crawford mentioned in the letter was William Crawford's brother, who came to this region and settled on Jacob's Creek not long after William settled on the Youghiogheny. Both the brothers were to some extent engaged in trade with the Indians after their settlement here, and both at different times acted as Washington's agent for the care and supervision of his large tracts of land in Fayette County and west of the Monongahela.

The widow of Col. Crawford was left in embarrassment as to property. Crawford's private affairs had come to be in a very unsettled condition on account of his military and other duties having called him so frequently from home, his absence sometimes being greatly prolonged. The excitements and vicissitudes of the later years of his life had called his attention from them necessarily. The result was that his estate was swept away, most of it, by a flood of claims, some of them having, doubtless, no just foundation. For losses sustained upon the Sandusky expedition the State afterwards reimbursed his estate. Hannah Crawford afterwards drew a pension from the State on account of the military services of her husband. In November, 1804, a petition to Congress for her relief was presented to Congress. It recited that her husband, William Crawford, was at the time of his death on the Continental establishment as colonel of the Virginia line; that in the spring of 1782, in the hour of imminent danger and the defenseless situation

of the Western frontier, by the directions and under the instructions of Gen. William Irvine, who then had the command of the militia and Continental troops in the Western country, he took the command as colonel of and marched with a detachment of Western militia volunteers and some Continental officers against the savage enemy, the Indians; and that in the month of June of that year he was defeated by the savages and fell in the defense of his country. The prayer of the petition was, in view of the fact that the petitioner was aged, infirm, and indigent, that "your honorable body will grant such relief and support as in your wisdom, justice, and discretion for the services and loss of her said husband your petitioner may be justly entitled to." Congress, however, refused to grant the relief sought for. For thirty-five years after her husband's tragic death Mrs. Crawford lived upon the old place at Braddock's Ford, and in the old log house that Col. Crawford built in 1765. After the departure of her son John for his new home in Kentucky, she was left to the care of an old slave named Daniel, and a man named Ladd, who had long been one of the Crawford servants. These two, as well as all of the old Crawford servants, she outlived, dying in New Haven in 1817, at the age of ninety-three years and eleven months.

Mrs. Crawford was described as a remarkably active woman in her old age. Provance McCormick, Esq., of Connellsville, remembers that one day, about 1807, Mrs. Crawford, then upwards of eighty years old, came on horseback to visit the McCormicks in Connellsville. She rode a good-sized mare, and when ready to return home after her visit was ended went to mount her favorite "Jenny." "Wait, wait," called one of the boys, "wait until I bring your horse to the block." "I don't want a horse-block, my boy, to mount upon Jenny's back," blithely replied the old lady; "I'm better than fifty horse-blocks," and so saying she moved briskly towards Jenny, placed one hand upon the horn of the saddle, the other upon Jenny's back, and at a single bound was firmly seated in her place. "There," cried she, "what do you suppose I want of horse-blocks?" Whereat everybody applauded and commended her performance, saying but few women could equal it.

Of course the death of Col. Crawford was a terrible blow to the widow. For years her grief was overwhelming. Uriah Springer¹ says, "When I was a little boy (long after Col. Crawford's death) my grandmother Crawford took me up behind her on horseback and rode across the Youghiogheny, past the John Reist farm, and into the woods at the left. When we alighted we stood by an old moss-covered white-oak log. 'Here,' said my grandmother, as she sat down upon the log and cried as if her heart would break, 'here I parted with your grandfather.'"

¹Son of Col. Crawford's daughter Sarah, whose first husband, William Harrison, was killed in the Crawford expedition, and who afterwards married Capt. Uriah Springer.

The old Crawford house contained but one room, and stood upon a round knoll, about fifty yards from the Crawford Spring, now on Mrs. Banning's property, near the house of Washington Johnson. In the stone house built over the spring is said to be a stick of timber from the Crawford house, while other timbers therefrom are said to have been used in the construction of the buildings known as the Locomotive-Works. When the house was demolished a few speculative persons made walking-canes of some of the timber, and sold them at high prices to relic-seekers.

Early in 1770 an occurrence took place at the home of William Crawford which created considerable ex-

cerned in the murder of Indian Stephen," which, from the best information the Governor could obtain, was committed on a spot of ground claimed by Pennsylvania.¹ "You will find by the paper I have inclosed," adds Botetourt, "that there never was an act of villany more unprovoked or more deliberately undertaken." Crawford took every pains to bring forward the proper evidence against the prisoner, but the latter escaped from custody and was never heard of afterwards.

Contemporaneous with William Crawford as settlers at and in the vicinity of the town of New Haven were Lawrence Harrison and his sons, one of whom was William Harrison, who became the husband of



WILLIAM CRAWFORD'S HOUSE, BUILT 1766.

citement in Western Pennsylvania. John Ingham, a young man in his employ, who had been indentured to him to learn the art of surveying, brutally murdered (while intoxicated) an Indian, a warm friend of the Crawford family. After committing the deed the young apprentice fled to Virginia, pursued, however, by Crawford and a few neighbors, who succeeded in capturing him. He was then turned over to the State authorities for punishment. Lord Botetourt, the Governor of Virginia, after a conference with Crawford, sent Ingham, under guard, to Governor Penn, of Pennsylvania, at the same time explaining to the latter, by a letter written at Williamsburg on the 20th of March, 1770, that he had sent "the body of John Ingham, he having confessed himself as con-

Crawford's daughter Sarah, who was said to have been the most beautiful girl west of the Alleghenies. The Harrisons were settlers here in the spring of 1768, when the Rev. John Steele and his associates came to inspect the settlements in the Youghiogheny and Monongahela Valleys. The Harrison lands (adjoining those of Crawford) were entered at the Land Office in that year. Those lands afterwards passed to Daniel Rogers, James Blackstone, and others. Lawrence Harrison's daughter Catharine married Col. Isaac Meason. There are no Harrisons, descendants

¹ The return of this prisoner by Lord Botetourt to Pennsylvania for trial was in the after controversy between the two provinces as to whom the territory belonged urged with great force by Governor Penn against the claim of Virginia.

of this family, now remaining at or in the vicinity of New Haven. John Harrison, the last of his name at New Haven, died there about 1850.

Benjamin Wells, who lived near the William Crawford place in 1790, or before, was an excise officer during the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794, and for that reason was especially obnoxious to the Whiskey Boys. One night they gathered in force and boldly marching to Wells' house set fire to it to show their hatred of his office. Wells and his family were not only left unharmed, but had received timely warning, so that they moved out before the torch was applied. Considering that his presence was not welcome on that side of the river, he moved across to Connellsville. His house at New Haven stood very near to the site of the house now occupied by Washington Johnson.

John Crawford, son of Col. William Crawford, came upon his father's death into actual possession of the property now including the site of New Haven, and Nov. 27, 1786, sold the homestead to Edward Cook. A portion of it included Stewart's Crossing. Cook sold to Col. Isaac Meason. John Crawford removed in 1786 to Kentucky, where he died. There is still extant a story that tells of Col. Meason's acquiring a portion of the Crawford tract on account of a claim he held against Col. Crawford for the horse upon which Col. Crawford rode away from his home when he set out upon his expedition in 1782. The horse was a purchase (so runs the story) from Col. Meason, and was to be paid for at some future day. Crawford did not return, and Meason brought an action against the estate to recover the value of the animal. The result was a protracted litigation on a sale of some of the Crawford lands to satisfy Meason's and other claims. Under that sale Meason bought in a considerable tract. He acquired a large landed estate in Fayette County at about the same time, and became a famous iron manufacturer. His son, Col. Isaac Meason, who was associated with him in business, built a store in what is now New Haven borough, near Stewart's Crossing. In 1796 he laid out New Haven village. It is likely that the employes of the iron-works had their homes there, and that he opened the store for the purpose of supplying them with necessities, for from all accounts there was not much else at New Haven then save the Meason interests. At best, however, not much is known of the history of the village at that date, beyond what has been related above. John Rogers kept a tavern there in 1797 and 1798, and in 1800 Caleb Squibb was landlord of the house,—the same afterwards carried on by Campbell. In 1815 New Haven had come into the dignity of a village, though with but two streets containing dwellings and perhaps a hundred inhabitants. The year named saw the arrival at Connellsville of John A. McIlvaine, a tailor, formerly a resident of Washington County. He lived a few months in Connellsville in the house occupied by Zachariah Connell.

In 1815 he moved to New Haven, and opened a tailor-shop in a house now the residence of Leander Dawson. He had five children when he located in the town, and had three born to him afterwards. The only one of the eight now living in New Haven is Robert A. McIlvaine, who has kindly furnished most of the following facts and incidents relating to the early history of New Haven. His residence in the village has covered a period of sixty-five years, during which he has for upwards of twenty-five years followed the business of druggist. Of those living in New Haven when he came to the village in 1815 not one has a home there now. At that time Col. Isaac Meason was keeping store in a log house, and lived in a stone house now known as the Giles House. In 1816, Samuel G. Wurts was also a store-keeper in New Haven. James H. White and Samuel Sly had small shops in which they made nails and tacks by hand. Levi Atkins, the shoemaker, lived just below, where Mathiott's drug-store is; Charles King was the village blacksmith, and Henry Beason the wheelwright. James McCoy and his sons had a cooper's shop, and a man named John Campbell was landlord of a tavern that stood on the ground now occupied by Mathiott's drug-store. Maj. James Rogers, an uncle of Daniel Rogers, kept a hotel in the frame part of what is now known as the Giles House. Little is known of him save that he left a large family. In the frame building nearly opposite to the mill now owned by Kaine & Long, Adam Victor was landlord in 1814. He was the son-in-law of the Rev. John Fell, a Methodist minister. Fell was married to Betsey Meason, a daughter of Col. Isaac Meason, Sr. Victor's successor for some years was William Salters. His wife was Miss Fanny Meason, daughter of John Meason, a brother of Col. Isaac. Salters appears to have been a jovial and joke-loving man. This story is told of him: While traveling in the West, as Ohio was then called, he halted for the night at a small village inn. Hearing that some strange preacher was to do missionary service in the town school-house, to while away the time he concluded to go and hear the preaching. On entering the house, great was his surprise to see in the preacher "Pete" Stillwagon, a noted character of Connellsville. Though equally surprised to see Salters, "Pete" maintained his position undauntedly, and spoke quite energetically. At the close he announced that "Brother Salters" would now take his hat around for their offerings. "Brother Salters" did as he was desired, and took up the collection. On leaving the house "Pete" begged Salters not to betray him, which, of course, after his part in the matter, Salters did not.

"It was at Salters' house," says R. A. McIlvaine, "at an early period, that I first witnessed the still popular performance of 'Punch and Judy.' Old John Green and his wife were the managers. At that time the puppets were brought out on the floor in front of

a curtain and worked by wires. One of the operators possessed some power of ventriloquism, and delighted the audience immensely."

Salters (who was sheriff of Fayette County one term) left here and went to the iron regions of Ohio, where he became wealthy, and lived till within a few years. James McKee, his successor, died in the house. Of the building occupying the lot on the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, south of Ferry, it is said that at an early day of the village, Adam Dickey, James Myers, and Richard Weaver were its landlords. The first man of whom there are any personal recollections was John Campbell, an Irishman. He was spoken of as a very passionate man. He had an old negro servant, called Pompey, who often felt the effects of his rage in kicks and cuffs. At last Pompey suddenly disappeared, and some believed that he was the victim of his master's violent temper. Some years subsequently the bones of a man were washed out from the sandy shore below the town that were supposed to be his. Campbell was here as early as 1817; he must have left about 1821. For a proper understanding of his residence here and also that of Andrew Byers it must be stated that both occupied not only this house, but the house on the opposite corner, where the post-office is now kept.

Andrew Byers, the next occupant of this house as landlord, was widely known. His son Andrew married Miss Phillips, of Uniontown. She was the sister of John W. and Howell Phillips, who married the two daughters (Margaret and Eliza) of Zachariah Connell, of Connellsville. His daughter Martha was married to Joseph Miller, a brother of Col. Wm. L. Miller, at one time a prominent business man. The next occupant of the house was David Barnes, who after several years' residence died in the house. He was the father of a large family, most of whom are still living.—Hamilton (a son of his) represented Somerset County in the State Senate; William is a minister in the Baptist Church; David is employed in the office of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, Connellsville; Ellis is in business in Connellsville. The last in this line in this public-house was John Dougan. He was married to a daughter of Thomas Gregg, one of the earliest business men of the county. Dougan occupied the house in 1837. On the opposite corner of Front and Ferry Streets, north of Ferry, Caleb Squibb was an early landlord. He was also engaged in manufacturing salt on Sewickley Creek, where he owned property. He died about 1820. He had a large family of children. His daughter Ann married Thomas Walker; Jane and Emily married two men of Westmoreland County named Greenawalt; Martha married S. McCune, of Allegheny County. One was married to a Whaley, another to John Rogers, nephew of Daniel Rogers. His sons William and Caleb went West. Eliza never married. Andrew Byers and John Campbell, already spoken of, were his early successors in the house. The next and last in this house as a landlord was John Rogers, son-in-

law of Caleb Squibb. He was in the business not more than a year. His daughter Mary married her cousin, Thomas Rogers, and now lives in Morgantown, W. Va.

In 1830, Joseph Keeper was in the place that Maj. James Rogers once occupied. He had not been here more than one year when he died. The house then became a private dwelling for a few years. After this John Dougan, already spoken of, occupied the stone part as landlord. His occupancy here was about 1837. For a few years after this, the building was used as a private dwelling by Thomas Foster, proprietor of the woolen-mill. The next landlord was Wm. R. Turner, a saddler by trade. His father was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and in his later years taught school in Connellsville. He was a man of some culture and a surveyor. He kept his compass and chain, and made plats of land in the neighborhood. Wm. R. Turner lived here about 1846. It is not easy to fix the time or date of occupancy of several persons who come in as his successors,—Joseph Cramer for about two years; David L. Walker, subsequently elected sheriff of Fayette County; George Foust, for many years in the same line in Connellsville; Silas White, a descendant of one of the early settlers and artisans of the town; James H. White, brother of Silas, and largely connected with the bridge enterprises of the place. D. L. Walker came in for a second term, then Joseph Loon, a son of Michael Loon, who lived in Connellsville. For the last twenty years Thomas Giles has owned and occupied the house for the same purpose. He was a stone-mason by trade. Being a man of energy and determination, and having a large family to support, he was never at a loss when one enterprise failed to pay to turn to some other. He has at different periods carried on shoemaking, harness-making, chair-making, and painting. In the present residence of G. A. Torrance, D. L. Walker kept a hotel here at the time he was elected sheriff. His brother, Noah Walker, took charge of the house for some time after him.

In 1816 there was an abandoned rolling-mill on the river-bank, in which Thomas Gregg had been concerned. Gregg lived in New Haven, and first and last was a man of some note and many enterprises, although at no time especially fortunate in their prosecution. Gregg's prevailing weakness was an ambition to invent, and it is said he did invent a good many useful and valuable things, but somehow others than himself ultimately reaped the benefits of his inventions. Among other things it is claimed that he was the first to fashion a model upon which Ericsson conceived the monitors used in the United States navy during the war of 1861-65, and that he actually patented his invention. If so, however, he made no attempt to enforce the claim thus obtained. It is said also that he invented the hot-blast stove now in common use by iron furnaces, but this, like his monitor invention, never accrued to his benefit.

In 1823, Col. William Miller built the present dam and operated a grist-mill on the river. Shortly after that date Thomas Foster put up a woolen factory near Miller's mill, and employed as many as thirty people in the manufacture of cassinettes, jeans, and cloths. In 1835 the woolen-factory and grist-mill were burned. Just below Foster's woolen-mill, Col. Miller built a paper-mill. He made writing-paper by the exceedingly slow process of moulding one sheet at a time. He had sometimes as many as twenty-five persons in his employ making paper. Fire destroyed the paper-mill as also the grist-mill. The ruins of the former may yet be seen. A steam grist-mill was built by Joseph Strickler in 1840, but that is now abandoned. There is now at the village a grist-mill driven by water-power; Kaine & Long are the owners.

In 1836, Thomas Foster replaced his burned woolen-factory with a much larger one, equipped it with valuable machinery, gathered a force of nearly one hundred work-people, and started what was then considered an exceedingly important business enterprise. He made blankets, woolen cloths, etc., and for a time did a large and apparently successful business. The success, however, was but temporary, and the end was disaster for Foster. A Mr. Blucher, who succeeded him, likewise failed, as did a Mr. Hill, who continued the enterprise after Blucher's failure. During the war of 1861-65, Orth Brothers controlled the property, and with a force of fully one hundred and fifty hands they pushed their business briskly night and day in the manufacture of army cloths. They enlarged the factory; and while their business lasted made of New Haven a bright and bustling village. Like their predecessors, however, they were doomed to disaster. The close of the war found them with an enormous stock of manufactured cloths on hand, and under the depression in prices they went down. The property lay idle until April, 1871, when J. Y. Smith & Co. fitted it with machinery for the manufacture of light locomotives, and called it the National Locomotive-Works. For a time they were full of business and worked upwards of a hundred men. They sold to Bailey & Dawson, and they to William H. Bailey. The latter failed to make the venture pay, and gave it up in 1878. It was a most disastrous ending of his enterprise. For some time previous to his failure he appeared to be thriving to a most extraordinary degree. Two hundred employés were constantly at work night and day, and the prosperity visited upon the business interests of the village by this activity was such as seemed to gratify and encourage every one. Confidence was almost unlimited. When the crash came, and disclosed a failure to the amount of about \$400,000, the village was staggered, and for a little while well-nigh paralyzed, for thousands of dollars were due to employés, store-keepers, mechanics, and others. In short, the village had leaned upon Bailey, and when he fell it brought a general calamity. Since then the works have been idle. They

are quite extensive, having a frontage of fifty feet, and a depth of two hundred and forty. The property is now owned by the National Bank of Commerce of Pittsburgh.

New Haven as it appeared sixty years ago is thus described by Mr. McIlvaine, its oldest inhabitant. He says, Commencing at the north side of Bridge and east of Front Street, all was an open common on the river-bank except the lot north side and adjoining Trader's Alley, which was inclosed by a high tight fence, and was occupied by the residence of Adam Wilson. Mr. Wilson was very fond of shrubbery, fruit, and flowers, and paid great attention to the cultivation of his garden. To the minds of the young of that time a peep through the fence into his inclosure was like getting a glimpse of the Garden of Eden, but very few ever entered its gate. South of the bridge and east of Front Street, on the river-bank, came first the residence of Isaac Meason. The frame part of this building was used as a store-room. I will here relate a little circumstance showing the kindness of the Meason family. A cart-load of ripe peaches was hauled down from Mount Braddock and emptied out on a spare floor, and the villagers invited to come and take what they wanted, which they gladly did. The next building south of this was a frame building, being the residence of Jacob Weaver, who was married to a sister of Daniel Rogers. The corner room north was used by Mr. Weaver for merchandising. This house was subsequently torn down, and the present building erected by G. J. Ashmun in its place. Above this and near the bank of the river was an air furnace, which was in operation when my father came to town, and possibly a few years later. The ruins of the rolling-mill and the shore part of the grist-mill dam built by Thomas Gregg were a short distance above and near the place where the present mill stands. The mill stood until about 1815-16. The large iron rollers, wheels, and frame of the rolling-mill were there till removed by Col. Miller when about to rebuild in 1823 or 1824. Mr. Gregg was a man of considerable enterprise as well as of mechanical ingenuity, being doubtless the original conceiver of the idea of clothing war vessels with iron; a model of this kind was placed in the Patent Office at an early day. He also had the idea of the hot blast for furnaces, and experimented on its efficiency in a small way. He had a stack erected west of town to test its power, as also a copper-plate engraving of the plan and course of draft. He was one of the parties engaged in the Connellsville Bank enterprise.

On the east side of Front Street, above this, was a row of frame buildings; in the first were manufactured by hand small headed tacks by the White family, who also lived in this row; also Samuel Sly, a saddler, and Thomas Gregg. The last house was occupied by Col. W. L. Miller, who was married to a daughter of Col. Torrance, who lived about three miles west of

town. Col. Miller was a man of great business enterprise. He built the present dam about the year 1824, also a grist-mill, saw-mill, and a small establishment for carding and preparing wool for country looms. These were all burned down in the year 1836. Mr. Miller was also variously engaged in the iron business.

He was elected from Fayette County as one of the delegates to amend the Constitution in 1837-38. In connection with this, the story is told that he went to the negro voters and asked for their support, and stating that it would be the last time he would solicit their patronage; being elected, he favored the amendment that deprived them of a vote. This was vouched for by Enos Mitchel, who afterwards complained of the joke. This same Mitchel was probably the last slave who obtained his freedom in New Haven; he belonged to Isaac Meason, and was freed in 1824 on attaining the twenty-eighth year of his age; he died in 1866; he was the father of Baily Mitchel, the well-known and enterprising knight of the razor.

Crossing to the west side of Front Street, and nearly opposite to the present mill of Kaine & Long, was the first dwelling-house on the southern limits of the town, on the west side of Front Street; this was known as the Salter House. The next house north was the residence of Andrew Dempy, a long one-story structure; the upper end was used as a store-room, and had a projecting window of a circular form. He at several different periods engaged in general merchandising; at one time he occupied in this way the south corner (the frame part) of Mr. Meason's building; his house was at the point where Second Street runs into Front by a sharp angle, and facing Second Street on its western side, near the late residence of George Nickel. From that house there was no building on the west side until the corner of Ferry and Second Streets. On this corner was a two-story log house, by whom occupied at that time I do not know. It was subsequently used as a blacksmith- and cooper-shop, and was at last burnt down. Continuing north and across Ferry Street, on Ferry near the eastern corner of Second Street, west side, was a story and a half house, lived in by Henry Beason, a wagon-maker, and Matthew McCoy, a cooper, severally about this time. Below this, on the eastern corner, west of Second Street and Trader's Alley, on the south side, was the residence of Stephen Fairchild, already spoken of; across from this, on the eastern side of Second Street, and corner of Trader's Alley, north, was a two-story frame house, lived in severally by James Collins, the father of Col. John Collins, a well-known and respected citizen of Uniontown. It was also lived in about this time by Capt. David Cummings, a soldier of the war of 1812, and who also represented Fayette County in the Legislature at Harrisburg; and, strange as it may appear at this period of time, and the popular estimation of our common school law, he was defeated at a second election on account of his advocacy of a

public school system. It was related of him that up to the time of his death in 1846 he carried a bullet in his shoulder received in the service of his country. He was the father of a large family. His son, Dr. James Cummings, was a successful practitioner in Connellsville for years up to the time of his death; his son David was one of the victims of the Mexican massacre at the Alamo; his two sons, Jonathan and John Andrew, served in the Texan war of independence. John Andrew also served in the war between the United States and Mexico. Gen. Galoway, of Connellsville, married one of his daughters.

Below this house, on Second Street, there was but one more house. It faced Second Street east, and was occupied by John Wining, a boat-builder and miller, and also, near this period, by Daniel Butler. The trestle-work of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad now crosses where the house stood, which was removed to give room for it. All below this, to the river and Third Street, was an open common. I should have mentioned in the proper place that west of Second Street, on Trader's Alley, north side, there was a frame house, lived in by Patrick Fox. The house is now owned by Mrs. Eva Johnston.

Returning to Front Street, on a line running east with the last house was the home of my father, a frame house. From this to Trader's Alley was open ground, save a small building between Front and Second Streets, on the north side of the alley, where Oliver Sprowl taught school a few years later. On the northwest corner of Front Street and Trader's Alley, facing east, lived Henry Nash. On the adjoining lot south lived Dr. R. D. Moore, and the next lot was the property of Caleb Squibb, the corner building being used as a hotel by Andrew Byers. Crossing Ferry Street, on the corner of Ferry and Front Streets, was also a hotel and silversmith-shop. The shop was occupied by Matthew Kilpatrick, and the hotel by John Campbell. Above this was the store-room of Phineas Rogers. Another small house on the triangle completed the town. Below, and now outside the borough limits, was a tannery, but not in operation. The tannery was operated by John Fell, a local Methodist preacher. His wife was the sister of Isaac and George Meason. This open common north of the town served in a large measure to pasture the town cows, and was frequently made the place for the annual training of the organized military companies of the county, as well as the militia of one-half of the county. These annual trainings were great gala days at that time, the country people for miles all around attending, men, women, and children, who were not slow to feast on the gingerbread and small beer that was amply supplied at the various stalls.

I will conclude by some observations on the general business relations of the town. At this period the building of flat-boats, as they were called, was an important item in the business of the place. The men

most generally engaged in this enterprise were Col. William L. Miller, Joseph Miller, his brother, John Wining, who was married to Sallie Morrison, a sister of the Millers, Uriah Springer, Jr., and his brother, Crawford, Christopher Taylor, and some other casual assistants. The mode of preparing the "gunnels" was rather primitive as well as laborious. After the fallen tree was squared by hewing with a broad-axe, it was hauled to the bank of the river and placed, near one end, over a pit dug some eight or nine feet deep, then with a whip-saw, one man standing above on the gunnel, and another below in this pit, this gunnel was sawed the entire length in equal halves, moving the log as the sawing progressed. After framing and putting on the bottom two long skids or logs of wood extended from the bank to the water's edge, and on these the boat was launched into the river, where it was sided up. I should have previously stated that the boat was turned by means of upright timbers, with holes and iron pins to secure the raising advantage by means of levers.

These boats were used for freighting down the river large piles of pig-metal that was accumulated on the bank during the low stage of the river; whisky, flour, and hollow iron-ware were sometimes sent off in this way. Sometimes a keel-boat was pushed, by means of pike-poles, from Pittsburgh up, laden with merchandise.

Among the early merchants may be mentioned Phineas Rogers, Isaac Meason, Andrew Dempsey, Jacob Weaver, and Samuel G. Wurts. At a period succeeding these we find Robert Wilkinson, Robert Alexander, and John Bolton. Succeeding these were Thomas Rogers, George J. Ashman, Thomas Foster, Anthony Hill & Co., Blucher & Co., R. McQuesten, Overholt & Co., McCallum & Co., G. A. & T. R. Torrance, C. Smutz, G. A. Torrance, Mrs. Whitely. These all dealt more or less in general merchandise. More especially in grains we have had John Wrigley, Noah Walker, John Somers, Silas White, and S. G. Smutz. In the drug line no effort of much consequence was made until 1833, when I entered the business, and continued for nearly twenty-five years; at one time I associated groceries with the drugs. I sold out to Daniel Chisholm, who was succeeded by G. H. Mathiott, the present proprietor at the post-office corner.

The paper-mill, built about the year 1829, at one time did a considerable business in the old slow process of moulding a single sheet of paper by hand at a time. The building was subsequently used as a carpenter-shop, and was in use as a cooper-shop at the time it was burnt down, in 1874. The present grist-mill was built in 1848, the steam-mill on Second Street about ten years previously, and which was abandoned on completing the river mill. The mill, woolen-factory, etc., built by Col. Miller was burnt down in May, 1836. The woolen-mill, subsequently converted into the locomotive-works, was built by Thomas Foster in 1836.

NEW HAVEN'S PHYSICIANS.¹

In 1815, Dr. Robert Wright was living in the town, but it does not appear that he engaged in regular practice, and he was found mentioned as a school-master before 1820. He was married to Elizabeth Byers, a daughter of Andrew Byers, one of the early landlords. Dr. Wright was here as late as 1833, when he left. Contemporaneous with him from 1815 to about 1828 was Stephen Fairchild, who claimed to be an Indian doctor. He made the cure of cancers a specialty. He was sometimes absent for several days, being called away for the treatment of cancer. He carried on the business of shoemaking at the same time. He lived in the house now remodeled and occupied by Hugh Cameron on Second Street.

About 1818, Dr. Robert D. Moore lived on Front Street, across from the machine-shop. He remained probably not more than one year, when he moved to Connellsville, on Water Street, and lived in a house on the lot now occupied by the Eyerly family. He was considered a good physician, and was social in his habits. His wife belonged to the Gibson family. She was an enthusiastic Methodist in religion, and sometimes gave vent to her feelings in shouts of Divine praise. Dr. Moore died in 1829.

The next resident physician in New Haven was Dr. Joseph Rogers, in the year 1825. He was the son of James Rogers, a brother of Daniel Rogers, well known to many. He continued here for about three years, when he married Miss Betsey Johnson, a daughter of Alexander Johnson, of Connellsville, and engaged in the iron business for some time. He finally settled on a farm in Springfield township, where he engaged in other enterprises and practiced at his profession until near his death. He was very easy and mild in his address, and much esteemed as a physician. His office in New Haven was a small building at the north end of the larger buildings on what was known as the Russell property, now owned by D. Kaine, Esq.

Dr. Joseph Trevor started in practice in 1829. He belonged to an English family who were old residents of Connellsville. He lived in the stone part of what is now the Giles House. About this time he also engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods in partnership with Thomas Foster. He married a Miss Breeding, of Brownsville. As a practitioner he was respectable in his profession. He moved to Pittsburgh, where he resided for some years, and then migrated to New York City.

In 1835, Dr. Rufus Davenport came to New Haven and commenced practice. He continued here some two years, bought the lot of ground now lived on by Baily Mitchel, dug a cellar on Front Street, walled it up, and then suspended further work. He was considered a good and reliable physician. Dr. Joshua Gibson Rogers commenced practice about 1839. He was the son of Joseph Rogers, a brother of Daniel and

¹ By R. A. M. Hyaine.

James, already referred to. He continued here at intervals up to 1864. He was considered a well-read, intelligent, and successful physician. He went from here to Dunbar, and lived in the family of Joseph Paull, who was married to his sister. A few years after this he went to Florida to engage in the raising of oranges, where he soon died. He was social in his habits and lived a bachelor.

In 1847, Dr. Henry Goucher located here. He lived in a frame building on Ferry Street. He had a small room, in which he sold a few articles in the drug line. He did not stay more than one or two years. After him, in 1850, Dr. William Stephenson commenced practice. He was a brother of the Rev. Ross Stephenson, who for several years supplied the Presbyterian pulpit of Connellsville. The doctor while here was married to Miss Rachel Wilson, the daughter of John Wilson, long known here as one among the oldest and most upright citizens of New Haven. The doctor was a native of Ireland. Dr. Stephenson went from here to West Virginia, where he died.

In 1855, Dr. James K. Rogers came to New Haven, and soon after became associated with J. G. Rogers in the practice of medicine. In 1856 he practiced alone. In 1861 he obtained a government appointment in the medical department of the army, and served in different places South and West, chiefly as inspector of hospitals. At the close of the Rebellion he returned to New Haven. He was the son of Dr. Joseph Rogers, who practiced in 1825. As a physician he was considered skillful and intelligent. He was a bachelor, and died in 1870.

In 1861, Dr. Benjamin F. Connell commenced practice, and was here for several years at intervals. He belonged to the school of homoeopathy. This was the first break in the line of allopathic physicians that preceded him. His system did not attain the popularity here that attended it in other places. In 1862 John R. Nickel commenced practice. He also made a new departure from the old line. He was of the school that professedly reject all mineral remedies in practice, claiming that the vegetable kingdom contains all proper remedies. He was the son of George Nickel, an old resident of the place. With some he was very popular here, and acquired considerable practice. He removed to Connellsville, where he died.

In 1867, Dr. Ellis Phillips came to New Haven and entered into a partnership with Dr. J. K. Rogers, which ended in 1869. He subsequently lived and practiced in New Haven and Connellsville till January, 1874, when he moved into his new residence, where he has lived ever since. He married Ada, daughter of R. A. McIlvaine, in 1872, and made a tour through Europe, spending several weeks in the medical hospitals of Ireland and England. His practice is large, extended, and remunerative. He is of Quaker parentage, and was born in Fayette County.

Dr. R. T. Graham came to New Haven in 1873. He is an English Canadian and a successful practitioner;

he spent over a year in the town, and then removed to Connellsville, where he now lives. The last on the list of New Haven physicians is Daniel Rogers Torrance, the son of George A. Torrance. He has been in practice since 1879. He is a young man of promise in his profession.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following sketches of New Haven's justices of the peace from the year 1815 is contributed by R. A. McIlvaine, Esq.: So far as I can learn, Adam Wilson, the same ingenious Scotchman who cut stone, planned bridges, and made furniture (a piece of which, in the form of a round stand-table, made in 1821, is still in the possession of my family), found time in the official capacity of "squire" to sit in judgment in the civil, as well as in the more violent, cases of litigation that were settled before him. While yet but a small boy, I, with others, had a wholesome fear and awe of his authority. After his death, in 1825, William S. Cannon and Andrew Dempsey were the next law dignitaries. The former subsequently engaged in merchandising in Connellsville; the latter, both previously and subsequently, was engaged in the same way. Neither was in office later than 1830. After them the line was continued in John Bolton, a millwright, and Robert Norris, a cooper. Mr. Bolton was engaged in the erection of the steam-mill on Third Street. Their period of office ended about 1840. The next to fill the office was Adam Byerly, of no particular avocation, afterwards "bridge-keeper," or collector of tolls. After him for a short time was George Meason, "gent.," brother of Isaac Meason. Of him it may be said that he deserves more than a passing notice. He held a lieutenant's commission in the regular army of 1812. A difficulty arose with a fellow-officer, and in settling the affair an appeal was made to the code of honor. Lieut. Meason was seriously wounded by the shot of his antagonist and permanently lamed. He was a gentleman remarkably courteous in his intercourse with others, though sometimes overcome by the too frequent weakness of convivial enjoyment. Yet he never forgot the obligations of a gentleman, or the natural urbanity of his manners. I remember being called up at a late hour of the night to get some drugs for a gentleman. The moon was shining brightly. On our way to the store we saw Mr. Meason standing by a fence. He bade us good-evening very pleasantly, and remarked, "I thought the old bachelors had all the trouble, but I see that married men have theirs too." I heard him relate an anecdote illustrating the code of army morals at the time of his military life. The chaplain (a very liberal-minded man in his way), after the soldiers were formed into a hollow square, would address them and say, "The government does not expect the soldiers to pray much, and has kindly and wisely provided a chaplain to pray for them. All that is expected of you when called upon

to go into battle is to humbly bow your heads and say, 'God be merciful to me a sinner!'"

The Meason family were kind and generous to the poor, yet at the same time governed by a high sense of honor in their intercourse with equals. This is shown by the additional fact that Isaac Meason, the brother of George, also appealed to the code, once so fashionable among the chivalrous men of the country. The story runs that the fight was about a lady. A silver dollar in his vest-pocket saved his life in the duel.

George J. Ashmun was the next justice. He was a good magistrate, and his decisions were generally acquiesced in. Formerly he was a merchant. Becoming disabled from rheumatism and unable to walk, he was elected to this office, and served up to the time of his death in 1872. During this period I was elected justice, but for private reasons declined to serve. The next in order are the present incumbents, J. M. Lyle and Thomas R. Torrance, the former a carpenter by occupation and son-in-law of Thomas Gregg, the searcher after inventions and mechanical discoveries; the latter was at one time in mercantile pursuits, and a lieutenant of cavalry in the war of the Rebellion.

In the successive distribution of the village ermine the hand of Fate might be charged with nepotism, as a large proportion of those who filled the office were either closely associated with or related to the Meason family. Adam Wilson was the intimate and trusted friend of Isaac Meason. Being a bachelor he was received and treated as a member of his family, and closed his life under his roof, ministered to by tender sympathy and kind attentions. Andrew Dempsey was a distant connection by marriage. George Meason was a brother of Isaac, George J. Ashmun was a nephew by his mother's side, and Thomas R. Torrance is a grandnephew of Mr. Meason's by his sister, Mrs. Daniel Rogers. In giving this account of the different persons who have acted as magistrates, I think I have overlooked no one, and if so, certainly not intentionally, nor must any one suppose the succession was continuous, as there were long intervals of time when no one filled this office. I will again say that all these relations of persons are chiefly interesting as local matters, and will ever be so to their descendants for generations to come.

Having now gone through the history of this office, and having a little spare time, I will relate a perilous adventure and narrow escape of T. R. Torrance, one of the persons named. While in the service of his country during the war of the Rebellion, he was sent out on a scouting expedition with a small body of men in the vicinity of Hagerstown, Md. When near to the town he suddenly found himself surrounded on all sides by rebels. The only alternative appeared to be submission and capture or a bold and hazardous attempt to ride through the enemy's lines. He chose the latter. Single-handed, he made a furious dash

into the streets of Hagerstown, and was soon confronted by a line of the enemy. Not to be deterred from his purpose, he spurred his horse onward, and seeing an officer, whom he supposed to be Gen. McCausland, he fired at him. His audacity brought a return fire. His horse fell, and he was shot through near his left shoulder, and slightly wounded in several other places. Instantly extricating himself from his horse, without knowing the extent of his injuries, and seeing a gate that led past a house into a garden, he dashed himself against the gate, forced it open, and ran past the house. Seeing some ladies on a back-porch, who fortunately proved to be Unionists, he entered the house and found concealment. The pursuers were not long in following. The ladies did their best to mislead them in the search, and directed them through the lot. In that direction they saw a lad, who, on being questioned about the fugitive, replied, boy-like, so as to magnify his knowledge and importance at the expense of truth, "I saw a Yank running as if the very devil was after him." The search was given up, Gen. McCausland remarking that "he was too good a soldier to be killed." After night the family smuggled a loyal doctor into the house and had his wounds properly dressed, and the enemy soon leaving the town, he was sent home on furlough for recovery.

BOROUGH INCORPORATION AND LIST OF OFFICERS.

At the March session of the Court of Quarter Sessions in 1839 a petition was presented praying for the incorporation of the borough of New Haven, and signed by Thomas Foster, John McClellan, Adam Byerly, John Newcomanor, Jr., George W. Vance, James Coslet, Daniel Rogers, T. M. Rogers, R. P. Brown, Abel Merrill, James Robinson, Thomas C. Gregg, George Meason, Matthew Seeton, Robert Norris, Elisha Castle, William McFarland, John Williamson, William Kinncar, Joseph Torrance, Thomas Evans, George Dyson, Jacob Weaver, H. L. Page, George J. Ashmun, John Bolton, D. Forrey, Isaac Snyder, J. C. Herbert, John Wilson, H. Montgomery, John Graham, Joseph Strickler, John Detwiler, Charles G. Hutton, Moses Porter, James L. Shaffer, Joseph Dillon, Thomas Githens, Daniel Freeman, William Caldwell, William Lord, Thomas Rhodes, Leavans Shumway, Valentine Coughanour.

Upon the petition the grand jury reported favorably, and June 7, 1839, the report was confirmed by the court. There was, however, considerable opposition at New Haven to the adoption of the charter, and this opposition, taking the form of legal action, deferred the charter's operation until 1842. In that year the first borough election was held in the village school-house. Of the officials chosen, no names are found recorded, and none are now recollected except William M. McFarland as the burgess, and R. A. McIlvaine as weighmaster. Councilmen were elected, but their names are not now known. Directly upon

the election, and before the Council could meet for organization, an anonymous letter found its way into the hands of the newly-elected officials, threatening that in case any attempt was made to organize under the charter the town would be burned. Who wrote the letter was not positively known, but it evidently came from some person or persons who proposed to resent the probable increase of taxes likely to be brought about under the borough organization. At all events its result was to so thoroughly frighten the newly-elected officers that they made no effort whatever to effect an organization, and so by common consent the borough organization was allowed to go by default, and the people remained as before citizens of the township. R. A. McIlvaine, the weigh-master, did make an attempt to exercise the functions of his office, but he was alone in his official endeavors, and soon abandoned the task in disgust. After a lapse of twenty-eight years the subject of borough organization was revived, and in response to a petition the court issued a decree, March 14, 1867, authorizing the organization of the borough under the charter of 1839, and appointed W. H. Brown judge, and J. V. Rhodes and S. G. Smutz inspectors, to hold an election for borough officers on Friday, March 29, 1867.

At the March session of court in 1867 the following order was made:

"And now to wit, March 14, 1867: Petition of the citizens of the Borough of New Haven for the appointment of officers to hold an election, etc., as follows, setting forth that the said Borough was duly incorporated by the Court of Quarter Sessions on the 10th day of June, 1839. The charter, pat, and proceedings thereon having been duly recorded, as provided by law, in the Recorder's office of Fayette County, that no sufficient organization was ever made under said charter, nor has there been any organization or election for officers for many years. The undersigned therefore pray the court to fix a time and place for holding an election, to designate some person to give notice of said election, and to appoint a judge and inspectors to hold said election, in order that said borough may be organized according to law, etc.

"And now to wit, March 14, 1867, the Court appoint the 29th day of March inst. for holding the election at the school-house, between the hours of one o'clock and six o'clock p.m., and the Court appoint William Brown Judge, B. Rhoads and Samuel Smutz as Inspectors of said election, and also appoint Hugh Cameron to give notice of said election according to law.

"Same day order and decree of court, with certificate, issued to J. M. Lytle.

"And now to wit, December 9, 1867, petition of citizens of said Borough setting forth that the great distance from the place of election and the inconvenience of attending the same on the part of petitioners would suggest the propriety of some action of the court for their relief, and therefore praying the Court to make such order in the premises as will erect and constitute them a separate election district. And now to wit, Dec. 9, 1867, the Court designated the school-house as the place for holding the elections for all purposes, and appoint Josiah V. Rhodes as Judge, and George Nickel and John M. Lytle as Inspectors of Election."

From 1867 to 1881 the principal borough officials chosen by elections and appointments will be found named in the following list:

1867.—Burgess, S. G. Smutz; Councilmen, R. A. McIlvaine and Geo. Nickel (two years); J. V. Rhodes, J. M. Lytle and Hugh Cameron (one year); Constable, W. H. Brown; Treasurer, George J. Ashmun.

1868.—Burgess, S. G. Smutz; Councilmen, J. V. Rhodes and J. M. Lytle (two years); David Carson (one year); Constable, John Cunningham; Treasurer, Hugh Cameron.

1869.—Burgess, S. G. Smutz; Assessor, J. M. Lytle; Auditors, Henry Blackstone, Christian Smutz, and Michael Seerist; Councilmen, Henry Blackstone, George Nickel, S. S. Myers; Constable, H. L. Shoppard; Justice, Weaver Heaton; School Directors, David Carson, Weaver Heaton; Treasurer, George Nickel.

1870.—Burgess, S. G. Smutz; Justices of the Peace, Weaver Heaton, George J. Ashmun; Auditor, C. H. Whitely; School Directors, George A. Torrence, George Nickel.

1871.—Burgess, S. G. Smutz; Assessor, Christian Smutz; Auditor, J. T. Herbert; School Directors, Christian Smutz, J. M. Byers, J. M. Lytle; Councilmen, J. S. Collins, T. R. Torrence, I. W. Byers, J. M. Lytle, and Michael Seerist; Constable, Levi Stoner.

1872.—Burgess, Weaver Heaton; Assessor, C. H. Whitely; Auditor, T. P. Forsythe; School Directors, S. G. Smutz, R. M. Smith; Councilmen, George Nickel, S. G. Smutz, I. W. Byers; Constable, Uriah Springer.

1873.—Burgess, A. E. Clarey; Assessor, James S. Collins; Auditor, Weaver Heaton; Justice of the Peace, S. G. Smutz; Councilmen, John Johnston, John Coulson, George Dawson; Constable, Smith Dawson; Treasurer, George A. Torrence.

1874.—Burgess, J. M. Lytle; Assessor, R. A. McIlvaine; Justices of the Peace, J. M. Lytle, T. R. Torrence; School Directors, D. Carson, C. Smutz; Auditor, A. E. Clarey; Councilmen, L. L. Herbert, George Torrence, John McBeth, J. E. Gile, S. S. Myers.

1875.—Burgess, S. G. Smutz; Assessor, T. R. Torrence; School Directors, J. S. Collins, Hugh Cameron, Robert M. Smith, S. G. Smutz; Councilmen, S. S. Myers, L. L. Herbert, D. Carson; Treasurer, G. A. Torrence.

1876.—Burgess, S. G. Smutz; Assessor, Thomas H. Boyd; School Directors, S. G. Smutz, R. R. McQuestin; Auditor, James S. Collins.

1877.—Burgess, S. G. Smutz; Assessor, Robert A. McIlvaine; Auditor, L. L. Herbert; School Director, Christian Smutz; Councilmen, R. M. Smith, J. R. Torrence, Hugh Cameron; Constable, Smith Dawson.

1878.—Burgess, T. R. Torrence; Assessor, Christian Smutz; Auditor, William H. Cooper; School Directors, L. L. Herbert, J. S. Collins, S. S. Myers; Councilmen, Kell Long, George H. Mathiott, R. F. Cooper; Treasurer, R. A. McIlvaine.

1879.—Burgess, T. R. Torrence; Justices, Thomas R. Torrence, J. M. Lytle; Assessor, R. A. McIlvaine; School Directors, George H. Mathiott, L. L. Herbert; Councilmen, R. M. Smith, Hugh Cameron, S. S. Myers.

1880.—Burgess, T. R. Torrence; Assessor, R. A. McIlvaine; Auditor, A. G. Vance; School Directors, Kell Long, S. G. Smutz, T. R. Torrence; Councilmen, Kell Long, George H. Mathiott, Hugh Cameron.

1881.—Burgess, T. R. Torrence; Assessor, J. S. Collins; Auditors, A. G. Vance, G. H. Mathiott; School Directors, J. F. Reed, A. R. Pool.

SCHOOLS IN NEW HAVEN.

It is a strange fact that during all the time the borough limits were connected with the township public school district the school directors never built a school-house in the town. It is true that about the year 1848 they erected a frame school-house just outside the town in a very unfavorable location, on ground under a lease for twenty years, and which was sold by them just before the expiration of the lease. For some reason the directors refused to purchase a piece of ground in a central and altogether eligible position for a school-house for the consideration of one hundred dollars, but built on a ground-rent of six dollars per year, with the result before stated. The only building called a school-house was erected by private contribution some time in the early part of the decade between 1830 and 1840, and enlarged by an addition for school purposes in the same way by the efforts of the Rev. K. J. Stewart in 1847. Since Mr. Stewart left, the addition has been used as a private dwelling.

The oldest authenticated record of a school relates to that kept by Mrs. Sarah McIlvaine in the spring of 1815. There being no school-house, private apartments had to serve instead. Accordingly she taught in part of her residence, which was the last house at that date on Front Street north, on lot No. 113. The next school was taught by "Old Mr. Ellis," as he was known and designated. Little is known of him at this time, save that he lived in the country and walked to town during his term. He taught in 1817 on the second floor of a house on Second Street, on lot No. 95, and immediately back of Mr. McIlvaine's house. The house he taught in was the last on Second Street north. The next school was taught by Stephen Smith in 1818. He also lived in the country, and was usually engaged by James Robinson about his mill and distillery on Opossum Run, about one-half mile west of town. He taught in part of the Squibb house, where the drug-store now stands, on lot No. 114.

The next teacher was Dr. Robert Wright, in 1819. He also taught in the Squibb house just referred to. In 1820, as well as in 1822, there was no school taught in New Haven. In 1821, Jarvis F. Hanks taught in a house near the river mill. In 1823, Oliver Sproul taught in a small building on Trader's Alley, between Front and Second Streets. He was an Irishman, and a strict disciplinarian.

In 1829, Stewart H. Whitehill taught up-stairs in the dwelling-house of Stephen Fairchild, on the corner of Second Street and Trader's Alley, being lot No. 92. He was connected (by marriage to a Miss Boyd) with an old and respectable family still residents of the neighborhood. The same year (1829) a gentleman by the name of Pearsol taught in a building that was formerly used by Adam Wilson as a wareroom. It stood on the bank of the river, on the only lot then inclosed north of the bridge on the

river tier, being lot No. 15. This brings the schools down to 1830. After this period the school privileges were not so limited. About the year 1833, Flavius Josephus Worrell taught. He came from and returned to New Jersey. His high-sounding name gave him some notoriety. In 1839-40, Marlin D. Dimick taught. At the time of his teaching he was reading medicine. In 1845, Mrs. Robert Dougan taught. In 1846, Daniel Forry was teaching. He joined a company for the Mexican war, was elected lieutenant, and died at the city of Vera Cruz. In 1847 the Rev. Kenzie John Stewart, an Episcopal minister from Virginia, built an addition to the school-house on Third Street, and made the first attempt to raise the standard of schools by introducing advanced studies, and by inducing scholars from a distance to come here. In both respects, to some extent, he was successful. He employed Mr. Nathan Merrill and Miss Hoadly, a gentleman and lady from Connecticut, for assistant teachers. Scholars were in attendance from Brownsville, Greensburg, and Bedford. About the year 1849 a Mr. Patrick gave more character to the school by advanced studies and practice with chain and compass. For several terms, including 1851, David Barnes, now ticket agent in Connellsville for the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, was the teacher. In 1852 and after Miss Mary Buckingham was teacher. In 1853, Miss Annie Hill taught a small select school. She was the daughter of Mr. Anthony Hill, who had been at the head of the New Haven woolen-mill enterprise. In 1854, Mr. John Bolton was teacher. He was in ability above the average of teachers of that time. He went from here to Ohio, where he has been advanced to important positions in different schools, and is still successfully engaged there.

In 1857 the Rev. James Black, a Presbyterian minister, in charge of the church in Connellsville, fitted up the hall above the brick drug-store, and made another attempt to elevate the school standard. He was assisted by Mr. C. C. Baugh and Miss Maggie Bell as teachers. He worked with energy and ability, and was to a considerable extent successful. At present Mr. Black is professor in an institution of learning in Ohio. In 1858 he was succeeded in New Haven by Christopher Columbus Baugh. His male assistant, Mr. Baugh, belonged to the advanced line of teachers and was liberally patronized. About 1860, Miss Margaret Bell, also an assistant of Mr. Black, taught in the same hall. She was assisted by a Miss Mills. She was a thorough and successful teacher. Following her, in 1861, Mr. Pollard Morgan opened a school in the hall. He was a young man of scholarly attainments, having been educated and trained for the Presbyterian ministry, and, strange as it may appear, under the friendship and influence, as was supposed, of a much-loved Roman Catholic friend and companion the disciple of Calvin became a Papist. Soon after leaving here he went to the city of Rome and entered the Romish

communion, and ultimately received priest's orders' Mr. Morgan was from Pittsburgh, and a brother of Sydney Morgan, an extensive coal and coke dealer.

In 1868, Miss Herring, from Dunbar, taught in the hall. The Rev. Timothy O'Connell, of the Episcopal Church, an Irishman, and relative of the great Irish agitator of the same name, opened a school in the hall in 1875. His assistant was a Miss Jones, from New York, whom he afterwards married.

The names of teachers and the date of their teaching from 1868 to 1881 are as follows: 1868, A. S. Murphey; 1869-70, A. S. Murphey and C. B. Scott; 1870-71, C. B. Allen; 1871-72, Miss Lizzie Miller and Miss Mollie Ritenour; 1873-74, H. E. Faust; 1874-78, A. S. Cameron; 1879-80,¹ Rev. William H. Cooper and Miss Mary Cooper; 1880-81, N. V. Kill and Miss Susie T. Griffith.

The New Haven school district was organized June 1 1868, the year following the reorganization of the borough. The directors chosen in 1868 were S. S. Myers, Hugh Cameron, Geo. Nickel, I. V. Rhodes, S. G. Smutz, and J. M. Lytle. S. G. Smutz was chosen president, I. V. Rhodes secretary, and S. S. Myers treasurer. For the year 1868 the appropriation for teachers' wages was \$320. The annual report, dated June, 1880, was as follows:

Number of schools.....	2
Average number of months taught.....	7
Teachers.....	2
Average salary per month.....	\$30.00
Number of male scholars.....	70
" female ".....	48
Average daily attendance.....	97
Amount levied for school purposes.....	\$588.27
Amount received from the State.....	102.85
" " tax collections.....	486.78
Expenditures.....	492.48

The directors for 1881 were C. Smutz, T. R. Torrance, S. S. Myers, Kell Long, J. A. Mestrezat, and G. A. Mathiott. C. Smutz is president, Kell Long treasurer, and G. A. Mathiott secretary.

POST-OFFICE.

New Haven tried many times and for years to obtain a post-office, but until late in 1878 fruitlessly. The inconvenience of having to depend upon the Connellsville post-office for mail was not only an aggravating but a costly one, for every time a citizen of New Haven desired to post a letter or get his mail, he not only had to make a considerable journey, but pay toll to cross the river. Many efforts were made to remedy the evil, but as often as New Haven tried for a post-office, Connellsville influence was successfully brought to bear to frustrate the project. The purpose in such opposition lay, it is said, in the conclusion that as long as New Haven lacked a post-office Connellsville would reap the benefit of additional trade by forcing people from the other side of the river to come to "town" for their letters. The

New Haven effort of 1878, based upon former futile experiences, was, however, so quietly conducted that before Connellsville was aware of what was going on the New Haven post-office was established, and George A. Mathiott commissioned postmaster Jan. 1, 1879.

RELIGIOUS.

TRINITY CHURCH (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL).

It would appear from a fragmentary church record that as early as 1780 Protestant Episcopal Church services were held in Dunbar township and the neighborhood by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, and, further, that he preached in the vicinity from 1780 to 1790 as an Episcopalian missionary. Who Mr. Mitchell was, where he came from, or just where he preached are matters upon which the record is silent. At some time previous to the Revolutionary war, Rev. Daniel McKennon, an Englishman and an Episcopalian, preached in the neighborhood of Connellsville. Upon the outbreak of hostilities he sailed for England, and was subsequently reported to have been lost at sea. One of his daughters married Thomas Rogers, one of Dunbar's early settlers. In 1780 the Episcopalians living near what is now New Haven were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rogers, Col. Isaac Meason and his wife, Benjamin Wells and wife, Mrs. William Crawford and her daughter Ophelia (or Effie).

In 1817 Trinity Church was organized, but beyond the bare statement not much can be added touching the event, since there is now no record of the incidents attendant, or showing who became members of the organization at the outset. Among the members, however, it seems pretty certain were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gibbs, their daughter Anna, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Moore, Abraham Baldwin and wife, Mrs. Ann Norton (sister to Mr. Baldwin), and Elizabeth Fell.

The first meetings were held in a log building that stood upon the site now occupied by the Connellsville public school. Services were held on that side of the river until 1832, when a house of worship was built in New Haven. That house is still used. Mrs. Daniel Rogers donated the ground, and, beyond that, liberal aid toward the building enterprise was given by Daniel Rogers. A handsome memorial window in the church commemorates the grateful spirit with which the kindly deeds of Mrs. Rogers are cherished. To the gifts mentioned James McIlvaine added later those of a church-bell and a parsonage. The first rector of Trinity was Rev. Jehu Clay, and the second Rev. Samuel Johnson. Succeeding them followed Revs. Jackson Kemper, Dean Richmond, John P. Bausman, Henry Pfiffer, Lyman N. Freeman, and Silas Freeman. During Rev. Silas Freeman's term of service, from 1833 to 1835, Trinity Sunday-school was established.

After the Rev. Silas Freeman came Rev. J. J. Kerr and J. J. McElhinney (now Professor of Theology in the Seminary of Virginia). The latter left in 1840,

¹ A Baptist minister and his daughter.

but returned in 1842. The interval was filled by the Rev. William Arnott. Those who succeeded Mr. McElhinney were Revs. Kinsey J. Stewart, Edward Walker, William J. Hilton, N. M. Jones, Samuel Cowell, J. G. Furey, H. T. Wilcoxon, George Hall, C. N. Quick, Faber Byllesley, Richard S. Smith (now of Brownsville Deanery), G. C. Rafter, J. H. McCandless, S. S. Chevers, G. W. Easter, Timothy O'Connell, and W. G. Stone. Rev. Mr. Stone, the present rector, began his labors in 1877. Rev. J. J. McElhinney was the first rector of Trinity to wear a surplice. This was in 1846.

Trinity is now a prosperous parish, and owns not only a house of worship but two parsonages. The church membership is fifty-five, and that of the Sunday-school about sixty. The wardens are Robert A. McIlvaine and George A. Torrance. The vestrymen are E. K. Hyndman, E. V. Goodchild, Thomas R. Torrance, Thomas Turner, Charles P. Ford, Henry Wickham, and E. A. Jones. The Sunday-school superintendent is Charles P. Ford.

Besides Trinity Church there is but one other religious organization in New Haven, the Zion Methodist Episcopal African Church, whose house of worship was built in the summer of 1880.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COL. JAMES PAULL.

James Paull, who lived in Fayette County from childhood to old age, and was one of its prominent and most honored citizens, was born in Frederick (now Berkeley) County, Va., Sept. 17, 1760, and in 1768 removed to the West with the family of his father, George Paull, who then settled in that part of Westmoreland County which afterwards became Fayette; his location being the Gist neighborhood, in the present township of Dunbar, which was the home of James Paull during the remainder of his long life. Judge Veech says of him that "early in life he evinced qualities of heart and soul calculated to render him conspicuous, added to which was a physical constitution of the hardest kind. Throughout his long life his bravery and patriotism, like his generosity, knew no limits. He loved enterprise and adventure as he loved his friends, and shunned no service or dangers to which they called him. He came to manhood just when such men were needed."

In the early part of his life James Paull was much engaged in military service, and in it his record was that of a brave, honorable, and efficient soldier and officer. His military experience began in 1778, when, as a boy of eighteen years, he was drafted for a tour of duty in the guarding of Continental stores at Fort Burd, on the Monongahela, under Capt. Robert McGlaughlin. Three years later—in 1871—he was made

a first lieutenant by Thomas Jefferson, Governor of Virginia, and in that grade served with a company raised largely by his efforts, and which formed a part of the expedition which went down the Ohio under Gen. George Rogers Clarke on a projected campaign against Detroit, as is mentioned in the Revolutionary chapters of this history. Upon the failure of that expedition he returned on foot through the wilderness from the Falls of the Ohio (Louisville, Ky.) to Morgantown, Va., and thence home, being accompanied by the men of his own command and also the officers and men of Maj. Isaac Craig's artillery, of Pittsburgh. In 1782 he served a short tour of duty as a private soldier at Turtle Creek, above Pittsburgh, and at its close joined (still as a private) the expedition of Col. William Crawford against Sandusky. The story of the hardships and perils which he met in that disastrous campaign, and the manner of his almost miraculous escape from the savages, has been told in preceding pages. Again in 1783 and 1784 he was engaged in frontier service against Indian incursions along the southwest border of the State. In 1790 he served in the grade of major and lieutenant-colonel under Gen. Harmar in the unsuccessful campaign of that officer against the Indians in the Maumee country, and in this, as in all his military service, he acquitted himself most honorably. This was the end of his military experience. Having married, he settled down to the comforts of domestic life and the pursuits of agriculture, in which he was eminently successful. He reared a large and most respectable family, seven sons—James, George, John, Archibald, Thomas, William, and Joseph—and one daughter,—Martha, who became the wife of William Walker. He had some concern in iron manufacture, and was occasionally in middle life a down-river trader. But he was a lover of home, with its quiet cares and enjoyments. He was never ambitious for office, and the only one he ever held was that of sheriff of Fayette County from 1793 to 1796. Col. Paull was a man of perfect and unquestioned integrity and truth, and of the most generous and heroic impulses. He died in Dunbar township, July 9, 1841, aged nearly eighty-one years.

ROBERT ANDREW McILVAINE.

The Scotch-Irish McIlvaines of America point to Ayrshire, Scotland, as the home of their ancestors, and revert to a period as far back as 1315, when Edward, brother of Robert Bruce, led a large force into Ireland with the purpose of expelling the English troops from the soil of Erin, great numbers of his soldiers and retainers remaining in Ireland and founding what is known as the Scotch-Irish race, many of whom migrated to America in colonial times, and among whom were the ancestors of Robert A. McIlvaine, of New Haven, Fayette Co., whose father, John McIlvaine, was a native of Delaware,



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where in 1796 he married Sarah White, by whom he had ten children, six born in Delaware. In 1813 he with his family left his native State, in the latter part of June, for Washington County, Pa., arriving there after a tedious journey—a great undertaking in those days—in the early part of August, and locating on Pike Run. In the same county two of his uncles, George and Grier McIlvaine, were then living, and also two of his brothers-in-law, Fisher and James White.

On the 25th of August, 1814, his son, Robert Andrew, was born, and in October of the same year John McIlvaine moved to Connellsville, where he lived until March, 1815, when he moved across the river into New Haven, a town at that time comprising about twenty dwellings and a few shops. Here, in 1815, Mrs. McIlvaine taught a small school, and counted among her pupils Margaret and Eliza Connell, daughters of Zachariah Connell, the founder of Connellsville. This school was one of the pioneer educational enterprises of the village. While living here three children were born to Mr. McIlvaine,—Sarah, Isaac, and Eliza. The parents instructed their children in the precepts and practices of Christianity, and endeavored to impress them with a sense of the importance of habits of industry and frugality.

John McIlvaine died in 1850, in his seventy-ninth year, Sarah, his wife, having gone before him in 1835, in her fifty-second year. Of their ten children only four survive,—Mary Tarr, the oldest survivor, a resident of Bethany, Westmoreland Co., Pa., in her seventy-sixth year; James, aged seventy-three, now of Washington County, a gentleman distinguished for his benevolence as well as great business ability; Isaac, the youngest survivor, residing near Pittsburgh; and Robert A., the subject of this sketch, who is sixty-seven years of age, and lives in New Haven, where he has spent the greater part of his life, actively identified with the business and growth of the place.

In the early part of 1853, Mr. McIlvaine, after having been engaged, with the ordinary share of success, in various avocations of life, entered upon the business of a druggist, earning an exceptional reputation therein for scientific accuracy in the compounding of medicines, and securing the confidence of a large circle of customers thereby, as well as augmenting his own financial resources. From this business he withdrew in 1876, and though keeping a watchful eye over his affairs, now lives in comparative retirement, unpretentious in his habits, and greatly preferring to fields of public duty the quiet enjoyments of home.

In May, 1841, Mr. McIlvaine married Miss Susan King, an estimable young lady and former resident of Westmoreland County, Pa. Of this union four children were born, the first not surviving its birth. The others—Josephine, Gertrude, and Ada—grew up to maturity, and were in proper time given the

best educational advantages at command. Josephine graduated at Beaver Female Seminary and Institute, Gertrude at the Washington Female Seminary, and Ada was educated in the Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa.

In 1868 Gertrude was married to Thomas R. Torrence, of New Haven. In 1871 Mr. McIlvaine lost his daughter Josephine, who died only four months before her mother, Mrs. Susan K. McIlvaine, who expired in the fifty-second year of her age. In 1872 Ada married Dr. Ellis Phillips, of New Haven. Mr. McIlvaine and all his children are members of the Episcopal Church, the office of senior warden having been filled by him since 1854. He has five living grandchildren,—Josephine, Catharine, and Robert McIlvaine Torrence, and Ada and James McIlvaine Phillips,—two having died in infancy,—Thomas Torrence and Gertrude Ellisa Phillips.

REV. JOEL STONEROAD.

Venerable not only for his ripe old age, but for his well-spent life, as also by reason of his almost classic, chastened face and fine presence and port as a gentleman, and for those acute instincts and sensitivities which belong only to the scholarly man of thought, is the Rev. Joel Stoneroad, who has been identified for over half a century with Fayette County, doing excellent work in moulding its moral character and disciplining its intellectual forces.

This gentleman is of German descent, the name Stoneroad being the English translation of the German "Steinway," and was born near Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Jan. 2, 1806, the son of Lewis and Sarah Gardner Stoneroad, both natives of Lancaster County, the name of the former's father (Mr. Stoneroad's grandfather) having also been Lewis. Mr. Stoneroad was educated at a common country school and at Lewistown Academy, under Rev. Dr. James S. Woods, a son-in-law of the famous Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, then president of Princeton College, N. J., at which academy he remained for a year and a half, there applying himself to study with such remarkable assiduity and cleverness in acquirement as in that brief period of time to fit himself to enter the junior class of Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., as he did in the fall of 1825, graduating from that institution in 1827; whereafter he entered the Theological Department or Seminary of Princeton College (New Jersey), where he remained three years, taking (what was then not the custom to do) the full course, and receiving a diploma. Leaving the seminary he was licensed to preach, and returned home to Mifflin County, whence, with saddle, bridle, and horse, provided him by his father, he set out upon missionary work, under the commission of the Board of Home Missions, and betook himself at first to Hancock County, Md., where he preached his first sermon, and from thence to Morgantown, and Kingwood, Preston Co., W. Va., at which

place he continued in his missionary labors for about a year, when he accepted the call of the Presbyterian Church of Uniontown, Fayette Co., in 1831, of which church he was pastor for about eleven years.

An important incident in his history while residing at Uniontown was the active part he took in 1836 in the trial of the celebrated Rev. Albert Barnes for doctrinal heresy by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member, and then in session in Pittsburgh. The controversy was at its height when Mr. Stoneroad made a most telling speech, which was extensively published through the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia papers, and has frequently been quoted from since.

Leaving Uniontown he received a call from the church of Florence, Washington Co., where he remained eight years. His next call was the joint or united one of Laurel Hill, Franklin township, and Tyrone, Fayette Co. After holding this double charge for about twelve years, he relinquished that of Tyrone and devoted himself to Laurel Hill, with Bethel added, for about sixteen years, when, after having been in the active ministry nearly fifty years, he resigned this charge, his health having failed him, through too great devotion to his pastoral duties and consequent exposure to the severities of an inclement climate, which broke down in good part a constitution which was apparently, and otherwise might have continued to be one of the most robust. Since that time Mr. Stoneroad has taken no active part as a clergyman. He now resides with his family, in their quiet, romantically-located farm-house in Woodvale. He is an old-time Calvinist in doctrine, but not of that very bigoted school whose cruel austerities are sometimes pictured by ill-tempered or despairing mothers, and so made use of to frighten refractory children, for he is both genial and benevolent.

Mr. Stoneroad has twice married, the first time in Greene County, Sept. 11, 1832, Miss Rebecca Veech, daughter of David Veech, Esq. (and sister of the late Hon. James Veech, the celebrated historian of Western Pennsylvania), by whom he had two daughters, the elder being the wife of Rev. T. P. Speer, of Wooster, Ohio, the younger, Miss Sarah Louisa Stoneroad, who resides with her sister. Mr. Stoneroad's second marriage, on June 27, 1854, was with Miss Hannah Paull, daughter of Col. James and Mary Cannon Paull, of Fayette County, and who is still living. Of this union are four children,—James Paull, now residing in New Mexico; Thomas L., a graduate of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., in business near Philadelphia; Mary Belle, who having taken full course of studies at Hollidaysburg Female Seminary, is spending her time at the present making advanced studies at home; and Joel T. M., now attending Wooster University, Ohio.

JAMES MADISON REID.

They who have won notable success in life are not all old men. By the vigor and skill of men ranging in years from twenty-five to forty-five most of the world's weal has been wrought out. In the battles of business, as in military life, they who win the rank of leaders do so in early age or then give earnest of some time so doing. Notable in the history of Fayette County, as much so perhaps as that of any one in the county, is the career of the young man whose name is the caption of this sketch, James M. Reid, of Dunbar. Toward his prosperity "good luck" has perhaps played the part of an important factor; the envious would say so. But "luck" is a term which admits of several definitions, and though "there is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune," the number of those who by lack of sagacity fail to discern just when to take it and move not, or, launching their crafts unwisely, go backward with the reflux and are submerged, is, comparatively, as ninety-nine, to the one who rises triumphant and crowns his ambition at last "high on the hither shore" of security and success.

Together with his abundant abilities, force of character, etc., the chief characteristics as a business man which mark Mr. Reid would seem to be those which are as likely to serve him and achieve for him continued victories in the future as they have served him in the past, namely, a mercurial temperament and a peculiarly well-balanced, controlling brain, enabling him to form opinions or judgments rapidly and with accuracy. While other men ponder and "calculate" by slow processes, he decides at once, and either secures new accessions to his worldly goods, or escapes what might have proven a misfortune. But this may be "luck" after all, but it is a kind of luck which is somehow closely allied to genius. Mr. Reid has a good deal of the same character—and, indeed, personal appearance—as had the late Alexander T. Stewart, of New York, and comes of much the same stock. He is on both sides of Scotch-Irish descent, and both his paternal and maternal ancestries or lineages have frequently adorned the pages of history by deeds of military prowess, and by sagacity, honor, and learning in the peaceful walks of life. In short, the name of Reid, as well as that of Henry, and also that of McAuley (both on Mr. Reid's mother's side), have played a grand part in the old world, and rank high in various parts of America. Mr. Reid not only need feel no diffidence in pointing to his ancestry for fear of being charged with unworthy vanity, but may be justly proud of his lineage, since it has been as much distinguished for high honor as for brave deeds, and "blood always tells" in some or other avocation or position in life.

Of Mr. Reid's blood relations who have made their mark in this country, we may name among others Capt. Samuel C. Reid, the distinguished naval officer, "who, in 1814, when in command of the privateer



Wm. B. B. B.



John L. Allen

'Gen. Armstrong,' fought with a British fleet the most brilliant naval engagement to be found on record." (We quote from a biographical notice of Capt. Reid in the *Washington Union* of April 30, 1858.) It was Capt. Reid who, in 1818, at the complimentary request of a committee of Congress, designed our present national flag. The first brigadier-general of the war of the Revolution was a Reid of the same stock. On his mother's side Mr. Reid belongs to the Henry family, who, with Patrick Henry, the illustrious orator of Virginia, and the late Prof. Henry of the Smithsonian Institution, and others, have added lustre to the American name, and were sprung from the same common source with Mrs. Reid; and that ardent patriot, John McAuley, an officer on Gen. Washington's staff, was a relative of Mrs. Reid on her mother's side, a great-uncle. But we need not enlarge on this head, for nature sets her own visible seals upon those whom she honors with strength and skill to do great deeds either of war, commerce, art, or literature; and, after all, success is the mirror which reflects them.

A gentleman well understanding the courtesies of social life, and which he dispenses in a generous, unostentatious manner; and enjoying among his neighbors and all with whom he has business dealings an unblemished reputation for integrity, and withal, and quite as commendable, for free-handed, liberal dealing,—for he is neither heartlessly avaricious, nor made exacting and dominating through his great success,—Mr. Reid is popular in the best sense, and widely respected by all classes. Of his parentage, boyhood, and remarkable business career, it only remains for us to tell the story in swift detail.

Mr. Reid is the son of James Dunlap Reid, who came from the city of Belfast, Ireland, about 1840, and settled in Pennsylvania. He married Miss Mary Henry (whose mother was a McAuley), daughter of Mr. Edward Henry. James M., born April 10, 1849, is the third child of this union, and was raised in Allegheny County. He was educated in the common schools only, till about fourteen years of age, when he entered the Allegheny Institute, and continued there about two years, and then became a clerk in a general store, where he was occupied for about a year; whereafter he removed to Broad Ford, Fayette Co., and was engaged as a clerk with his brother, E. H. Reid, for about four years, and from that place went into the business of merchandising in partnership with others at Dunbar, where he now resides. He continued partnership merchandising, with various changes in copartners, for about six years. Meanwhile Mr. Reid conducted, alone or with others, more or less other business, particularly the mining of coal and manufacture of coke on lands and in works belonging to himself and his copartners, but all of which he now owns, the capacity of his coke-works being at present ten car-loads a day.

Aside from these coke-works and coal lands, Mr.

Reid is largely interested in coal-fields, covering in the aggregate over six thousand acres, the major portion of or controlling interest in which he and his brother, E. H. Reid, own; and in February last (1882) he organized the Connellsville and Ursina Coal and Coke Company, with a capital of \$400,000, of which company he is president. The chief purpose of this company is to develop the iron ore, coal, and limestone-beds which the lands above referred to contain. He also holds a large interest in the business of Boyts, Porter & Co., extensive brass and iron founders and machinists at Connellsville.

Mr. Reid is a Republican who takes active interest in politics, and was appointed a delegate for the representative district of Fayette County to the State Convention of 1881. He is also a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and has won the gratulations of his party throughout the State for the efficient and judicious work done in his district since his occupancy of a seat in the committee's councils.

JOSEPH OGLEVEE.

Joseph Oglevee, Esq., a remarkably successful merchant and business man of East Liberty, is the grandson of Joseph Oglevee, who migrated from Cecil County, Md., in the spring of 1789, and settled in Fayette County, on the farm on which he lived till his death, which occurred Sept. 14, 1835, in the seventy-first year of his age, Ann Barricklow, his wife, surviving him. She died Oct. 16, 1845, in her seventy-eighth year. Their son, Jesse Oglevee, father of the present Joseph, died Jan. 26, 1876, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was well known throughout the county as one of its most upright citizens, and was for many years a ruling elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of East Liberty, and of which he was one of the main supporters. Mr. Oglevee's mother (married May 14, 1826) was Elizabeth Galley (born Oct. 3, 1807, died Aug. 14, 1858), a daughter of Philip Galley, widely and favorably known in the county. Mr. Oglevee was born June 2, 1827, on the same spot where his father was born and lived all his lifetime, the family residence standing on both sides of the line (which divides the house about equally) between Dunbar and Franklin townships, and brought up by his parents under strictly moral and religious rules, and at the age of fourteen years united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he has ever since been a faithful working member, doing at least as much as any other one of the congregation towards defraying expenses, paying the minister's salary, etc.

Mr. Oglevee's early education was gotten by the hardest, he being till he had nearly reached manhood the only son of his parents, and his father being a lame man, the work of the farm devolved upon him, and he was obliged to obtain his education by study-

ing at night. By that means, and one session at Greene Academy, he succeeded in providing himself with a fair English education.

Mr. Oglevee is a man of great energy and determination, which together with large native intellectuality, disciplined by acute general observation and considerable reading, have doubtless been the main factors of his success. His chief ambition or desire in active life seems to be to accomplish whatever he undertakes, whether it relates to matters of the church or worldly affairs. As evidence of the persistent traits of his character and his untiring energy, as well as a matter of local history, it may be added here that he went into the mercantile business at East Liberty about 1854, having nothing as capital but his hard-earned, slender means to begin with, and with no one to "bail" or help him, and practically unassisted with the business, having then "never stood in a store a day in his life," and in face of the fact that several persons who had started in like enterprises at the same place just previous to his undertaking it had successively and utterly failed. Undaunted by all obstacles he gradually wrought out complete success, and has been obliged, in order to accommodate his business, to enlarge the capacity of his store building from time to time, and it is still too small for the extensive business he carries on. The profits of his mercantile and other business Mr. Oglevee applies in good part to the erection of houses and the improvement of the town.

Another instance of his great energy and enterprise, and which, too, may be cited as an interesting matter of local history, was his laying hold of the old mill property of Jacob Leighty, Sr., on Dickerson River, Dunbar township, when it had become so completely wrecked that no one else could be induced to attempt to revive it or even consider it, and not only repairing it but making it better than ever before. He put into it a new engine, new boilers, new machinery, and a new first-class miller, and it was not long before custom poured in so fast that he had to enlarge the mill, which he did by an addition thereto as large as the old mill itself, and he is now doing there an extensive business, grinding more wheat in a single month than had been ground for many years before.

Oct. 25, 1850, Mr. Oglevee married Rebecca Stoner, of Dunbar township. They have had seven children, —Leroy Woods, born Oct. 9, 1851, died Feb. 16, 1874; Emeline, born Sept. 18, 1853; Anna E., born Feb. 5, 1856; Jesse A., born Feb. 25, 1860; Wm. G., born Nov. 19, 1865; Christopher S., born March 24, 1868; Stark D., born Dec. 15, 1873, died March 30, 1875.

MAURICE HEALY.

A short biography of Maurice Healy, the bold and shocking murder of whom, on the evening of June 26, 1881, was a tragic episode in the usually peaceful

life of Fayette County, merits a place here, not only because he was the victim of murderous hate, but because he ably filled posts of duty in his sphere of life. The brief tale of his murder, with the alleged animus thereof, is that, on the evening above noted, he was first suddenly struck down by a "billy" in the hands of one of a band of conspirators, and then by some one fatally shot, the murder taking place near the west end of the side-cut of the Furnace Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Dunbar. The motive of the murder is supposed to be found in the fact that Healy had with great earnestness opposed the granting by the authorities of a license to sell intoxicating liquors, asked for by Patrick McFarlane, of Dunbar. Charged with the crime, Patrick Dolan, James McFarlane, John Kaine, John Collins, James Rogan, Michael Dolan, and Bernard Flood were arrested in September, 1881, and indicted as Healy's murderers. Patrick Dolan was subsequently put on trial, and by the jury found guilty of murder in the second degree. McFarlane was tried before another jury, and under evidence almost identical with that by which Dolan was convicted was acquitted. Of the remainder, John Kaine is in jail, and the rest are released under \$4000 bonds each (now, February, 1882), their trial being set down for the April term of court.¹

Mr. Healy was born in Ireland, and came to America when quite young. Before first coming to Dunbar he worked at Jones & Laughlin's furnace, Pittsburgh, for some time, after which he was engaged as furnace-keeper by the Dunbar Furnace Company, in 1868, when he was about twenty-seven years of age, it is thought. After a short time he left the company, and returned in 1871, and was engaged as furnace-manager, or foundry-man, having charge of the furnace, in which capacity he continued till some time in 1875, when he left Dunbar and went to Riverside Iron-Works, West Virginia, being occupied there about a year as furnace-man. Leaving West Virginia he was next engaged in like capacity at Lemont Furnace, remaining there till Feb. 22, 1877, when he was again engaged by the Dunbar Furnace Company, and continued with it till the time of his murder.

In 1879 he, with others, purchased a sand-mill near Dunbar Furnace, he taking charge of the same. The same parties also bought, about the same time, what is now called "The Percy Mine," at Percy Station. Both purchases proved good investments. Just prior to his death, Mr. Healy took considerable stock in the Fayette Furnace Company, at Oliphant's Station. By industry and economy he had accumulated a competence. He left a wife, who is in comfortable circumstances, but had no children.

Healy is described by those who knew him well as, though making no claim to education in books, very

¹ At the April term the district attorney found that he had been in a measure misled by the false statements of certain detectives, and was therefore unprepared to prosecute the cases, which were for the present suspended by *auctoritate propria*.



Mannice Healy





Ally J. Hill

intelligent, genial, and straightforward, a warm and faithful friend, a man of great force of character, true to the important business trusts which were confided to his care, and a good citizen.

COL. ALEXANDER M. AND COL. ALEXANDER J. HILL.

Alexander J. Hill, of Dunbar, a portrait of whom appears in these pages, would have preferred that a picture representing his late father, Col. Alexander M. Hill, be presented in its stead. But, as in the case of not a few people of character and note, no good likeness of the latter could be procured; but with appreciative filial affection, Mr. A. J. Hill desires biographical space herein to be accorded to the memory of his father rather than comment upon himself. We therefore currently remark only that Alexander J. Hill is a robust, active man, who was reared a farmer; that he is at present principally occupied with the superintendency of the works of the Rainey Bank Coal and Coke Company, at Fort Hill, East Liberty, Fayette Co.; and is popularly known as "Col." A. J. Hill, but says that the title is not his by right of any military commission. But he has been so long "baptized" under the sobriquet or title of "colonel" by the popular will that to overlook the title would be little else than overlooking him.

Col. Alexander McClelland Hill was the son of Rev. George Hill, who was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland Co. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. In the appendix of Ellicott's "Life of Macurdy" it is stated that George Hill was born in York County, Pa., March 13, 1764. When about nineteen years of age he removed with his father and family to Fayette County, and settled within the bounds of the congregation of Georges Creek. Rev. George Hill's wife was Elizabeth McClelland, a daughter of Alexander McClelland, of Fayette County, after whom Col. A. M. was named.

Col. A. M. Hill, who died in 1863, at the age of about sixty years, was a very remarkable man, regarding whom it is to be regretted that but few details of his life and deeds can at this time be readily gathered. He was in early life a tanner, and became an extensive farmer. His father left him a small farm near Laurel Hill Church, but by his energy and tact Col. Hill acquired a very considerable domain, and at the time of his death was possessed of a farm lying in Dunbar township of about three hundred and fifty acres, of which probably six-sevenths part is underlaid with coking coal; and of another farm of a hundred and eighty-nine acres, all coal land; and of another (now owned by the Dunbar Furnace Company) of a hundred and thirty acres.

Col. A. M. Hill is represented as having been a man of high integrity, of great generosity, an obliging and liberal friend, a man who clung to his friends,

and would always do for them what he said he would. Of course he had warm friends, and, as is not surprising in the case of a positive, earnest man who fought his friends' battles, he had, it is said, bitter enemies. He was a man of strong common sense, great energy, extreme tact, cautious in business, but free-handed in the use of money when necessary. He was one of the earliest advocates of the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through Fayette County, and labored hard to effect it,—a recognized leader of the railroad party. He was among the pioneers of coke manufacture in the county, making it in pits in the ground and shipping it to Pittsburgh before coke-ovens were erected in Fayette County. He was a man of fine personal appearance, of good address, and popular manners. As a politician he was a force. He was twice a member of the State Legislature, representing the district of Fayette and Westmoreland Counties (1851-52); and in 1854 was the regular Democratic candidate for the State Senate from his district, but was beaten under a conspiracy of circumstances not affecting his popularity by William E. Frazer (Native American). In 1860 he was again a candidate for the Senate, but ran against Dr. Smith Fuller, and was again defeated. As a legislator, Col. Hill is said to have been excellent.

ELLIS PHILLIPS.

Dr. Ellis Phillips, of New Haven, is of Welsh Quaker ancestry. His grandfather, Solomon Phillips, was born in the State of Delaware, where he married Martha Nichols, of Wilmington. About the year 1786 he removed to Washington County, Pa., locating on a farm on the banks of the Monongahela River, opposite the mouth of Redstone Creek. Here Ellis Phillips, the father of Dr. E. Phillips, was born Nov. 12, 1798. In 1824 he married Phebe, daughter of Thomas Lilley, of Washington County, and removed to a farm in North Union township, Fayette Co., where Dr. Phillips was born Aug. 31, 1843, being the youngest son of his parents, who had eight children, five sons and three daughters.

Dr. Phillips remained on the farm, occasionally attending the public schools, till about sixteen years of age, when he commenced a course of preparatory studies at the academy at Uniontown, where he continued for two years, and then entered Washington (now Washington and Jefferson) College, Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1865. He then entered the office of Dr. Smith Fuller, of Uniontown, as a student of medicine. Having attended the regular courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, he received his degree in 1867. The same year he located in New Haven in partnership with Dr. James K. Rogers, a surgeon of more than ordinary ability. They remained partners for about three years until Dr. Rogers' death. Prior to the death of Dr. Rogers, Dr. Phillips returned to

Philadelphia, where he remained several months, taking special private courses of study in his profession. He then returned to his old location and to the firm's business, where he has ever since enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. On May 16, 1872, he married Ada A. McIlvaine, daughter of Robert A. McIlvaine, of New Haven. They immediately sailed for Europe, visiting England, Ireland, Scotland, and parts of the continent. While abroad he took advantage of his opportunity to improve himself professionally by visiting the hospitals of London and Dublin, taking a special course in several of them as a student. Dr. Phillips has two children living, a daughter and a son.

MAJ. ARTHUR B. DE SAULLES.

Maj. Arthur B. De Saulles, of Dunbar, the vice-president of the Dunbar Iron Company, and superintendent of its works, is the son of an English gentleman, Louis De Saulles, who is of French descent, and Armide Longer De Saulles, a Louisianian by birth, and, like her husband, of French lineage. Maj. De Saulles was born in New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1840, and was instructed at home by a private tutor until ten years of age, when he was placed in a German school at West Newton, Mass., and carefully trained in the German language, as well as other studies, for two years. This period of educational discipline was followed immediately by two years at Bolmar's French-English Institute at West Chester, Pa., and the latter period by a course of study at Cambridge, Mass., in preparation for an advanced course of scientific studies, which he made at the Rensselaer Polytechnic School at Troy, N. Y., from which institution he graduated in June, 1859. During his connection with the Polytechnic School he was engaged for five months as assistant in the geological survey of Arkansas.

After his graduation Maj. De Saulles' father sent him on a tour of inspection through the State of Pennsylvania to examine mining and metallurgical operations therein, and make report thereof to him, after which experience and report he sent him to Europe in December, 1859, and in January, 1860, De Saulles entered the École des Mines, Paris, where he remained till September, 1861, when he returned to New Orleans, and three days after his arrival there entered the Confederate service, and was placed on the staff of Maj. Lovell in the engineer corps, and was put in charge of the construction of fortifications on Lake Pontchartrain and on Plaine Chalmette, south of New Orleans. With the Confederate forces he remained on active duty (with the exception of a short time when furloughed on account of a wound received in a skirmish) until the surrender of the Army of the Tennessee in North Carolina, at which time he was its chief engineer. During this period of service he was mainly employed in the construc-

tion of fortifications at various points, and in the building of pontoon trains for the Army of the Tennessee, to which he was most of the time attached, and wherein he acted as major from the fall of 1864 till the time of its surrender.

Soon after the war he went to Europe, where he remained till April, 1866, when he returned to America and took the position of engineer of the New York and Schuylkill Coal Company's works, after a year being placed in charge, and remaining with the company till it sold out to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, in October, 1871, whereupon he moved to New York City, and engaged in professional pursuits till March, 1876, when he became connected with the Dunbar Furnace Works. Aside from his connection with these works he is manager of the Percy Mining Company, and one of the executive committee of the Fayette Coke and Furnace Company at Oliphant, which works in all employ about a thousand hands.

He was one of the seven organizers (1868) of the American Institute of Mining, which now embraces about one thousand members and associates, and also one of the original members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and is a member of the American Meteorological Society.

In politics he is "a good old-fashioned Democrat," and in religion not a "communicant," but takes interest in the little Episcopal Church, which his wife built and presented to the parish at Dunbar Furnace in 1880.

Aug. 19, 1869, he married Miss Catharine Heckscher, daughter of Charles A. Heckscher, of New York City, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

JOSEPH TAYLOR SHEPLER, M.D.

In Fayette County, as in most other old divisions of States throughout the Union, there are enterprising and talented young men, who have already taken the first steps to distinction and are fast "making history," and destined to add important pages to that already made by the honored dead and the remarkable aged living. Of these is notably Dr. Joseph T. Shepler, of Dunbar, who is on his paternal side of German, and on his maternal of Scotch, descent. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Rostraver township, Westmoreland Co., coming there some time before Braddock's defeat. His great-grandfather's Christian name was Mathias, that of his grandfather, Isaac. Dr. Shepler's father's maternal grandfather, Joseph Hill, was a colonial soldier in the French and Indian war, and also a soldier in the Revolutionary war; and his son, Joseph Hill, Jr., served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Dr. Shepler's great-grandfather's brother, Joseph Shepler, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Dr. Shepler is the fourth child of Samuel and Eve-



E. Phillips



Arthur B. de Saunier

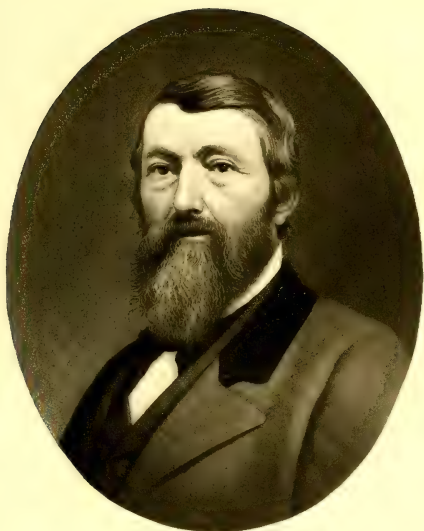




J. J. Hefler



Prof Blackstone



A. R. Banning

lina Steele Shepler, both Presbyterians, and was born near Rehoboth Church, in Rostraver township, March 20, 1847, and was brought up on a farm, attending common and select schools in winter seasons, and a commercial college at Syracuse, N. Y., meanwhile gratifying as well as he was able a strong desire for general reading, until he became about nineteen years of age, when he entered as clerk a store for general merchandising in Belle Vernon, Fayette Co., where he remained somewhat over two years; but being uneasy in his pursuit, and ambitious to excel in something beside merchandising, he went as a student into the office of Dr. S. A. Conklin, of that place, with whom he remained prosecuting his studies with closest attention for two years, and then attended a course of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Michigan. In the autumn of 1871 he located for the practice of his profession in Dunbar, being the first physician who settled at that place. There he continued, securing a good practice, till September, 1873, when he went to New York City, and attended a course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, wherefrom he graduated in March, 1874, and after a period of practice of about two and a half years at Canton, Ohio, returned to Dunbar, where he has since followed his profession, enjoying a large and lucrative practice.

In connection with his practice, Dr. Shepler, in partnership with Dr. R. W. Clark (his professional partner also), carries on the drug business. He has also engaged somewhat in the purchase and sale of real estate with profitable results, and from 1878 to 1880, both inclusive, he was coroner of Fayette County, and discharged the duties thereof honorably and creditably. He is the surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for its Southwest Branch, extending from Greensburg to Fairchance.

On the 18th of November, 1875, Dr. Shepler married a daughter of Jasper M. Thompson, Esq., president of the First National Bank of Uniontown, Miss Ruth A. Thompson, by whom he has one child, a daughter, Eva Thompson. Dr. and Mrs. Shepler are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES BLACKSTONE.

The venerable Mr. James Blackstone, of Dunbar township, near the line of New Haven, is of English descent. His grandfather, James Blackstone, came hither from the Eastern Shore of Maryland shortly after Col. William Crawford and his comrades found their way into Yohogania County, Va., as the region of which Fayette County is a part was then called. Mr. Blackstone was married before he left Maryland, and brought his family and some negroes with him, and settled in what is now Tyrone township, on the farm recently owned by Ebenezer Moore. He had four daughters and one son, James, Jr. (the father of

the present James), who was born June 4, 1780. On the 13th of October, 1803, James (Jr.) married Miss Sarah Rogers, of Dunbar township, and going to Connellsville there engaged in merchandising, and built the house now occupied as a hotel by E. Dean, on Water Street, into which he moved. He died July 16, 1809, leaving three children, the youngest of whom (born July 19, 1808) is the chief subject of these notes.

Mr. Blackstone grew up under the care of his mother, a most estimable woman, and spent his youth in the village, except two years thereof passed at college in New Athens, Ohio. After returning from college, he spent some time as clerk in the store of Davidson & Blackstone (the latter of whom was his brother, Henry), at Connellsville, and some time as clerk at Breakneck Furnace, then owned by Mr. William Davidson; but farming was always more to his taste than merchandising.

On the 10th of June, 1834, he married Nancy C. Johnston, of Connellsville, and lived there till 1836, in the spring of which year he bought of Col. William L. Miller Roscommon Farm, moved to it June 23d, and has there lived ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Blackstone have nine children—four sons and five daughters—living.

Mr. Blackstone was an old-line Whig, and is now a Republican, but never was an active politician, never holding a public office and never desiring one. He has ever led a quiet life, and enjoyed an enviable reputation for integrity.

COL. ANTHONY ROGERS BANNING.

Col. A. R. Banning, of New Haven, is the grandson of Rev. Anthony Mansfield Banning, one of the so-called "pioneer preachers" of the Methodist Church west of the Allegheny Mountains, and who was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland in 1768, and ran away from home at the age of sixteen years, just after having experienced religion at a Methodist camp-meeting, and at once commenced a career of evangelical exhortation. He betook himself to Fayette County about 1785-86, and before he reached the age of twenty married Sarah Murphy, a daughter of Jacob Murphy, a native of Maryland. Mr. Banning settled on lands which are now a part of the Mount Brad-dock farm, and became the father of eight children, among whom was James S. Banning, born Jan. 11, 1800, and who in March, 1825, married Miss Eliza A. Blackstone, only daughter of James Blackstone, of Connellsville, a lady of rare accomplishments, and with her removed at once to Mount Vernon, Ohio, they making the journey through the wilderness on the backs of two ponies. The trip occupied eight days. There Mr. Banning, being a tanner by trade, established a tan-yard and conducted the business of tanning, together with merchandising, for several years, but eventually removed to Banning's

Mills, a locality upon a large farm which he owned, and where most of his children were born, and all of them mainly reared. He had nine children,—Sarah D., who died in 1881, at about fifty-three years of age; Capt. James B. Banning, one of the bravest soldiers whom the war of the Rebellion developed. He was attached to the One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Anthony R. Banning, born in August, 1831; Priscilla, wife of Hon. John D. Thompson, of Mount Vernon, Ohio; Lieut. William Davidson Banning, like his brothers, a brave soldier of the late war; Maj.-Gen. Henry Blackstone Banning, born in 1836; Eliza, wife of Gen. William B. Brown, of Mount Vernon, Ohio; Thomas D. Banning, adjutant of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the late war; Mary, wife of Mr. Frank Watkins, of Mount Vernon.

Of this family of children, all worthy, filling their places well in the world, and sprung, as it were, from the loins of Fayette County, since their parents were both natives of the county, perhaps the one whose life and deeds have reflected more honor than any of others upon the old "home of his fathers" was Gen. H. B. Banning, whose biography is a part of the history of the country, and is so widely known and so written down for immortality in various extended histories of the late war as to need no considerable mention here. Educated at Kenyon College, he studied law and had become a successful practitioner at the time of the breaking out of the war. He at once enlisted (in April, 1861), and was made a captain of Company B of the Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which regiment took part in the battles of Rich Mountain, Romney, Blue Gap, etc. But we have not space to rehearse here in detail the history of Gen. Banning's distinguished military career. Suffice it that he rose through various grades to the rank of major-general, being breveted as such after the battle of Nashville for eminent and daring service therein. During a portion of the war he was colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, belonging to Gen. Steedman's division of the Army of the Cumberland, which regiment, under his command, at the famous battle of Chickamauga, engaged the Twenty-second Alabama, drove them and captured their colors, the only rebel colors taken in that fearful fight. After the war he resumed the practice of the law at Mount Vernon, and was several times elected from his district a member of the Ohio Legislature. He removed to Cincinnati in 1868. In 1872 the Liberal Republicans nominated him for Congress against Rutherford B. Hayes, whom he defeated by an overwhelming majority in a strongly Republican district. In 1874 he was re-elected to Congress. In 1876 he was again a candidate, and on that occasion ran against Judge Stanley Matthews, whom he defeated. He died on the 10th of December, 1881, at the age of forty-five years. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*

of Dec. 11, 1881, in a lengthy obituary notice of Gen. Banning, said of him, "As a political organizer and manipulator, Gen. Banning never had his equal in this State."

Col. A. R. Banning was educated in the common schools near Banning's Mills, Ohio, and under private tutors. He learned farming, milling, and merchandising, and at about the age of twenty-five years left Ohio and came to Fayette County, settling at New Haven as a farmer, and has since followed farming as his principal vocation, but has been much engaged in the railroad business and in various other pursuits. In the buying, combining, and sale of Connellsville coking coal lands, Col. Banning has been one of the largest operators. In all his pursuits he has been signally successful. Comprehensive in understanding, cautious and careful, his course has been a steady and sure one. Col. Banning is noted for his probity and business honesty, and has frequently been intrusted by his acquaintances with large sums of money for investment, no security being asked. In fact, during his whole extensive operations for others he has never even once been asked to give other security than that embraced in his "word," as good as any man's bond.

His possessions are chiefly in coal lands and town property. Among several farms owned by him is one upon which Banning Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, named after him, is built. This is perhaps the best site for the upbuilding of a manufacturing village between Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Dec. 2, 1856, Col. Banning married Catharine M., only daughter, of the late Daniel and Mary Rogers, of New Haven.

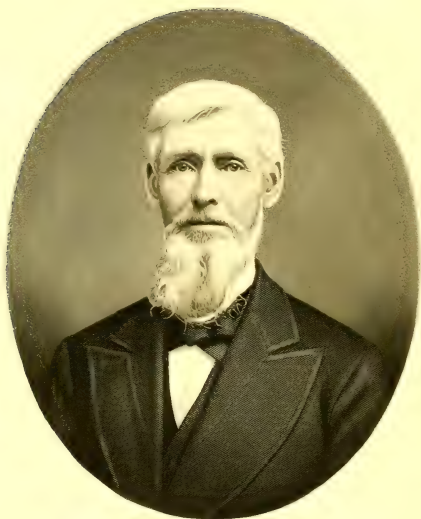
ALBERT J. CROSSLAND.

It is not often in these days of jealous and zealous competition in all departments of life, while moneyed capital holds almost supreme sway, that a man making his way by his own unaided energy and native intellectuality achieves notable business success, and erects a monument to his own memory in the affections of his fellow-citizens, and goes down to death, widely mourned, before reaching forty years of age. But a marked exception to the general rule existed in the case of the late Albert J. Crossland, of New Haven, Fayette Co., who was born Oct. 24, 1841, and died Aug. 1, 1881.

Mr. Crossland was remotely of Quaker stock, and was the son of Mr. Samuel Crossland, who lived at Connellsville at the time of his son's birth. Mr. Crossland in boyhood attended the common school of his native village, and when about fifteen years of age went with his father to a then recently purchased farm in Broad Ford, where he learned of his father, then a carriage-maker as well as farmer, the trade of carriage-making. Possessing a strong desire for learning, Albert pursued private studies, and at length entered



J. H. W.



James F. Smith



Wm. Woodward

Allegheny College, where he passed a year, and thereafter taught school for a while at the old Eagle school-house. Remaining mainly on the farm working with his father till about 1863, he then went into the employ of Morgan & Co., of Pittsburgh, in charge of a coke siding at McKeesport, where, on July 11, 1866, he married Miss Lottie Long, after which time he was transferred to the company's office in Pittsburgh for a while, and was then put in charge of the company's Union Works at Broad Ford, where he operated for a year or so, and became a member of the firm of Morgan & Co., continuing with them, superintending the Morgan Mines, constructing coke-ovens at the slope in West Latrobe, etc.; in short, being the trusted superintendent and business man, doing the heavy work of construction, etc., wherever needed, and exercising practical guidance in a vast business until near his death. His moneyed interest in the firm of Morgan & Co. was one-sixteenth.

Mr. Crossland was a man of heroic mould, being over six feet in height and well proportioned. To his energy there were no bounds. He was noted for strong common sense, for fine humor and wit, for general geniality and affability in the social and domestic circle. His family never heard a cross or irritable word from his lips. He seems to have possessed all the virtues which go to make up a really noble character. He was especially generous to the poor in a very quiet way, and celebrated his Thanksgivings not by luxurious dinners at home, but by privately sending provisions of food and fuel to worthy poor of his acquaintance.

He was an earnest Freemason, a member of King Solomon Lodge, No. 346, of Connellsville, and other lodges at Greensburg and elsewhere, and had passed the degree in Gourgas Grand Lodge of Perfection, it being the thirty-second degree in Freemasonry. He was also a member of General Worth Lodge, No. 386, I. O. of O. F. Distinguished members of both fraternities from different parts of the State united with the great concourse of his neighbors and fellow-citizens of Fayette County in doing honor to his memory at his funeral obsequies. Mr. Crossland was the father of two children (sons), both of whom, with their mother, survive him.

SAMUEL WORK.

An excellent representative of the best class of Fayette County agriculturists, combining the instincts and culture of the gentleman with the steady industry and the muscle of the prosperous farmer, is Mr. Samuel Work, of Dunbar, who was born Dec. 5, 1817. Mr. Work's paternal ancestors came to America from the north of Ireland. His grandfather, Samuel, whose name he bears, and who was born July 17, 1749, and died in 1833, moved from Lancaster County into Fayette County, and settled in Dun-

bar township about 1766, where John, the father of Mr. Work, was born in 1787, and married, in 1814, Nancy Rogers, daughter of John Rogers, of Fayette County.

Mr. Work, the second issue of this union, attended in childhood the so-called subscription school at the old "Cross Keys" school-house in Dunbar until about seventeen years of age, and after that the academy at Uniontown, conducted by Rev. Dr. Wilson, till well advanced in his twentieth year, and then commenced the life of a farmer on the old homestead farm, and subsequently inherited an adjoining farm, which he cultivated with skill and profit, raising cattle, among other things, together with carrying on the business of a dealer in cattle, which he often sent in droves to the Eastern markets until 1876, when he retired from business, having previously sold the Connellsville coking coal which underlies a large portion of the farm he occupied, the surface of which he has since disposed of, he now residing in Dunbar village.

Mr. Work is a gentleman of genial, active temperament, and in early life greatly enjoyed all kinds of athletic, manly sports, particularly that of fox-hunting with horse and hounds, and was noted as a finished horseman and bold rider; but being ever temperate and attentive to business, he never allowed his love of the chase to infringe upon important affairs. He belonged to the Fayette County Cavalry, at one time a famous organization, and took great pride in military matters. In politics he is a Republican, and was formerly an old-line Whig. He took great interest in the late war on the side of the Union, and contributed liberally, particularly in aid of the work of the Sanitary Commission. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is also a member, and to which he has belonged for about fifteen years, and enjoys an unsullied reputation for general integrity and honest dealing wherever he is known.

On the 23d of September, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane W. Watts (born in 1837), a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and daughter of George and Jane Wilson Watts, both of Scotch descent. When about fifteen years of age, Mrs. Work, then well instructed for her years, came to America, and here continued her studies until the time of her marriage. They have no children.

DAVIS WOODWARD.

Davis Woodward, of Dunbar township, was born in Menallen township, Fayette Co., June 11, 1806, and was of English descent. He received his education in the common schools, and was married Nov. 2, 1828, to Mary Boyd, of Menallen township. They had thirteen children. Twelve grew to manhood and womanhood, and were all married. There are seven sons and four daughters living. The sons are all farmers, and the daughters all married farmers. Eight of

the children reside in Fayette County; the other three in the West. Mr. Woodward had sixty-five grandchildren and thirteen great-grandchildren. He was engaged in farming and stock-dealing all his life. Mr. Woodward never held any office. He said he always had enough to do to attend to his own business. He and his wife were members of the Laurel Hill Presbyterian Church. He was a successful business man, a cautious, skillful dealer.

His father, Caleb Woodward, came to Fayette County from Chester County, Pa., early in the present century. His wife was Phebe McCarty. They had six children, five of them girls. Davis is the only son. Caleb, the father, was a blacksmith by trade. He bought a farm soon after coming to Menallen township, and continued blacksmithing and farming to the end of his life. He died Oct. 18, 1856, aged seventy-seven years eight months and nineteen days. His wife Phebe died Dec. 4, 1856, aged seventy-six years nine months and twenty-four days.

Mr. Woodward died April 6, 1882. He was an excellent citizen, enjoying the esteem of his acquaintances, and had abundance of this world's goods. He was able to say, as he did say, that he made his money by telling the truth.

JAMES WILKEY.

James Wilkey, of Dunbar township, born Jan. 17, 1803, is of Irish extraction in both lines. His paternal grandfather, John Wilkey, and maternal one, James Wilkey, both came to America from the north of Ireland about the same time, and settled in the same neighborhood, near Laurel Hill Church, Dunbar township, both bringing families with them. John had two daughters, it is thought, and one son, James Wilkey, born in Ireland about 1771, the father of our James, and who was an educated gentleman, and taught subscription schools in his neighborhood until he became an old man, dying about 1835. Mr. Wilkey's mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Wilkey (daughter of James, above named). She died in old age, outliving her husband by a score of years. They had six children, of whom James was the only son. The daughters are all dead.

James attended in childhood the schools kept by his father, often going five miles each way daily to and from school, summers and winters. At four years of age he was taught to read the Scriptures. At thirteen he went to learn saddle-making of James Francis, at Connellsville, but remained with him only six months, when Francis moved to Rising Sun, Ind. He then hired out to an ironmaster, S. G. Wurts, to do general work, at ten dollars a month, and "stayed with him three years, eleven months, and twenty-six days," as he distinctly recollects. Mr. Wilkey kept no written memoranda of accounts, Wurts did, and there was a host of itemizations in that long time; but Wilkey thought, when about to leave, that Wurts

owed him about forty dollars, and Wurts' accounts showed that he was in debt to Wilkey about forty-one dollars,—a decided "head for accounts." Mr. Wilkey's memory is remarkable. He recalls with minuteness many incidents which occurred when he was only two years of age. Leaving Wurts he went to learn the tanner's trade of Reason Beeson, at Plumsock, as an apprentice, and remained with him till twenty-one years of age. He had to have, according to contract, a common cloth coat when his time should be out, but did not get it; but two years afterwards got its value in store goods. When through with Beeson he had a dollar and a half of money only. But his sister kindly gave him a "levy" (eleven pence), worth twelve and a half cents, saying, "James, take that; it may help you." With his one dollar and sixty-two and a half cents in pocket he started out in search of work, and traveled one hundred and fifty miles before he found it, at a point eleven miles below Zanesville, Ohio, and yet had a part of the money left! The young men of these days may not comprehend such economy, but the secret lay in Mr. Wilkey's industry. Leaving home on April 1st, he went on board a flat-boat at Connellsville, and worked his passage down the river into the Ohio and on. Wherever the boat stopped he went on shore and hunted for work, at last finding it. Through the influence of an uncle living near the place before mentioned he got a job of boiling water at a salt-works, and stayed at the work till fall, when he became sick with fever and ague and resolved to return home. He and a fellow-laborer agreed to divide the results of their toil, and Wilkey's share was a quantity of salt, which he sold to a stranger living a few miles from the works for twenty-two dollars and fifty cents, which he got two years afterwards. Men were honest in that time, and he had no fear to trust any stranger,—felt safe, was safe. Mr. Wilkey prays for the return of those honest days. After being gone about a year he returned to Connellsville. An old acquaintance seeing him on the street went, without Wilkey's knowledge, to John Fuller, tanner (father of Dr. Smith Fuller), and advised him to hire Wilkey. Fuller sent for him and gave him a trial of two weeks, at the rate of six dollars per month; and when the two weeks were passed offered to employ him for nine months at five dollars per month. Wilkey stood out, and demanded more wages, to wit, two pairs of coarse shoes into the bargain.

Fuller yielded, with the cautious condition that he should get the shoes only in the last month of the period. Wilkey consented to this, and, in brief, earned the money and shoes, and Fuller's perfect confidence besides. Near the time the nine months were up, Wilkey chanced to call at the house of Dr. Bela Smith, Fuller's father-in-law. Wilkey being about to leave, Mrs. Smith, who knew his reputation as a workman, said, "James, I wish I had a bill of sale of you." "What for?" asked Wilkey. "Why, then



James Wilkey

I'd have a tan-yard sunk at Bela's (her son's), and put you in it." This led to Wilkey's going with Bela B. Smith (Jr.) as a partner into the tanning business near Perryopolis. He continued in the business there for about four years, near the end of which his grandfather, an old man of ninety-six years, died, and left a farm of two hundred and twenty-two acres in Dunbar, and all Wilkey's relations said, "James, you ought to buy the farm." It was much encumbered, but he bought it and moved upon it, soon selling a part of it to Henry Leighty. He occupied the farm for seven years, and selling out, had \$1700, a horse, and nine cows left. He next bought a tan-yard of John Fuller, in Connellsville, for \$2500, \$1000 down, the rest in \$250 notes, running a course of years without interest, Fuller agreeing to take half-pay for the notes in leather. Wilkey conducted the business for about ten years, when he sold it and bought the farm whereon he has ever since resided, leading the life of a farmer. He added to the farm till it contained two hundred and seven acres, a part of which (coal lands), he has disposed of. He has always been a hard worker, but has enjoyed the best of health, and has been very prosperous.

Mr. Wilkey has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over forty years, most of the time a class-leader, steward, etc. Since he first joined the church he has always liberally contributed to its support, and has also done much work in collecting money from others. Lately the church in Connellsville has taken steps (March 1, 1882) toward pulling down its old edifice and the erection of a two-story church on its site. Mr. Wilkey refuses to contribute towards the new edifice, on the ground that its audience-room will be "up-stairs," so high that lame old people like himself and his wife and many others cannot get into it, and will thus be practically prevented attendance upon preaching. He would give, he says, as much as any other man towards a new "one-story church." It seems there is a difference of opinion among the members of the church, some desiring to have the proposed edifice a "one-story," and others wishing what Mr. Banning calls a "two-story" church. The latter he says shall have no aid from him.

March 24, 1831, Wm. Wilkey married Catharine Rodocker, daughter of Philip Rodocker, of Washington township, by whom he has had six children, three of whom are now living.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

FRANKLIN, one of the original townships of Fayette, is purely agricultural in its interests, and the census of June, 1880, credited it with a population of 1373. It is bounded on the north by the Youghiogheny River, which separates it from Tyrone; on the south by Menallen and North Union; on the east by Dunbar, and west by Menallen, Redstone, and Jefferson. The township valuation subject to county tax was in 1881 fixed at \$639,870, or a gain over 1880 of \$3537.

The township is well watered by numerous small streams, while upon the Redstone Creek (which separates it from Menallen and Redstone townships) and the Youghiogheny River there is abundant mill-power. Franklin contains rich and extensive deposits of coal, that to the present time have remained undeveloped because of the lack of railway transportation near at hand. Although there are yet no railroad facilities, assurances are made that before 1883 two railway lines will be constructed in the township, —one between Brownsville and Uniontown, and the line between New Haven and Brownsville. The former will follow the course of the Redstone, and the latter that of Bute's Run, in the town-ship. The road-

beds are already graded, and by the autumn of 1882 both railroads are likely to be in readiness for traffic. The first named will doubtless be opened early in the present summer (1882). Franklin has no village, but possesses two post-offices,—Flatwood, established in 1842, and Laurel Hill, in 1879.

Among the earliest settlers in Franklin may be reckoned William Rittenhouse, a Jerseyman, who came in as early certainly as 1777, with his wife and child, and located upon a tract of land lying upon the western side of the township. As to the record of his experience for a few years after he came, not much can be learned. It may be stated, however, that in 1795 he was living on the place now owned by Matthew Arison, and in the house now Mr. Arison's residence. He kept tavern in that house, which was in its day a favorite halting-place for travelers, to whom landlord Rittenhouse would, when in the mood, relate his brief but adventurous experience during the Revolution, in which he served as a fifer for the space of a year from 1776 to 1777. Upon the site of his farm there was, at an earlier date, an Indian village and graveyard, and, tradition adds, in the village resided a chief of some

note, who more than once held important councils there with other dignitaries of his race. The plowshare of the husbandman has in recent times unearthed many an Indian relic, such as arrow-heads, stone hatchets, and the like. After a while Rittenhouse bought land adjoining his tract and skirting what is called the Lazy Hollow road. Of that land Isaac Quick was an owner before Rittenhouse, and report has it that it was from the circumstance of Isaac Quick's extraordinary indolence that the hollow mentioned was given the name of Lazy. A little east of Aaron Lynn's present residence Rittenhouse built a tavern, and leased it to John Freeman, who came from New Jersey and settled first in Franklin, on what is now the Radlinghofer place. The thoroughfare was the mainly traveled road between Brownsville and Connellsville, and Freeman's was probably a busy centre at times. How long he kept the place is not known, but the old tavern stand, now in ruins, still marks the spot, a reminder of the days when Boniface welcomed with hearty hospitality the weary wayfarer, cheering as well as sustaining him with whatever fat that part of the land produced. Amos Emmens also is said to have kept tavern on the Lazy Hollow road, but just where is not known. Mr. Rittenhouse was much devoted to the encouragement of religious as well as secular education, and at an early day built a school-house on his farm, wherein Samuel Blaney, a famous teacher in his day, taught the children of these pioneers their early steps in the paths of learning. William Rittenhouse died on the Arison farm in 1815. Of his large family of thirteen children, the only one now living is the widow of Ayers Lynn, an old lady of eighty-two years.

Robert Smith came from Westmoreland County before 1790, and settled on the farm now occupied by his son Robert. Mr. Smith had served as a private in the Revolutionary war, and of his record in that struggle has left the following:

"An account of the military services rendered by me during the Revolutionary war in the Pennsylvania militia of Berks County. I was drafted, and served two months in 1776, during September, October, and November, in Col. Burns' regiment, stationed at Bergen and Paulus Hook, in New Jersey. In 1777 I served two months as volunteer in the Berks County militia, during September, October, and November. Our officers' names I do not recollect. Our general's name was Irvén, of Philadelphia. Our encampment was along with Gen. Washington's main army at sundry places. When we were discharged the army was encamped at White Marsh, about fourteen or fifteen miles from Philadelphia. When I returned home I was drafted, and served two months in the same fall and winter with Col. Heister's regiment of Berks County militia. We were stationed at Plymouth Meeting-house, near Barren Hill Church. From thence we went to the banks of the Shammine, near the Crooked Billet tavern. ROBERT SMITH."

Mr. Smith set up a blacksmith's shop on the Lazy Hollow road in front of his dwelling, and for years plied his trade in the service of the people who came from near and far. He died in 1837, at the age of eighty. Of his ten children only one is left, Robert Smith, aged eighty-two, and living still on the Smith homestead, where he was born. Long before Robert Smith the elder came to Franklin, the farm he bought there had been occupied by David Allen, of whose sons, Josiah and George M., Smith purchased it.

The farm now occupied by Jesse Piersol was owned at a very early date by Hugh Shotwell, who settled thereon about the year 1780. His four sons—John, Joseph, William, and Arison—settled in Franklin, but the last three ultimately moved to Ohio. John died in Franklin in 1869, aged eighty-five. One of his daughters is now the wife of Robert Smith, above mentioned.

The fine farm in Franklin township known as the Modisette place was occupied in 1790 by Samuel Stevens. But little is known about him, as he died a few years after his settlement. His widow died in Uniontown, aged ninety-three. His only child, Priscilla, is now Mrs. Austin, of Uniontown, and is in her eighty-ninth year.

Joseph Oglevee, a young Marylander, found a sparsely-settled neighborhood when he came to Franklin in 1788. He warranted three hundred and thirty-three acres now owned in part by his son Farrington), put up a cabin, and began to clear his land. Conrad Barricklow, an old soldier, who had served honorably through the Revolutionary war, moved to Franklin in 1790. Conrad found himself at the end of his campaigns the possessor of a great lot of Continental money, and with it he proposed to buy a farm somewhere. Unfortunately, he found his Continental money worth so little that buying a farm was out of the question. So with his family he lived a while in a cabin on Joseph Oglevee's place, and eventually he bought a small farm of his own. In 1790 Oglevee married one of Barricklow's daughters. His sons were three,—Jesse, John, and Farrington. Of these only Farrington is now living, and he remains on the old homestead. Jesse, who settled on the Dunbar and Franklin line so literally that his family ate in Dunbar and slept in Franklin, had eight children. Three of his sons, Joseph, John, and Philip, are now residents of Dunbar township. Conrad Barricklow died in 1802, and Joseph Oglevee in 1835. In their day one of the scarcest articles of use was salt, and to get it there was no way save by a trip eastward over the mountains. The salt wells of the West were then undiscovered treasures, and as salt must be had at all hazards, the pioneers at intervals made long and tiresome journeys for supplies of the needed article. The fall of the year was customarily the season when these salt trips were made, and according to previous understanding, a half-dozen or more settlers would set out together on horseback, and thus sociably and

safely get to market, bringing back upon their horses not only salt but other necessities required in the line of provisions. Joseph Oglevee built a saw-mill on Dickinson's Run in 1792, and sold it to Alexander Moreland, who set up a nail-making shop. Moreland was bought out by Joseph McCoy, who, upon the same site, established a sickle-factory.

James and Samuel Rankin were among the first settlers in Franklin. James wished to buy land of Col. Isaac Meason, and at an appointed time met Col. Meason at Mount Braddock for the purpose of visiting Franklin on a tour of inspection. While *en route* Rankin remarked to Col. Meason upon his overcoat, which was an inordinately shabby one, "Colonel, I am amazed to find that a man owning as much land as you do will content himself with such a desperately ragged overcoat." "The coat is well enough," returned Col. Meason, "for, although ragged, it keeps out the rain pretty well, while for its looks I care nothing." When they were about closing the sale of the land, and while the deed was awaiting Col. Meason's signature, he suddenly halted, and turning to Rankin, said, "I don't know about signing this deed after all. I believe I have sold you the land too cheap, and upon reflection conclude that I will sign the deed only upon condition that you give me your overcoat, which I see is a new and excellent one, in exchange for mine, which, as you rightly observed yesterday, is old and ragged." Rankin saw he was caught, but he was eager to own the land, and, what was more, Meason knew that too. He hated to yield in the matter, his inclination prompting him to break off the trade then and there, but he fancied the property vastly, and so, with rather bad grace, accepted the alternative, remarking as he did so, "The next time I buy land of a man in a ragged coat I'll keep my mouth shut until I've concluded the bargain." Meason was much pleased at what he declared an excellent joke, and by way of emphasizing his appreciation remarked to Rankin at parting, "My dear friend, I wonder that a man with as much money as you have will wear such a ragged coat." The Rankins lived in a community of practical jokers, and were themselves keenly alive to the spirit of harmless fun. So general was this mania for practical joking that no opportunity was lost by any of the jokers for offering up a victim to ridicule.

Among them all, the Rankins, and especially "Sammy" Rankin, were considered the most inveterate jokers of the period. Many a good story is still told of Sammy and the manner in which he used to sacrifice his neighbors, who as often sought to get even with him by returning the compliment, although Sammy was termed "smart enough to hold his own and more too." For that reason it was exceedingly gratifying to his many friends if they could get the laugh on him. As a case in point it is told that Sammy, while proceeding to town one cold morning, met Andrew Wiley trudging along on foot, carrying

in his hand a jug that looked very much as if it held whisky. Whisky in jugs was then as common in the land as the most devoted tippler could desire, and it was most natural and reasonable on Sammy's part to suppose that Wiley's jug contained whisky. It was equally natural and reasonable for him to conclude that a drink of whisky on a cold morning as the one in question would be proper and consoling. So after greeting Wiley cheerily, and receiving the same in return, Sammy exclaimed, "Well, Wiley, this is a pretty sharp morning, and as you've got a jug of whisky I will be glad to take a drink with you." Wiley owed Sammy one on the last time he had been made a victim, and to that moment had pined for an opportunity to repay the joker. As will be seen, his chance had come. Lifting the jug to Sammy's hand, remarking that it was a cold morning, that a drink was a good thing at such a time, and that the jug held as good whisky as was ever made, he bade Sam drink heartily. Thus invited and encouraged by Wiley's hospitality, his own desire as well, Sammy applied his mouth to that of the jug and drank. The drink was, however, a short one, and was followed by the violent dashing of the jug upon the ground, and the excited exclamation from Sammy of "Great heavens, Wiley, it's soft soap!" Spluttering and coughing to free his mouth of the nauseous mess, he was inclined to be angry with the author of the mishap, but better judgment prevailed, until, like a philosopher, he laughingly declared to Wiley, "Well, old fellow, you got me that time, but it's a long lane that has no turn: I'll pay you off yet." Wiley laughed and bade good-by to Sammy by inviting him to meet him again some day for another drink, and advising him to look sharp if he desired to pay off the score. Whether Sammy did or did not pay off the score does not appear among the chronicles of the time, but the popular conclusion is that if he attempted it he succeeded.

Thomas Dunn is said to have located in Franklin some time during the progress of the Revolutionary war. He took up a farm containing four hundred and thirty-two acres, of which original tract his grandson Thomas owns three hundred and thirty acres. Mr. Dunn and his wife were hardy pioneers in every sense of the word, and without waiting to build a dwelling-house, they made their home in a stable for a year after their arrival. Time was precious, they were ambitious to get a portion of their land cleared and a crop in, and so when the stable was up they said, "We will defer the building of our cabin, since we have a more pressing necessity to clear and cultivate our land, and until we can spare the time to erect a better one we will make our home under the same roof that shelters our cattle." When Dunn put up his cabin the following year he built also a wagon-shop, as he was by trade a wheelwright, continuing the business until his death, which occurred in 1800. Four years before his death he replaced the log cabin

with the stone house now occupied by his grandson, Thomas Dunn. Of his twelve children seven were sons, and of these all but two removed early in life to Ohio, pioneers of that State. John and Samuel, the two who remained upon the old farm, worked it together for several years, when Samuel got the Western fever, and selling his interest in the homestead to John, he too emigrated to Ohio. John ended his days in Franklin. He had but two sons, Robert and Thomas, in a family of eight children. Robert moved to Kansas and there died, while Thomas still lives upon the farm that his grandfather cleared more than a hundred years ago. He says he was left upon the place to keep the name of Dunn alive, and adds, "I rather guess I have made a good start in that direction, for I have had eleven children born to me." One of his daughters, Harriet, was accidentally killed in 1879. Driving to church with her brother one Sunday morning a halt was made at a neighbor's, and the brother alighted for a moment from the carriage. As he did so the horse, a high-spirited colt, dashed madly away, the young lady being thrown out and almost instantly killed.

The McLeans (two brothers) were great land-owners in Franklin, and were well known by all the people. Land was cheap in those days, and to own a farm of three or four hundred acres did not call for an especially liberal outlay of funds. Stories are told of farms being frequently bartered for dogs, guns, or horses, one gun sometimes proving enough of the purchase price to secure a large tract of land. Robert McLean had plenty of land, and that he did not value it very highly is shown by the following story: He met a man traveling through Franklin, and noticing the fellow's dejected appearance, inquired if he was in trouble. The man replied that he had been unfortunate, was poor, and did not know how he could better his condition. Prompted by a sudden and charitable motive, McLean said to him, "See here, my man, I'll give you a farm and put you in shape to earn a living if you will mount that stump and cry as hard as you can." The man thought of course that McLean was joking, but upon being assured that he was truly in earnest, and that the farm would be his if he complied, he mounted the stump and cried like a good fellow. In return, as the story is told, he was given the farm, and became prosperous and successful in life.

One of the early mills in Franklin was Cullen's grist-mill on the Redstone, near where Bute's Run flows into the former stream. Cullen was an accommodating miller, as the following will show.

Old Mr. Gilchrist set out one morning for Cullen's mill, and as he passed the house of a Mr. Ramsey was hailed by the latter with "Hold on, Gilchrist, I'm going to mill with a grist, and will bear you company." Both journeyed along upon their horses until they had arrived to within a mile or so of the mill, when Ramsey suddenly clasped his hands together in

despair and cried out, "God bless me, Gilchrist, if I haven't forgotten my grist. I stayed up last night to shell two bushels of corn for the mill-trip, and now I've come away and left it behind." With that he fell to berating himself for having been so absent-minded. Gilchrist consoled him with the suggestion that perhaps he could borrow at the mill what corn-meal he wanted, and take the corn down some other time. To this proposition Ramsey would listen only upon the condition that Gilchrist should say nothing about the matter to Jimmy Rankin, "for," added he, "if Jimmy gets hold of the story there'll be no end of the fun he'll have at my expense." The promise was given, the corn-meal was obtained as suggested, and the matter adjusted satisfactorily to all parties. The following Sunday, at church services, Ramsey and Jimmy Rankin met during the nooning hour, and Jimmy, broaching the subject of dry weather, remarked that such weather was very bad for the mills. "Oh, yes," continued he, as Ramsey began to grow uneasy, "where do you get your milling done now?" Ramsey, feeling sure that Jimmy had heard about the corn, determined not to give up the secret himself, and pretended not to have heard the inquiry, but at once began talking of the probable bad effect of the dry weather upon crops. "Yes, yes," put in Jimmy, loud enough for all to hear, "they tell me Cullen's mill is a fine mill, and that Cullen himself is a fine man. They say you can get your bag filled there whether you bring any grist or not." With "Damn ye! old Gilchrist has been blowing on me," Ramsey fled, and for some time after heard the story at every turn, from Jimmy Rankin's persevering purpose to "get a good rig on Ramsey."

Another early mill was the one built by Jonathan Hill, about 1790, on Redstone Creek, on the site now occupied by Samuel Smock. Mr. Hill sold the mill to Jonathan Sharpless in 1810 and moved to Virginia, where he died. Mr. Sharpless was conspicuous in the history of Fayette County for having, with Samuel Jackson, built on the Redstone the first paper-mill known west of the mountains.¹ He located in Franklin not long after the year 1800, and in 1810 was driving a grist-mill, saw-mill, sickle-factory, and fulling-mill, which amount of business was, for those days, very extensive. There he lived until his death, about 1860, at the age of more than ninety years. Joseph Jordan was his nearest neighbor, and lived upon an adjoining tract, where Samuel Jobs now resides. Samuel Jobs (whose father, John, was an early settler in Redstone township) came to Franklin in 1840. John Lewis, a Methodist preacher and a tanner, moved from Baltimore to Connellsville in 1790, and at the latter place established a tan-yard. Having bad luck in his business affairs he moved to a farm in Dunbar town hip, afterwards to Franklin, and later to Plumsock, in Menallen township. He died at the

¹ See history of Jefferson township.

age of ninety-three, upon the farm in Franklin now occupied by Joseph Lewis, and then by "Squire" Nathan Lewis. Nathan Lewis, just named, was a son of John Lewis, and for more than twenty years was a justice of the peace at Plumsock, where he was long a figure in local history. He died on his Franklin farm in 1875, aged eighty-four. Two of his brothers, John and Samuel, moved to the far West. James, another brother, built a pottery in Plumsock in 1822, conducting that business for twelve years, after which his son Nathan succeeded him in it for fifteen years longer. James Lewis died in 1872, aged eighty-two. His wife was a daughter of Arthur Wharton, himself one of the pioneers of Menallen, as well as an early settler upon the land now owned and occupied by his grandson, Nathan Lewis. All of Wharton's sons moved to Ohio. Resin Virgin, Jacob Wolf, Elisha Pears, the Gillilands, McVays, Whetsels, Cooks, Abrahams, Pattersons, Works, Junks, and Rossels were concerned in the early settlement of Franklin, but the majority of them have to-day no descendants of their names in the township.

Although John Bute did not come until 1813, he was very active in pioneer history. He bought on Bute's Run a farm lying upon the State road. The land had been patented in 1789 by Elisha Pears, who later disposed of it at public sale. David Veach, the purchaser, met John Bute at Plumsock while *en route* from the place of sale, and Bute being anxious to own some land bought the Pears place of Veach then and there. Bute, who had been keeping tavern at Plumsock, moved to Franklin without much delay and became a farmer. In 1829 he built a saw-mill and grist-mill on Bute's Run, and in 1857 died on the old Pears farm. Ten of his twelve children were sons, and all became settlers in Franklin. Cyrus, one of the sons, carried on the mill, and had also a small store there. The last owner of the mill was a Mr. Madison. Eight of John Bute's sons settled eventually in the far West. The ninth died in Franklin, and the tenth, Mr. Joseph Bute, now lives in the township, upon a farm that was occupied before 1800 by Andrew Arnold. Mr. Bute located upon the place in 1837. It was warranted April 3, 1769, by Joseph Snively, and by him conveyed to Resin Virgin, July 3, 1771. Jan. 24, 1786, Virgin deeded it to Andrew Arnold. Mr. Bute's first education was obtained in Thornbottom District in 1816, at the hands of James Adair, a somewhat famous pedagogue, who taught in Thornbottom District fully ten years. He made a bargain to teach school there at ten dollars annually for each scholar, all the pay to be taken in produce, and bound himself to have at no time more than thirty scholars, aside from his own children and "poor scholars."

Thomas Townsend, a Quaker, settled west of the Monongahela, near Geneva, in 1770. From there he went on a trading expedition to the Territory of Ohio. While making his return trip he and his companions,

McKnight and Colson, were surprised while encamped, by Delaware Indians and put to death. Of his sons, Aaron located in Franklin township in 1823, in the vicinity of what is now known as Flatwoods post-office. He was a carpenter and joiner, and followed his trade at Flatwoods for many years. He died at the age of eighty. Aaron Townsend's son John opened a store at Flatwoods in 1846, and continued in the business until 1861, when he sold out to Daniel Binns. In 1864, Binns disposed of his interests to P. P. Murphy and John Townsend, who have been the traders at Flatwoods since that time. Flatwoods post-office was established in 1842. John Townsend was postmaster until 1861, Daniel Binns from 1861 to 1864, and P. P. Murphy from 1864 to 1881. Mail is received three times a week from East Liberty.

William Craig settled in Franklin at an early day, near the Dunbar line, and in what is now called the Craig neighborhood. His sons were John, William, Samuel, James, Allen, and Thomas. Those now living are William, who lives in Illinois, and John, whose home is in Dunbar. John Craig was for many years a blacksmith at Laurel Hill, having bought of Thomas White a shop that White had set up years before on the town line road. Solomon Curry settled near the Craigs, upon land he purchased of John Wiley. Mr. Curry died in 1857, at the advanced age of one hundred and one. His three children were named Mary Ann, James, and John. John was accidentally killed in a saw-mill in 1877. James and Mary Ann are still living. John Graham, one of the early comers to the county, arranged a lottery drawing in Franklin township in 1814, but what the lottery was for, or why it was instituted, are points upon which there appears to be no light. A newspaper advertisement in 1814 contains the following information touching the subject: "The subscriber informs the public that the drawing of his lottery is unavoidably postponed to Tuesday, the 27th inst., on which day it will positively be drawn at the house of William Craig, in Franklin township, near Laurel Hill Meeting-house, under the direction of gentlemen of unquestioned character." Signed by John Graham, and dated "Union, September 7, 1814."

As long ago as the year 1800 there was in Franklin township, on the Youghiogheny, at the mouth of Furnace Run, a small village called Little Falls, the village being made up of a furnace, forge, a grist-mill, saw-mill, store, and workmen's dwellings. The forge known as the Franklin Iron-Works was built by George Lamb, and by him sold to Nathaniel Gibson, who was a man of considerable business capacity and liberal enterprise. He built a furnace at Little Falls, intending to make iron for his forge from the ore in that neighborhood, but a few experiments convinced him that the ore would not make such iron as he wanted, and he was forced to abandon the project. Mr. Gibson built for his residence a fine stone dwell-

ing, which was long known as the Mansion House. He obtained his pig-metal from the Connellsville Furnace, and shipped his bar iron down the river in keel-boats. About 1825, Mr. Gibson disposed of the works, including the mills, Mansion House, etc., to F. H. Oliphant. Oliphant's successors were Miltenberger & Brown, who carried on the business until 1839, when they closed it and ended the history of the village of Little Falls, for the villagers, being simply laborers at the works, moved away, the store was sold, and such portions of the works as could not be utilized allowed to fall into decay. The stone house built by Nathaniel Gibson is now occupied by James Lynch.

ORIGINAL LANDHOLDERS IN FRANKLIN.

The original surveys of lands in Franklin give the names of original land-owners, as follows:

Acres.		Acres	
Richard Applegate.....	120½	John Lowry.....	194
James Allen.....	184½	Thomas Lawson.....	165
William Almena.....	409	Robert Lynch.....	21
James Adams.....	75	John McIelland.....	328
John Allen.....	282	Robert McLaughlin.....	106
John M. Allen.....	187	John McLaughlin.....	377
Jonathan Adams.....	97	Daniel McMillan.....	261
Elijah Baskley.....	884½	James McRiethy.....	71
Andrew Baynes.....	497	Joel Maxwell.....	194
Richard Bay.....	294	Matthew McCoy.....	48
James Baynes.....	173½	John March.....	282
Robert Beall.....	163½	James March.....	464
A. S. Byers.....	112½	Thomas May.....	165
Richard Bays.....	204½	Benjamin Horner.....	440
Allen Bowers.....	280	Isaac Hall.....	28½
James Bays.....	723	Alexander Hamilton.....	294
John J. Bowers.....	298½	John Hall, Jr.....	96
John L. Barker.....	390½	Margaret Hall.....	161
William Barker.....	411	John Hall.....	418
John Barker, Sr.....	412½	George Hunter.....	32½
John Barker, Jr.....	419	Henry George.....	39
James Barker.....	191	Samuel Jackson.....	257
John Byers.....	427	Edward Jordan.....	108
Eliza Bowers.....	299	Josiah King.....	145
Joseph Bowers.....	168½	George Kutz.....	169
Thomas Carson.....	469½	Margaret Latimore.....	129
John Cunningham.....	187	George Lynch.....	134
James Carson.....	866	James Lewis.....	14
John Carson.....	694	Robert Mays.....	256
William Carson.....	379	William Moreland.....	367
John Carson.....	133	James McCormack.....	169
David Carson.....	321½	David Moreland.....	559½
William Carson.....	101	Peter and John Miller.....	127
Henry Carson.....	62½	John Murphy.....	169
John Carson.....	68	John Morris.....	51
Jonathan Carson.....	348	Melchoa McDaniel.....	108
John Dunlap.....	286½	Charles McLaughlin.....	96
Joshua Carson.....	426½	Richard Noode.....	176
Robert Carson.....	298	James Nichol.....	257
Zachariah Carson.....	110	Mathew Niely.....	128
John Carson.....	61½	John Ogilvie.....	354
Joseph Carson.....	124	H. P. Oliphant.....	376
Thomas Carson.....	149½	Robert Pollock.....	288
John Carson.....	734	Isaac Quick.....	181
John Carson.....	374	Robert Ross.....	325
Henry Carson.....	119½	Benjamin Ross.....	161
Thomas Carson.....	354	John Reed.....	318
Andrew Carson.....	296½	John Richey.....	170
John Carson.....	9	Alexander Robinson.....	181
Richard Carson.....	47	Samuel Rogers.....	266
Jane Gibson.....	111	Thomas Rogers.....	360
David Gibson.....	131	William Britton.....	304
David H. Gibson.....	249	John Robertson.....	224
John H. Gibson.....	356	Robert Shultz.....	108
James Gibson.....	366	Thomas Snodells, Jr.....	464
Patriek Logan.....	166	Timothy Smith.....	264

Acres.		Acres.	
Richard Smith.....	441	Jacob Snively.....	300
J. C. and T. Townsend.....	237	Samuel Stephens.....	594
Matthew Weilly.....	138	William Sparks.....	346
John Willey.....	345	Jonathan Sharpless.....	35
Samuel Wood.....	308	John Shotwell.....	166
Daniel Wetzel.....	109	Robert Smith.....	152
George Wetzel.....	50	William Tansley.....	460
James Patterson.....	418	Joseph Torrence.....	426
William Patterson.....	111	Christopher Wireman.....	178
James Renkin.....	702	James Wilkey.....	353
James Rittenhouse.....	4	Joseph Wood.....	302
David Rittenhouse.....	16	Joseph Wetzel.....	50
Hannah Richey.....	37	John Wilkin.....	216
James Rossell.....	190	Daniel Young.....	263
Andrew Snively.....	597		

FRANKLIN TAX-PAYERS IN 1785.

Following are given the names of the tax-payers of Franklin in 1785:

	Acres.	Houses.	Cattle.
John Allen.....	160	2	3
David Allen.....	200	3	4
Andrew Arnold.....	350	3	4
James Adams.....	4	4	4
Geor. Archibald.....	2	2	2
Elijah Bartlet.....	200	2	2
John Brantley.....	100	2	2
Joseph Barker, 1 slave.....	50	2	3
Wm. Barker.....	100	3	2
Samuel Belden.....	2	2	2
James Brand.....	70	1	1
Andrew Byers, Sr.....	500	3	4
John Brantley.....	1	1	1
Ebenezer Burt.....	1	1	1
Jotham Burt.....	200	2	3
Thomas Bunker.....	2	2	4
James Byers.....	150	2	2
Samuel Byers, Jr.....	2	1	1
Samuel Byers, Sr.....	2	2	2
James Byers.....	200	2	2
James Burnett.....	1	1	1
Sarah Brantley, 1 slave.....	3	4	4
Thomas Crum.....	2	2	2
John Cherry.....	150	2	1
Moses Chesney.....	200	4	4
Samuel Cemens.....	1	1	1
John Carson.....	100	4	3
Joseph Cemens.....	300	4	6
Wm. Chesney.....	2	2	2
Joseph Cummings.....	20	1	2
James Canale.....	2	2	3
Thomas Curry.....	2	1	1
David Cathers.....	300	1	2
Hamish Crawford, 1 slave.....	200	2	3
John Crawford.....	2	2	2
Daniel Carson, 1 slave.....	160	5	7
James Craig.....	1	1	1
John Carmichael.....	200	2	1
Wm. Carson.....	260	3	2
Benjamin Carson.....	20	1	1
Joseph Decker.....	2	2	1
James Davis.....	1	1	1
Jessie Decker, mason.....	400	3	3
John Decker, 1 slave.....	3	3	3
Benoni Dowson, 4 slaves.....	4	4	4
Robert Dugan.....	1	1	3
Zachariah Decker, distiller.....	100	4	4
Thomas Dunn, Sr.....	2	2	2
Thomas Dunn, Jr.....	200	2	3
Wm. Dunlap.....	75	2	3
Adam Dunlap.....	250	2	4
Wm. Dickson.....	2	2	2
Stallard Decker.....	1	1	2
John Dunlap, distiller.....	100	2	2
Thos. Espy.....	2	2	1
Thos. Estel.....	70	3	2
Jos. Fungtun.....	100	1	1
David Fungtun.....	160	2	1
Saml. Fungtun.....	500	4	2
Saml. Fungtun.....	300	4	3
Robt. Fowler.....	2	2	1

	Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.		Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.
Sam'l. Gibson.....	100	2	2	Saml. Roe.....	.....	2	2
John Golden, distiller.....	.....	.....	.....	John Richey.....	100	2	2
Henry Gillman.....	50	2	3	Wm. Rittenhouse.....	150	2	5
Edward Gibson.....	16	1	3	John Robinson.....	100	2	2
John Gilchrist.....	250	5	5	Alex. Robinson.....	100	2	2
Matthew Gilchrist (1 slave).....	150	2	3	Wm. Robinson.....	100	2	2
John Gibson, Jr.....	.....	2	2	John Reed.....	200	2	2
Thos. Greer, distiller.....	200	3	3	Saml. Reed y.....	25	.....	1
John Gilson, Sr.....	.....	2	2	John Rodgers, Sr.....	.....	2	2
John Hainmon.....	40	2	1	Thos. Rodgers, distiller.....	300	4	6
Rich'd Hawk.....	.....	.....	2	Jared Regan.....	.....	1	1
Wm. H. Haday.....	.....	2	2	Raison Regan.....	.....	1	3
Chas. Harrison.....	.....	2	1	Robert Ross, distiller (2 slaves).....	100	4	5
Solomon Hall.....	.....	2	1	Wm. Ross (1 slave).....	.....	1	2
Jas. Harper.....	200	2	3	T. Ross.....	.....	2	2
John Harton.....	.....	1	1	Dani. Restor.....	.....	2	2
Wm. Hall.....	200	2	2	Jas. Robinson.....	.....	2	2
Jonathan Hill.....	105	2	1	Wm. Reed.....	.....	1	2
John Hollis.....	.....	1	1	Phil. Rocket.....	.....	1	2
Robt. Hughey.....	.....	2	2	Wm. Ramsey.....	70	1	2
Joseph Hall.....	.....	1	2	Jas. Rodgers.....	.....	3	2
Jas. Hunter.....	300	.....	.....	John Rodgers, Jr.....	.....	1	2
Archibald Johnson.....	.....	2	2	Jas. Toward.....	200	3	3
Edward Jordan.....	100	1	2	Benj. Stephens (1 slave).....	400	6	6
John John.....	.....	2	2	John Steeter, distiller.....	60	2	2
Geo. Lynch.....	50	2	2	Saml. Strain.....	150	2	3
Francis Lewis.....	50	2	3	Augusta Stephens.....	.....	2	3
Saml. Lyon (1 slave).....	.....	3	2	Joseph Stephens.....	.....	.....	1
Patrick Logan.....	100	3	2	George Swank.....	.....	2	2
John Lowry, distiller.....	.....	2	2	James Swank.....	.....	1	3
Jacob Lyon.....	.....	1	1	Uriah Spangler (2 slaves).....	250	5	5
Alex. Martin.....	300	6	4	Cricht Smith.....	100	2	2
David Martin.....	300	.....	2	Adam Steel.....	50	1	1
Wm. Martin.....	300	2	4	Reuben Stewes.....	.....	1	1
Thos. More (2 slaves).....	250	3	6	Wm. Smith, Sr.....	24	1	2
Moses McHardy, di-tiler.....	.....	.....	2	George Stanclitt.....	80	2	2
Jas. Mady.....	.....	1	2	Wm. Smith, Jr.....	.....	2	1
John Maxwell.....	50	1	.....	Wm. Scott.....	500	2	3
Wm. Miller.....	300	4	4	Robert Simpson (3 slaves).....	25	6	5
Robt. Minter.....	.....	1	1	Dani. St. Johns.....	.....	.....	2
Robt. Murphy.....	100	2	3	John Smith.....	.....	1	.....
Francis Mathes.....	.....	1	1	Wm. Spence.....	200	2	4
Robt. McLoughlin, distiller.....	400	5	5	Jas. Smart.....	20	.....	1
John McLoughlin.....	300	2	3	Hugh Torrence.....	.....	2	2
Chas. May.....	.....	2	1	Saml. Torrence.....	.....	1	3
Jas. Mitchell.....	.....	3	2	Jas. Torrence.....	.....	3	1
Alex. McChellan.....	.....	1	1	Jas. Trompser.....	.....	1	3
John McChellan (1 slave).....	300	5	5	Jos. W. Wick.....	50	2	2
Jas. McCormick, miller.....	.....	1	2	Saml. Work.....	200	3	1
Alex. McWilliams.....	.....	1	2	John Wells (2 slaves).....	.....	2	2
Dani. McLean.....	80	2	3	Wm. Wilson.....	100	2	2
Geo. McCormick.....	.....	2	2	John Wilson.....	.....	1	1
Jas. McCaig.....	.....	1	1	Robt. Wilks.....	60	.....	2
Widow McAdan.....	.....	1	1	Matthew Wiley, distiller.....	400	4	5
Isaac Money.....	100	2	1	Thos. Welch.....	.....	1	1
Wm. McCormick.....	600	.....	.....	Jas. Wilkie.....	200	2	3
Thos. Moore.....	100	2	1	Dani. Yoak.....	.....	1	1
Jos. Nelson.....	.....	2	2	Jos. Young.....	110	2	3
Matthew Neely.....	150	2	2	Geo. Young.....	250	2	3
Saml. Neil.....	.....	1	1				
Jas. Neil.....	250	2	1	The single freemen in the township in 1785 were:			
Wm. Orr.....	.....	.....	.....	John Ryan.....	150	2	2
Jas. Paul, distiller.....	350	3	2	Andrew Roberts.....	100	1	.....
Jos. Perry.....	.....	1	1	Alex. Ross.....	.....	1	2
Benj. Power (1 slave).....	.....	2	2	Wm. Ross.....	.....	.....	.....
Jas. Patton.....	.....	.....	.....	John DeLong.....	.....	.....	.....
Jonathan Phillips.....	300	1	7	Reb. Foy.....	.....	.....	.....
Elisha Prieon.....	500	4	5	Jas. Lamm.....	.....	2	1
David Parks.....	.....	2	2	Wm. Maxwell.....	.....	1	.....
John Paxton.....	50	2	2	Saml. Stephens (1 slave).....	500	1	1
Wm. Poange.....	.....	2	1	John Rittenhouse.....	50	.....	.....
David Paskhill.....	150	2	3	Thos. Rittenhouse.....	.....	.....	.....
Edward Parrish.....	60	2	2	Richard Roberts.....	300	.....	.....
Rich'd Phillips.....	.....	2	1	Isaac Roberts.....	.....	.....	.....
Samuel Phillips.....	100	2	2	Jas. McAdan.....	.....	.....	.....
Thos. Patterson.....	90	3	4	Jos. Menden.....	.....	1	1
Jas. Patterson.....	150	3	3	John Menden.....	.....	1	.....
John Patterson.....	100	2	2	Wm. Smith.....	.....	1	.....
Wm. Peisol.....	100	1	1	Wm. Spott.....	.....	1	1
Saml. Rankin.....	180	2	5	Jas. Allen.....	100	.....	.....
John Reagh.....	.....	2	3	Freeman Earl Lebl.....	.....	1	.....
Jas. Rankin.....	300	3	5	John Atwell.....	.....	.....	.....

	Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.
Sam'l. Dunlap, distiller.....	100	2	2
Dani. Estell.....	.....	.....	.....
Alex. Faulkner.....	.....	.....	.....
Go'frey Johnson.....	.....	1	.....
Geo. Johnson.....	.....	.....	.....
Jas. McCormick.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. McMullen.....	.....	.....	.....
Dennis McCarty.....	.....	.....	.....
John Dugan.....	.....	.....	.....
Matthew Richey.....	50	2	1
Thos. White, distiller.....	.....	1	.....
Thos. McCage.....	.....	.....	.....
Josiah Allen.....	.....	.....	.....
John Lawson.....	200	4	3
John Cummins.....	.....	.....	.....
Thos. Guest, 1 slave.....	2200	3	2

In 1796 the acres numbered 34,577; horses, 521; cattle, 721; slaves, 19. The total valuation was \$228,318, and the tax quota \$380.52.

In 1808 the assessed acres in Franklin numbered 21,077; forges, 1; distilleries, 8; mills, 7; horses, 401; and cattle, 493. The total valuation was \$160,518, and the township's quota of county tax, \$242.

Licenses were issued to tavern-keepers in Franklin (between 1794 and 1808) as follows: Jacob Strickler, September, 1794; William Rittenhouse, March, 1795; Arthur Hurry, September, 1795; Peter Kenny, September, 1796; James Cunningham, December, 1796; Adam Dickey, September, 1797; John Rogers, William Morehouse, and John Fouzer, September, 1797; Edmund Freeman, December, 1797; John Freeman, September, 1798.

EARLY ROADS.

At the March sessions in 1795 report was made by John McClelland, Robert Adams, Jeremiah Pears, Samuel Stevens, Joseph Torrance, and James Paull, on a road laid from Meason's furnace by Pears' forge to the Redstone road. The road was described as commencing at Isaac Meason's furnace, leading to the forge built by Jeremiah and James Pears, and thence "till it intersects the road leading from Uniontown to Brownsville." September, 1794, a road was viewed from Meason's iron-works to the mouth of the Big Redstone by Robert McLaughlin, Daniel Cannon, Matthew Neely, Jeremiah Pears, David Moreland, and Matthew Gilchrist. Also, in December, 1794, a road was viewed from Meason's furnace by Pears' forge to the road from Uniontown to Redstone, the viewers being Jeremiah Pears, Robert Adams, James Paull, Col. Joseph Torrance, Samuel Stevens, and John McClelland.

A report was made to the court at the June sessions in 1797 of a road from Thomas Dunn's plantation by way of Samuel Grier's mills to Samuel Grable's. The viewers were John Dunlap, Benjamin Stevens, Joseph Work, Elisha Pears, William Brown, and William McFarland.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL LIST.

At the December session of the Court of General Quarter Sessions in 1783 the county was divided into townships. One of these townships was Franklin,

whose creation is thus recorded: "A township to begin at the mouth of Crab-Apple Run; thence up the same to the mouth of Harvester's Branch; thence up the same to the head thereof; thence by a line to be drawn to the head of the South Fork of Washington Mill-Run; thence down the same to the river Youghiogeni; thence up the Youghiogeni to the foot of the Laurel Hill; thence along the foot of Laurel Hill to Burd's old road, leading from Gist's to the Old Fort; thence along the said road to Redstone Creek; thence down the said creek to the place of beginning, to be hereafter known by the name of Franklin township." At the December term of court, 1793, it was ordered that "that part of Wharton township which lies northward of a line lately run by Alexander McClean and his assistants as a line of experiment from Berlin to the west side of the Chestnut Ridge or Laurel Hill, crossing the Youghiogeni River about one hundred perches above the mouth of Rocky Run, and thence due west to Braddock's road, be annexed to the township of Franklin." At the December session of court in 1798 a portion of Franklin was set off and called Dunbar township. At the March session in 1839 the township of Perry was created from portions of Franklin, Tyrone, and Washington. At the September session, 1849, a petition was presented for a change of line between the townships of Perry and Franklin, commencing at or near James H. Patterson's steam saw-mill, and terminating on the Red Lion road, south of the written property belonging to David Rittenhouse, so as to include James Patterson, Jr., now of Perry, within the limits of Franklin township.

Wm. Cohn, John Dunn, and Ephraim Lynch were appointed commissioners. Order was issued, report made and approved Dec. 19, 1849, and confirmed March 8, 1851. An addition from Franklin to Perry was made in March, 1852. A slight change of line between Franklin and Perry was made in 1867, and in March, 1872, petition was made by Hugh H. Patterson, Joseph Clark, Alfred and Freeman Cooper to "attach" to Franklin township as more convenient for election and school purposes.

The records of elections in the township are incomplete, and the list of township officials following will be found to extend only from 1784 to 1808 and from 1840 to 1881.

CONSTABLES.

1784. John Braun, Jr.	1794. Enos Thomas.
John Dunlap.	1795. Samuel Stephens.
1785. James Nicol.	1796. Elisha Pearce.
1786. Andrew Arnold.	1797. Thomas Gibson.
1787. John John.	1798. Thomas Dunn.
1788. Matthew Wiley.	1799. William Robeson.
1789. James Rankin.	1800. William Craig.
1790. John Rud.	1801. Hugh Shotwell.
1791. James Byers.	1802. William Rittenhouse.
1792. Robert Dugan.	1803. Joseph Oglevee.
1793. Daniel Cannon.	1804. Robert Patterson.
1794. George Thompson.	1805-7. William Scott.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1784. Daniel Cannon. Daniel McLean.	1795. Thomas Dunn. Mathew Neely.
1785. Samuel Stephens. Samuel Rankin.	Robert Smith.
1786. Samuel Rankin. Elisha Pears.	1797. James Wilkin. James Byers.
1787. Samuel Finley. Elijah Barkley.	1798. John Patterson. Joseph Work.
1788. Enoch Barkley. Samuel Finley.	1799. Hugh Shotwell. Frank Lewis.
1789. John Patterson. Thomas Rogers.	1800. John Byers. Andrew Arnold.
1790. Robert McLaughlin. Thomas Grier.	1801. Elisha Pears. David Arnold.
1791. Thomas Rogers. William Robinson.	1802. William Hamilton. James Allen.
1792. Mathew Wiley. William Rittenhouse.	1803. Wm. Craig. John Reed.
1793. William Scott. John Patterson.	1804. Henry Gilliland. Joseph Esington.
1794. John Richey. David Kitcheart.	1805. Henry Fitz. Edward Jordan.
1795. Daniel Young, Sr.	1806. Richard Arnold. Richard Phillips.

SUPERVISORS.

1784. John McClelland. Samuel Freeman.	1796. Joseph Work. Joseph Oglevee.
1785. Robert McLaughlin. William Robeson.	1797. Richard Phillips. Mathew Neely.
1786. John John. Thomas Moore.	1798. William Scott. Conrad Barricklow.
1787. William Sparks. Samuel Stephens.	1799. Samuel Bryson. Adam Steel.
1788. John John. Samuel Work.	1800. Francis Lewis. John Paxton.
1789. Daniel Cannon. William Rittenhouse.	1801. James Rankin. Samuel Reed.
1790. James Rankin. William Metler.	1802. Henry Jeiz. William Craig.
1791. John Dunlap. John Robinson.	1803. John Bowman. Samuel Reed.
1792. Joshua Dickinson. Andrew Arnold.	1804. David Parker. David Smith.
1793. Thomas Dunn. Benjamin Stephens.	1805. James Byers. James McCafferty.
1794. Samuel Rankin. Jacob Strickler.	1806. James Allen. Mathew Cannon.
1795. James Dyers. Duncan McClean.	1807. J. A. Scott. Thomas Grier.

ASSESSORS.

1840. James Fry, Jr.	1854. William Hewitt.
1841. James Ghrist.	1855. Henry Fitts.
1842. Andrew Oldham.	1856. William Humbert.
1843. Jesse Arnold.	1857. James Allen.
1844. Henry Fetz.	1858. William Parkhill.
1845. James Allen.	1859. Milton W. Patterson.
1846. Jonathan Ramage.	1860. Alfred Cooper.
1847. Frederick Boyer.	1861. George W. Brown.
1848. James Arnold.	1862. Watson Murphy.
1849. Abraham Hazen.	1863. S. P. Junk.
1850. Daniel Harper.	1864. C. Hearford.
1851. Henry Galley.	1865. G. Hazen.
1852. E. H. Abraham.	1866. W. F. Bute.
1853. Henry Framer.	1867. W. Arison.

1868. J. Rankin.	1876. Adah Winnet.
1869. J. Jobs.	1877. John Arnold.
1871. J. M. Long.	1878. Jacob Mills.
1872. A. Winnett.	1879. Phineas Rotruck.
1873. James McCloy.	1880. Thomas Hazen.
1875. H. Sparks.	1881. J. Burton.

AUDITORS.

1840. William H. Harper.	1861. John Cooper.
1841. Abraham Hazen.	1862. Henry Cook.
1842. David Gibson.	1863. D. McMillen.
1843. Andrew Oldham.	1864. T. A. Humbert.
1844. James Frey.	1865. D. Snyder.
1845. Jonathan Ramage.	1866. W. Bradman.
1846. Thomas McMillen.	1867. J. Frey.
1847. Thomas Craig.	1868. L. McCrary.
1848. John Burton.	1869. J. Rankin.
1849. Thomas McMillen.	1870. D. Snyder.
1850. W. G. Bute.	1871. E. Shearer.
1851. Jonathan Ramage.	1872. J. Long.
1852. Jesse Arnold.	1873. James Murphy.
1853. James Long.	1874. Jonathan Rankin.
1854. Moses Hazen.	1875. David Junk.
1855. William McVey.	1876. Job Trasher.
1856. Henry Barkalow.	1877. David Snyder.
1857. Joseph Bute.	1878. Hiram Jordan.
1858. Robert Smith.	1879. Clark Foster.
1859. James Ghrist.	1880. David Long.
1860. Mathew Byers.	1881. H. F. Jordan.

TOWN CLERKS.

1841-42. James H. Patterson.	1859. James Arnold.
1843-44. Robert Smith.	1860-61. Mordecai McDonald.
1845-52. Joseph Bute.	1862. David Arnold.
1853-54. Robert Smith.	1863-75. J. Bute.
1855. Jesse Arnold.	1876. Jonathan Burton.
1856. George W. Foulker.	1877-78. J. Bute.
1857. Washington Bute.	1879. Farrington Oglevee.
1858. John Cunningham.	1880-81. Joseph Bute.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1840. William Abraham.	1854. Robert McGinnis.
Joel Maxon.	Robert Gaddis.
1841. John Shank.	1855. Edward Jordan.
Benjamin Byers.	John Cunningham.
1842. Joseph Bute.	1856. Thomas Dunn.
Abraham Hazen.	Morgan Campbell.
1843-44. Henry Strong.	1857. Samuel P. Junk.
Henry Barkalow.	Abraham Galley.
1845. Alfred Cooper.	1858. Edward Eaglan.
George Wolf.	Washington Hess.
1846. Henry Snider.	1859. Addison Altep.
Jefferson Lynn.	George Whetsel.
1847. James Fry.	1860. Nathan Lewis.
Joseph Bute.	James Allen.
1848. Jonathan Ramage.	1861. Jacob Strickler.
Robert Gaddis.	Henry Barkalow.
1849. James Rankin.	1862. James Arnold.
James Frey.	George Wolf.
1850. Samuel Junk.	1863. W. Murphy.
William Abraham.	F. McKee.
1851. William Humbert.	1864. R. Addis.
George Wolf.	J. Allen.
1852. Alexander Brown.	1865. J. M. Long.
Henry Frazer.	J. Barton.
1853. Joseph Bute.	1866. W. Murphy.
Frederick Boyer.	J. M. Long.

1866. J. Murphy.	1874. William Harrison.
1867. J. Rankin.	Thomas Dunn.
J. W. Ryer.	1875. William Hormel.
1868. C. Hearford.	Joseph Long.
H. Cook.	James Murphy.
1869. W. T. Bute.	1876. Conrad Strickler.
W. Boyd.	William Hornell.
1870. J. Parkhill.	1877. George Hazen.
J. Reed.	Jonathan Rankin.
1871. W. Bradman.	William Arison.
C. Hearford.	1878. Job Frasier.
S. Evans.	David Junk.
1872. W. F. Bute.	1879. Lewis McChary.
W. G. Allen.	Thomas J. Dunn.
J. Frey.	1880. Jacob Strickler.
1873. James Junk.	Jesse Ogilvie.
David Snider.	1881. P. Roderick.
1874. George Hazen.	James Junk.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1840. William Abraham.	1864. M. Arison.
Joseph Ghrist.	1865. F. Ogilvie.
1845. Robert Smith.	1869. H. Cook.
Jacob Wolf.	1870. W. Arison.
1855. Matthew Arison.	F. Ogilvie.
Robert Gaddis.	1874. W. S. Allen.
1859. Henry Cook.	1875. W. F. Bute.
James Patterson.	Matthew Arison.
1869. Robert Gaddis.	1880. W. S. Bute.
Joseph Bute.	

SCHOOLS.

One of the earliest school-houses in Franklin township was a log building that stood in 1800 upon the Uniontown and Pittsburgh road, about forty rods south of John Shotwell's stone mansion. It was the only school-house in Franklin west of Flatwoods, and one of the very first in that section of the country. It was built before the year 1800, but just when cannot be told. Among its earliest patrons and supporters were Hugh Shotwell, Robert Smith, John Allen, Jonathan Sharpless, Anthony Swayne, James McCafferty, William Rittenhouse, Joseph Ghrist, John Paxton, Jacob Baughman, William Burton, Jacob Wolf, William Condon, John and Robert Patterson, Amos Emmens, Catharine Shanklin, and John Shotwell. The first teacher was Samuel Blaney, a retired sea-captain, and a fine scholar for that day. Blaney was perhaps the most famous school-teacher Franklin ever had. He taught in and about Franklin for upwards of thirty years, and died at Flatwoods at a ripe old age. His successor in the old log school-house was William Symms, a Yankee, who taught there some time. Among the children who were numbered as the earliest pupils in that school-house were Catharine, Susanna, Rosetta, and Emily Shotwell, Harriet Wolf, Prada Rittenhouse, Jonathan Ramage, Eliza and Charlotte Wolf, William Mevey, John Blaney, Huston and Thomas Todd, Hugh Deyarmon, George, Ruth, and Sarah Wolf, Catharine, Rachel, Melinda, and Samuel Condon, Abraham, George, Thomas, and Mary Hazen, Wilson Hill, James and Nancy McCafferty, John, James, and

Sarah Shanks, Matthew Patterson, Arthur, William, and Thomas Rittenhouse.

The old Franklin school-house was built in 1821 upon the site of the present house. It was constructed of hewn logs, eighteen by twenty-four feet in size, was covered with a shingle roof, and was furnished with slab benches. Those most active in building the house were Joseph Ghrist, David Hazen, Samuel Blaney, Jonathan Hill, William Condon, Robert and John Patterson, David Rittenhouse, Ashford Wintermute, Robert Smith, John Allen, Jacob Wolf, and John Shotwell. William Symms was the first teacher, and he was succeeded by John Breckenridge, Samuel Blaney, Samuel Peden, Sarah Griffith, William Frazer, William McVey. Among Mr. Symms' pupils were James Patterson, D. P. Patterson, Flora, Sarah, John, and Clarissa Patterson, R. S. Patterson, William, Isabella, and John Burton, William and Perry Condon, Hannah, Catharine, Mary, and Jacob Wolf, Thomas and Sarah Todd, Emily and Caroline Shotwell, Clarissa and Sarah Hazen, Benjamin and Lida Wintermute, Hiram, Hannah, and James Ghrist, Polly and Betty Beal, George and William West, David and Wilson Rittenhouse, Sarah and Matilda Ramage, Hiram Smith, Sarah and Neri Hill, Hugh Deyarmon, Samuel Blair, Samuel, Levi, and Sarah Morris, William and Polly Shanks. Franklin school-house was in liberal demand by various religious denominations who worshiped there nearly every Sunday. A Union Sunday-school was established there in 1822, and much encouraged by the efforts of John Shotwell, Gen. James H. Patterson, David Rittenhouse, Samuel Condon, and Jonathan Hill. The land upon which the old log school-house stood was conveyed by Hugh Shotwell and wife to Edward Jordan, William Oliphant, and Timothy Smith, Jr., trustees of the school-house, the consideration being one dollar. The deed describes the tract as "containing forty-nine square perches, situated on the west side of the road leading from Uniontown to Pittsburgh, being part of a tract of land called Hope, for which a patent was granted to John Patterson, Feb. 6, 1798, and by him conveyed to Hugh Shotwell, May 8, 1798."

Following are presented details touching the public schools of Franklin, as taken from the annual school report ending June 7, 1880:

Whole number of schools.....	7
Average number of months taught.....	5
Number of male teachers.....	6
" " female teachers.....	1
Average salaries of males per month.....	\$21.00
" " females per month.....	31.00
Number of male scholars.....	167
" " female scholars.....	141
Average number attending school.....	2.1
" percentage of attendance.....	8.5
Cost per month.....	\$72.00
Number of mills levied for school purposes.....	15
" " building purposes.....	00
Total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes.....	\$1295.61
State appropriation.....	295.89

From taxes and all other sources, except State appropriation.....	\$1529.54
Total receipts.....	1825.43
Cost of school-houses,—purchasing, building, renting, etc.....	362.76
Paid for teachers' wages.....	1044.13
Paid for fuel and contingencies, fees of collectors, etc., and all other expenses.....	153.65
Total expenditures.....	1560.54
Resources.....	264.89
Liabilities.....	

CHURCHES.

BIG REDSTONE BAPTIST CHURCH.

An entry upon the records of the Big Redstone Church reads, "The church at Big Redstone, called Philadelphia, was constituted May 1, 1791, by Rev. David Loofborrow." Farther on one reads that "the following are the names of the members¹ regularly baptized and joined in fellowship and communion: Henry Frazer, minister and pastor of the Philadelphia Church; William Rittenhouse, deacon and recorder; Thomas Wells, deacon; William Calvin, singing clerk. Joseph Douglass, Thomas Wheatley, Samuel Cralle, John Stivers, David Brener, Henry Fritz, James Winders, Abraham Laved, Benjamin Phillips, Job Rossel, Joseph Jordan, Richard Arnold, Andrew Yeagley, Joseph Combs, Mathias Merrill, Job Lecraw, Joel Rogers, John Olton, Abraham Rogers, John Gibson, Christopher Warman, Robert Rogers, Brazilla Rossel, Jonathan Addis, Isaac Wheatley, Hugh Shotwell, Isaac Updegraf, Joseph Wheatley, Rachel Mooney, Rebecca Rittenhouse, Abigail Leverd, Susannah Wells, Margaret Grable, Alice Brown, Martha Hamstide, Martha Stivers, Euphemia Brewer, Sarah Phillips, Patience Wilderman, Jane Fitz, Francis Boughman, Ann Danielson, Mary Rossel, Phoebe Fraser, Ann Merrill, Ann Arnold, Mary Calvin, Margaret Fitz, Priscilla Arnold, Nelly Arnold, Elizabeth Whitsel, Sarah Yeagley, Elizabeth Bell, Mary Fitz, Sarah Whitsell, Prudence Lecrau, Sarah Emmons, Lydia Sharp, Elizabeth Combs, Elizabeth Hilands, Mary Rossel, Millie Rogers, Chloe Logear, Lavina Rogers, Delilah Thompson, Elizabeth Rossel, Tamsel Spencer, Polly Rogers, Hopey Rogers, Rebecca Abrahams, Sarah Wooley, Sarah Dalauf, Nelly Oliphant, Mary Updegraf, Hannah Wheatley." As an evidence of "close communion" an extract is made from the ninth article of the Confession of Faith, as follows: "We do promise to keep the secrets of the church, and not divulge them to any, for in this respect we are a garden inclosed, a fountain sealed." Feb. 19, 1801, measures were taken to "fence the graveyard." Mr. Frazer appears to have been the church's pastor until 1802, when, in September of that year, Rev. Benjamin Stone was called. The entry upon the minutes recites thus: "Called Brother Benjamin Stone to take the pastoral care of this church so long as it suits him and us. And he agrees to supply us once a month until next

April; after that twice a month." Preaching was doubtless held at odd places, and perhaps chiefly in a log school-house, until 1800, for it does not appear that a house of worship was erected before that date, although the statement may be a mistaken one, as the early records of the church scarcely refer to the subject of a meeting-house.

A stray memorandum, bearing date 1800, contains a bill of items in connection with the business of building, and testifies that it is "a bill for work done at the meeting-house," as follows:

	£	s.	d.
"Two doors and four shutters.....	1	14	6
Cutting out two windows and checking and facing.....	0	10	0
To making sash.....	1	2	8
Laying the upper floor.....	1	13	0
Running up the stairs.....	0	18	0
Making elmbboards and weatherboarding it up.....	0	5	0
Plaining boards and nailing round the pulpit up in the loft.....	0	3	9
Plaining boards and fixing round the stairs and boarding.....	1	0	0
Fixing a frame round the top of the staves.....	0	3	0
Total.....	7	9	14

Collected from the church..... 0 4 6
May 19, 1800, settled with Joseph: we owed him..... 1 4 1"

This church was a log building, and was in all probability erected by volunteer labor save as to the carpenter's work, for which the bill was presented as above narrated. How long Rev. Benjamin Stone remained the pastor is not of record. He was succeeded by Rev. James Fry, who occupied the pulpit steadily for about thirty years, and died in the pastorate. He was followed by Revs. Courtland Skinner, Thomas Rose, and Adah Winnet. Mr. Winnet's pastorate covered a period of more than thirty years. He was suddenly attacked with palsy while preaching at Maple Creek, in January, 1881, and in three hours was a corpse. The present pastor is Rev. A. Canfield. Although the church prospered greatly for many years, and had at one time a membership of upwards of one hundred, deaths, organization of other churches, and removals from the neighborhood have cut the members down to seventeen. The present house of worship was erected in 1845. Preaching is supplied once a month. The deacons are Samuel Jobs and Robinson Murphy. Complaints were not infrequently urged before the church by one member against another, and the recitals thereof were sometimes framed in what would strike the average reader of to-day as an amusing form. One, the following, is transcribed *verbatim et litteratim*:

"Job Roussel complains that on Wednesday last he and his son had taken up a certain Thomas Brown then they sent for Jonathan Addis to assist them in taking him before the authority he accordingly came when he came he asked Brown where he had got that mare he denied, J. Addis took hold of him and said git up you dog, he then gave him a slap with his hand and damned him, Roussel then thought that Addis would be of service to go and see the fences that

¹ The list includes the names of members received up to 1892.

he had left down they went to see and saw the tracks of the mare and colt, Addis said you dog you ought to be at the work house long ago he gave him a push and Kickt him—they then came to the house a little after John Addis came and desired his father not to go, and that he would be damned if he should go and gave Roussel a considerable of ill language at the same time Roussel said he would bare his father Harmless He said you are not able for he was as able as he was and that he (meaning Roussel) had not given his daughter anything etc. Roussel answered him to be gone a little dirty whelp, then they proceed before the authority and Roussel sent a subpenice for Jonathan Addis and had him brought forward as a witness then Roussel asked his son-in-law what he came for he said for fun. Roussel said I have fetched your father too he answered Roussel you shall pay him for that then Jonathan Addis stepped up and said his son had acknowledged enough and that he would kick him or any son he had, the magistrate commanded the peace Roussel then went out at the door and Addis followed him out and said I will kick you you old dirty Raskel, Roussel said why did you call me dirty have you a clean shirt when you go home. Then James Roussel and Addis started away James R began to moderate him, Addis answered him and said he did not care for any man then Roussel sent his wife to see Addis she told him to come and see him and make it up in love for it would be much the best, he seemed to Rave much she told him if he did be proud complain to the church he said he dis-regarded the Church, she said this was a dreadful thing and she cryd he told her to begone with her tears, he said Roussel had used his son ill and that he was a dirty old Raskel and he would not see his son imposed upon and that he would kick Roussel and that he could slap any one of the Roussels, she told he had aggravated Roussel a great deal and that she blamed Roussel for anything wrong he done the next day he came into the field James Roussel asked him what he thought of yesterdays work he said he had not felt well since and that he thought he ought to be kickt James said he heard a man say he intended to return him for swearing he asked him who he was he said I am the man he went off slapping his fists together and swore he would have Revenge before Saturday night."

Attached to the complaint was an affidavit, of which the following is a copy:

"FAYETTE COUNTY, SS."

"Before me the subscribing witness, as justice of the peace in and for said county, personally came James Roussel and made oath that on the 17th of July, 1805, he heard Jonathan Addis swear one profane oath and the day following one profane oath, and he further deposeth and sayth that on the 17th of July at the dwelling house of Job Roussel he heard John Addis give his father-in-law provoking rascally language as he thought without provocation.

"Sworn and subscribed the 12th day of August, 1805.

"ROBERT SMITH.

"JAMES ROUSSEL."

LAUREL HILL UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

About the year 1790, during the pastorate of Rev. James Dunlap, the elders of the Laurel Hill Presbyterian Church introduced Watts' "Hymns" into the form of worship, despite the opposition of many of the members. The result was seen in the withdrawal of the disaffected ones, aggregating about one-third of the congregation. They desired, they said, to remain faithful to the forms their fathers had observed, and cling to the songs their fathers had sung. They were popularly known as "the Seceders." Being strong in numbers they agitated the subject of organizing a new church, and in 1792 they formed the Associated Reformed Congregation of Laurel Hill. Application was at once made for admission into the Presbytery of Monongahela. Just how many seceded from the original church cannot be told, since the early records are lost, but that the number was considerable would appear from the fact that from the minutes of the Associated Reformed Synod of the West for 1806 Laurel Hill Church was reported as having a congregation of one hundred and ten families, and a membership of one hundred and sixty. At that time the ruling elders were John Hamilton, James Wilkie, Joseph Finley, William Patterson, Thomas Dunn, Sr., and John Stewart. After the church was organized Rev. Mr. Warwick preached awhile, and then went to a charge in Kentucky. Supplies were furnished by the Presbytery until 1798, when Rev. David Proudfoot was called to be the pastor. He was one of the pioneers in the United Presbyterian Church. He came with his parents from Scotland in 1754, and in 1788 entered college at Gettysburg, studied theology under Rev. John Jamison, and in 1796 was licensed to preach. He labored at Laurel Hill, East Liberty, and Dunlap's Creek from 1798 to the spring of 1824, and after twenty-six years of continuous service was released. He moved then to Ohio, where he died in 1830. During his pastorate at Laurel Hill the ruling elders ordained were James Patterson, Peter Patterson, John Patterson, Esq., W. C. Patterson, William Patterson, Jeremiah Patterson, John Patterson, Robert Long, and John Junk. The church was dependent upon supplies from March, 1824, to the spring of 1836, when Matthew McKinstry was called by Laurel Hill and Bethesda, and installed April 27, 1836. He remained until 1844 in charge of both congregations, when he gave his whole time to Bethesda. During his pastorate the ruling elders ordained were James Gilchrist (in 1837), Edward Gilchrist (in 1840), and Samuel P. Junk (in 1840).

After Mr. McKinstry's departure the pastorate was vacant until August, 1849, supplies being regularly furnished meanwhile. During the interregnum, Andrew Bryson, Sr., M. M. Patterson, and John Gilchrist were chosen ruling elders. Mr. Bryson still lives, and is still one of the elders. Rev. D. H. Pollock, the next pastor, accepted a call April 10, 1849, and was installed the following August. The church was then

in a flourishing condition, and under his ministrations prospered greatly. His labors closed Oct. 25, 1853. During his pastorate James R. Patterson and Alexander H. Patterson were ordained ruling elders. Supplies were again in order until the spring of 1856, when Laurel Hill and Mount Pleasant called Rev. James H. Fife, who labored in the pastorate until his death, July 26, 1861. There was after that no regular pastor until June 20, 1865, when Rev. T. F. Boyd was called to Laurel Hill to devote all his time to that church. His stay extended to Sept. 3, 1867. When he took charge the membership was ninety, and when he retired it was but seventy-five. After this the pastorate was vacant two years and seven months, until Jan. 10, 1870. On that date Rev. T. P. Patterson was called, and installed June 21, 1870. He was released Sept. 4, 1877. J. H. Patterson was chosen ruling elder Oct. 14, 1870, and Oct. 5, 1871, additions to the session were made in William S. Gilchrist, Joseph Humbert, and D. P. Patterson Aug. 13, 1878, Rev. S. B. McBride, the present pastor, was installed. He was ordained in September, 1870.

During the existence of the church but two houses of worship were erected. Soon after its organization six acres of land, lying on the township line between Franklin and Dunbar, were deeded to Jeremiah Pears, William McFarland, and John McClelland, "trustees of the Associated Reformed Congregation of Laurel Hill." Upon the land (in Dunbar) a graveyard was laid out and a stone church built, measuring forty-four by fifty-five feet, and sixteen feet high. During Rev. Mr. Pollock's pastorate the church was repaired and remodeled, and the pulpit "taken downstairs from up-stairs." From 1792 to 1874 the same house was used. In the latter year the present edifice, standing in Franklin, was erected. During the summer of 1871 a parsonage costing \$2000 was built. In March, 1881, the membership was ninety-six, and the ruling elders at that time were Andrew Bryson, Sr., J. H. Patterson, Joseph H. Humbert, and D. P. Patterson. The trustees were James Junk, John Dunn, and David P. Long. In the Sunday-school, of which J. H. Humbert is superintendent, there was an average attendance of sixty-five. In the churchyard the older headstones are defaced, broken, or destroyed, so that the earliest burials cannot be noted here. The oldest inscriptions traceable include the following: Catharine Jackson, 1803; Thomas Dunn, 1802; William Rankin, 1807; Robert Jackson, 1808; Flora Patterson, 1811; Samuel Bryson, 1808; John Richey, 1814; Elizabeth Rankin, 1818 (aged ninety-one); John Reed, 1815 (aged one hundred); and Samuel Rankin, 1820 (aged eighty-three). Upon the headstone of Alexander Work—died 1813—it is recorded:

"The man of business rests in dust,
Survivors feel the loss,
Widow and orphans, citizens,
Alas! must bear the cross."

FLATWOODS BAPTIST CHURCH.

About 1833 Andrew Arnold engaged Rev. William Wood to hold Baptist services in the Arnold school-house, one and one-fourth miles east of the present church building. Mr. Wood held services there and in private houses, from time to time, and on the fifth Sunday in June, 1834, in a grove near the school, Mr. Wood, assisted by Revs. John Patton and Benoni Allen, organized the Flatwoods Baptist Church. Andrew Arnold and John Detwiler were chosen deacons, Andrew Arnold the singing clerk, and twenty-two persons were received as constituent members. A list of members received into the church up to 1842, gives the names of Andrew Arnold, Hiram Norris, John Detwiler, David Rittenhouse, James Rittenhouse, William Bell, Henry Stevenson, Obadiah Bowen, Tilton Fuller, John Goucher, — Whitset, Levi Morris, Lewis Zimmerman, Job Rossel, Amos Payne, James Blayer, Caleb Rossel, J. H. Patterson, James Shanks, James Fry, David Loofberry, Charles Rossel, William Abrahams, William Johnston, Henry Retinoy, Jonathan Hoge, Ephraim Lynch, William Beal, William Wadsworth, Samuel Rossel, Joseph Tilton, Benjamin Whaley, Reuben Sutton. In November, 1842, a fourteen-days' protracted meeting was held by Revs. Milton Sutton and William Wood, and as a result sixteen members were added to the church,—Jacob and Jane Hazlet, William Martin, John Townsend, Thomas Truman, James Arnold, Benjamin Higbee, Ansley Blayer, Andrew Oldham, Jesse Arnold, Jr., Joseph Kerr, Joseph Bute, John Bell, Joel Cooper, Jonathan Shaffer, and Elizabeth Shaffer. An extract from the records touching this protracted meeting reads thus: "Nov. 12, 1842, a protracted meeting commenced with this church and continued fourteen days, attended by ministering brethren Wood and Sutton, when we had the presence of the Lord, as we trust, in granting us a special season of grace, and as the meeting progressed, while some were halting and others weeping and praying over the condition of our Zion, the spirit of Almighty God was evidently working in our midst, and he attended the word preached with the power of the Holy Spirit. Sinners were alarmed, and many were made to weep under a sense of their sin and guilt to cry for mercy."

Rev. William Wood was installed as pastor of the church upon the day following its organization, Rev. Mr. Estep preaching the installation sermon. May 23, 1835, the church was received as a member of the Monongahela Association, then in session at Peter's Creek. In 1835, William Dunlap donated land for a church and churchyard, and that year a framed house, forty by thirty-six feet in size, was erected upon the site of the present building. To the graveyard lot additional donations of land were made by John Bowman, Andrew Bowman, and John Townsend. Sept. 15, 1836, Abner Rittenhouse, Andrew Arnold, and Hiram Norris were chosen church trustees. In 1838 a Baptist minister living east of the mountains, happening

to be at Flatwoods during a meeting of the Monongahela Association there, wrote upon his return home a newspaper sketch of his experiences in the West. Touching Flatwoods he said, "We met at a place called Flatwoods, but I called it anything but flat. Some people came twenty and twenty-five miles. I was surprised to see so many ladies on horseback, and they told me too they could ride just as fast as the horses could go."

The church has had since 1834 an almost uninterrupted pastorate history. Rev. William Wood, the first pastor, preached until January, 1842; E. T. Brown then supplied for one year, and Milton Sutton, being installed in January, 1843, served three years longer. April 1, 1846, William Wood returned for a second term and remained two years. Rev. J. W. B. Tisdale was the pastor from April, 1848, to April, 1852; Milton Sutton (second term), from April, 1852, to April, 1853; W. W. Hickman, from 1853 to 1860; John Scott, from 1860 to 1864; W. B. Skinner, from 1864 to 1865; W. W. Hickman (second term), from 1865 to 1868; C. W. Hol-sall, from 1868 to 1869; N. B. Crutchfield, 1869 to 1870; J. R. Brown, 1870 to 1872; Daniel Kelsey, 1872 to 1874; W. R. Patton, 1874 to 1880; and J. A. J. Lightburn, from April 1, 1880, to the present time. Following is given a list of deacons elected since 1834: Andrew Arnold and John Detwiler, May, 1834; Job Rossel and James Fry, May 12, 1834; H. W. Norris, June 14, 1846; James Piersol, James Arnold, and Ephraim Lynch, Jan. 11, 1851; J. A. Piersol, E. H. Abrahams, Jarret Jordan, Mathew Arison, July 14, 1860; Joseph Bute, April 20, 1862; Aaron Townsend, Joseph Essington, John Blair, and T. P. Murphy, Nov. 19, 1865. Messrs. Arison, Bute, Townsend, Essington, and Murphy are still elders. The first church clerk was Abner Rittenhouse. James Fry, the second, was chosen Jan. 8, 1842; Jesse Arnold, Feb. 7, 1852; E. H. Abrahams, March 19, 1859; and Joseph Bute, the present clerk, June 15, 1861. In 1861, Joseph Bute, Joel Cooper, and John Townsend were appointed a committee to provide a new meeting-house, which resulted in the present brick edifice, that was dedicated April 20, 1862. It measures fifty-five by forty-five, with a seventeen-foot story, and cost \$1725. Upwards of five hundred members have been received since 1834, about one hundred and ninety of these remaining at this time. The church trustees are P. P. Murphy, Freeman Cooper, and James Blair, and the Sunday-school superintendent is P. P. Murphy.

REDSTONE DISCIPLES' CHURCH.

In 1834, Rev. Mr. Wheeler preached occasionally in William Shank's barn to such of the members of the Disciples' faith as lived within convenient distance. He secured the attendance of a good many people, who proposed to effect an organization. Mr. Wheeler suggested that it would be as well to join Flatwoods Church, but being opposed in this measure he

withdrew, as did a few others of his opinion. Those remaining sent for Rev. David Newmeyer, of Ohio, who came and organized the Redstone Disciples' Church in a school-house that stood upon Robert Smith's farm. The constituent members numbered about thirty. Levi Morris and John Shotwell were chosen deacons; Henry Goe and John Higbee, elders. John Shotwell and others lost no time in pushing their efforts towards the building of a house of worship, and in 1838 the church now in use was erected. The first regular pastor was Rev. Alexander Campbell, who preached for the church uninterruptedly until his death in 1864. The present pastor is Rev. John Satterfield, who holds services once a month. The membership is now (1881) about thirty-five. Emanuel Shearer is the deacon; William Harper and Owen Blair, elders.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN BURTON.

John Burton, of Franklin township, is a native of England, and was born in Yorkshire, June 17, 1817. He is the son of Thomas Burton and Jane Mason Burton, of Yorkshire, England, who were married March 7, 1810, and emigrated to America in 1818, when John was only a year old. They first located near Winchester, Va., but in 1823 moved into Fayette County, Pa., and settled upon a farm which is now a part of the one owned by their son John. There they lived in fact the rest of their lives, Thomas Burton dying July 16, 1844, at the age of fifty-eight; Mrs. Jane M. Burton, who survived her husband thirty-one years, residing during this period wholly with her son John, died Nov. 23, 1875, at the age of ninety-five years. She was noted for her piety, and was a devoted member of the Methodist Protestant Church for over half a century. They had four children,—William, married to Catharine Wolf, March 12, 1835; Isabel, married to David Deyarmon Dec. 4, 1832; Thomas, deceased; and John.

John Burton was married to Tacy Hogue, daughter of Jonathan and Anne Hogue, of Redstone township, Fayette Co., Sept. 27, 1838. By this marriage there are two children,—Thomas J. and Jonathan H. The former married Louisa S. Johnson, and has one child living, Annie Florence; Thomas J. is a merchant, and resides in West Brownsville, Washington Co., Pa. Jonathan H. married Mary E. Strong, and has one child,—Ernest Colwell Burton. Jonathan is a farmer, and resides upon his father's farm.

John Burton has filled important township offices, and has always discharged these duties, as all others devolving upon him, with fidelity. He and his wife have long been members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Mr. Burton has held all the offices imposed upon laymen in his church. He is recognized by all



JOHN BURTON.



Robert Smith



JACOB SHEARER.



Thomas Dunro

who know him as a Christian gentleman. He has been engaged in farming all his life upon the farm which he now owns and occupies. His possessions are chiefly lands, coal, etc. Mr. Burton has the esteem of everybody for his honesty, social, neighborly kindnesses, and upright, straightforward life.

ROBERT SMITH.

Robert Smith was born Nov. 19, 1799, in Franklin township, upon the farm on which he died, Nov. 21, 1881. He was of Scotch stock. His education was received in the common schools. Mr. Smith was married Jan. 4, 1827, to Rosetta, daughter of John and Sarah Shotwell, of Franklin township. They had twelve children. Ten of them grew to manhood and womanhood. Nine are now living.

Mr. Smith held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. He was one of the first justices after the office was made elective in this State. He also held other important township offices.

As a man, he was modest and unassuming. True to his convictions as a citizen, he was upright, honest, and enterprising; as a husband, he was faithful, devoted, affectionate; as a father, kind and indulgent; as a Christian, he was consistent and exemplary.

He was a member of Laurel Hill Presbyterian Church more than forty years.

His father, Robert Smith, emigrated to America from Scotland in early life, and settled on the farm where his son Robert lived and died. He married Mary Starret. Robert Smith, Sr., died in 1837, aged seventy-nine years ten months and eighteen days. His wife Mary died in her seventy-second year.

JACOB SHEARER.

Mr. Jacob Shearer, of Franklin township, is the son of Frederick Shearer, who was born March 24, 1770, in Eastern Pennsylvania. He was married March 23, 1793, to Rebecca Markle, of Berks County. They had eleven children, of whom Jacob is the eighth. He was born in Franklin County, Pa., Jan. 30, 1809, and removed with his father in 1815 to Jefferson township, Fayette Co. Mr. Shearer is of German stock. He received his early education in the common schools, and was married March 27, 1838, to Emily Shotwell, daughter of John Shotwell, long a prominent man of Franklin township. They had seven children, two of whom, Emanuel and Sarah Catharine, are still living. Emanuel married Elizabeth Cook, and has five children,—Esther E., Fred Orville, Harry J., Jessie, and an infant boy yet unnamed. Sarah Catharine married Rufus Flemming, of Franklin, and has three children,—John Frederick, Guy Shearer, and Esther Emma.

Mr. Jacob Shearer has never held office, never aspiring to public place, and has led a modest and in-

dustrious life, and bears an excellent reputation for integrity. He and his family are all members of the Christian Church. The church which they habitually attend stands near the spot where, in the open air, Alexander Campbell, the founder of the sect called Disciples, first promulgated his distinctive doctrines after the severance of his relations with the Baptist Church.

Mr. Shearer has resided in his present home since 1843, and is the possessor of valuable properties, consisting of coal lands, etc. For the last few years he has been a considerable sufferer under physical ills, which he has patiently borne.

THOMAS DUNN.

Thomas Dunn, of Franklin township, was born April 7, 1824, of Scotch-Irish stock, and was educated in the common schools. He was married Feb. 4, 1844, to Eleanor Scott, of German township. They have ten living children, and have lost one. Thomas Dunn was born in the house in which he lives, and which was built by his grandfather in 1796. His entire life has been spent upon the farm on which he now resides. He, his wife, and nearly all of his children are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

The children are John A., married to Mary Junk; Agnes R., married to John Junk; Thomas S., married to Jennie Murphy; Mary C., married to Bryson Gilchrist; Samuel W., married first to Ellen Stoner, and again to Clarissa Hanshaw; Annie E., married to Jacob Cooper; William C., married to Mary E. McClure; Harriet, deceased, unmarried; Robert C.; Major E.; Harry G.

Thomas Dunn's father, John Dunn, first married Mary Smith in 1815. She died June 5, 1835. His second wife was Mary Oldham. She died in 1843. In 1844 he married Catharine Scott, who still survives him, an active woman of eighty-two years. He was a farmer, and lived upon the farm now occupied by Thomas. He was also a soldier in the war of 1812. They had eight children; Thomas was the fourth. John Dunn died Oct. 21, 1861.

Thomas Dunn, grandfather of the subject of this biography, was an Irishman. He married a Scotch-woman, Mary Caldwell. They came to Fayette County about 1772. Thomas patented the farm upon which his grandson Thomas now lives. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and had twelve children, each of whom raised families. They are scattered all over the United States. Thomas, Sr., died in 1799, aged fifty-five. Mary (Caldwell) Dunn was born Jan. 20, 1746, and died 1824.

Mr. Thomas Dunn is held in high esteem by his neighbors,—an honest, genial man; and it may properly be added that the Dunn family are noted for their frankness and general good nature or affability. Mr. Dunn raised his large family in a commendable manner, and, like himself, they are good citizens.

GEORGES TOWNSHIP.¹

IN 1783, when Fayette County was formed from a part of Westmoreland, this was one of the original townships, and was bounded and described as follows: "Beginning at John Main's, on Jacob's Creek; thence to Jesse Bayle's; thence in same direction to the line of Wharton township; thence by the same until opposite Charles Brownfield's; thence by Charles Brownfield, Thomas Gaddis, the Widow McClelland, and the residue of the line of Union township to the head of Jennings' Run; thence by the lines of German township to the beginning, to include the three first above-mentioned persons, to be hereafter known by the name of George² township."

This township seems to have possessed many natural attractions, and was settled at a very early date. The fertile valleys, the abundant supply of excellent water, the superior timber, and many other attractive features of this township led to its rapid settlement, and soon made it one of the most populous and important townships of the county. Before Westmoreland County had been erected this region had quite a number of settlers, and when Fayette was struck off from Westmoreland, after the burning of Hannastown by the Indians, this was quite a densely-peopled section of the new county. In December, 1845, a part of Georges township was taken to form Nicholson.

This township in its varied and picturesque beauty is excelled by few in the United States. Here we have the "White Rocks," famed not only for their great natural attractiveness, but aside from this they are noted as the place where the "Polly Williams murder" occurred in August, 1810. The chasm is some fifty feet in depth, and the huge gray stones stand in mute grandeur with all their romantic history clustered around them. In ages to come, when they have gathered all the enchantment which time can lend, and the additional charm of ancient remembrance shall have caused the facts to be thought of as traditionary, then will the traveler come for hundreds of miles to look upon the place where the base inhumanity of man was displayed, and examine the great gray stones where the crimson heart-blood of Polly Williams was shed by the hand of her seducer.

For a hundred years past the Delaney Cave has been sought as a place worthy of the sight-seer. Located as it is near the summit of the Laurel Hill range, and commanding thus a magnificent view of the beautiful lands towards the setting sun, it affords attractions not possessed by the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. It would be difficult for the most accurate observer to form any definite conception of the vastness of space here presented to the eye. Miles toward the north and south, the fair valley at the base of the mountain is visible, while stretching far toward the west the beautiful landscape is shut out from view only when the horizon limits it, far away over the Monongahela in Greene County. A description of the cave, from the pen of John A. Paxton, of Philadelphia, who visited it in 1816, is given in the general history of the county. The manner in which this cave derived its name is readily traceable to the fact that a Mr. Thomas Delaney was owner of the lands beneath which the cave is located. About the year 1800 two men, Crain and Simmons, from Smithfield, went to the cave to explore it; they were lost in it, and remained there two days and two nights before the people succeeded in finding them. When found they were locked in each other's arms, and were almost dead for want of water and food.

This township is very rich in mineral resources, and on this account the early settlers, seeming to understand thoroughly where to locate in order that they might have rich possessions in mineral lands, came and settled near the base of the mountain, and soon thereafter the ores they had discovered were worked into iron, and the coal was dug and used as a fuel, although not to any great extent, for the wood was everywhere abundant at that time. As early as 1790 coal was dug by George Hertzog in this county, on the Springhill Furnace property, not far from Haydentown. It was the Upper Freeport vein, and people came many miles to get some of the wonderful fuel dug from the earth. In addition to the bountiful supply of coal and iron ore, the hand of Nature has provided the very best fire-clay in the country. On the property of Abraham Low there is a silver-mine, which, perhaps, might be worked in paying quantities if capital was brought into requisition. It is said that Mr. Low was at one time offered five thousand dollars for his mine by an experienced mineralogist. The silver-bearing rock is of a dark color, and when

¹ By M. M. H. proposed.

² The name of this township, originally *George*, has become by general usage *Georges*, and the latter is therefore adopted in this history.

broken the metallic lustre can be seen on every face of the fracture. It is stated that the Indians had a lead-mine in this township, and used the lead in moulding bullets. Evidently it must have been very pure ore, or it would not have been either possible or expedient to have used it as we use merchantable lead. Upon several occasions the Browns and other very early settlers attempted to find out the locality of this mine, for lead was in demand on the frontier; but, owing to the fact that they risked their lives if found watching the Indians, they never succeeded in finding the treasure for which they sought.

The earliest settlement of which any positive information can be gathered is that which was made upon the land now owned by Mr. Joel Leatherman. This settlement was made probably as early as 1730, which is demonstrated from the following facts: The grandfather of Basil Brownfield settled in this county soon after Braddock's defeat, say 1760; he lived to be a very old man, and Mr. Basil Brownfield said that when he was a little boy he often heard his grandfather and father mention the French village which had once stood upon the Leatherman farm. At some time, early in the eighteenth century, a party of Frenchmen settled there and built a village; they were on good terms with the Indians, and to some extent intermarried with them. They were a progressive and intelligent community, and immediately began to improve their new home. After having resided there a number of years, they from some cause vacated the premises, and when the next white settlers came upon the scene, some thirty years later, the village had gone to wreck, and a dense thicket had taken its place.

Towards the close of the century Mr. Joel Leatherman's father purchased the tract of land from Richard Reed, and soon thereafter they proceeded to grub the thicket of hazel-bushes, and after due preparation it was sowed in grass. Upon plowing it they found the remains of the houses, one of which had a solid stone foundation and a floor of stone. Some articles of crockery-ware were also found, and irons of peculiar device; the remnant of what had been a well; also a macadamized road running through the farm; and upon opening the coal-bank near by it was found that it had been mined before and considerable of coal used. To make all of these improvements would require a good many years of labor for such a small colony, and the land, too, was densely overgrown with hazel-bushes when the first permanent settlers came into Fayette County. In order to have erected this village and added all the improvements it would, as we have stated, have required no brief time; then after it had been abandoned it must have taken a series of years to have reduced such durable buildings to ruins so that a thicket might spring up and occupy the place where the buildings had been erected. All of which would tend to impress us with

the fact that there were settlers of our own color in this county long before the coming of the permanent settlers, such as the Browns, Gists, and others. What the name of this French village was we never may know, neither can we expect to learn of the particulars as to the length of its duration or the causes which led to its abandonment; yet it is a satisfaction to know that there were white people who had a home in these beautiful valleys a century and a half ago. In addition to this fact, Georges township has the credit of one of the earliest permanent settlers. As early as 1752 or 1753, Wendall Brown and his three sons, Maunus, Thomas, and Adam, settled in Provance's Bottom, on the Monongahela River, but changed very soon to Georges and Union townships, where some of their descendants yet live. The change from the place of their original settlement was brought about by the Indians, who assured them that their new home, in what is now Georges township, would be better, the land being, as they said, much richer. When Washington surrendered Fort Necessity in 1754 the Browns accompanied him and his troops back to their old Virginia home, but a few years thereafter returned to their former frontier home, after Gen. Forbes had reinstated the English dominion.

In 1787 the number of property-owners in Georges township had increased until there were more than two hundred, as follows: Jacob Abraham, Ichabod Ashcraft, Daniel Ashcraft, Richard Ashcraft, Riah Ashcraft, Robert Allison, John Archer, William Archer, Robert Brownfield, Charles Brownfield, Basil Bowell, Alexander Buchanan, Joseph Boultinghouse, John Boultinghouse, John Bell, Humphrey Bell, Ezekiel Barnes, Sylvanus Barnes, Jeremiah Bock, Catherine Ravens, Peter Byrnhardt, Samuel Bovey, Melchior Baker, John Carr, Moses Carr, Thomas Carr, Elijah Carr, Absalom Carr, Joseph Coombs, John Coombs, William Coombs, Edward Coombs, Jr., George Conn, William Cubert, William Cross, John Chadwick, John Coon, James Calvin, Christley Coffman, Jr., Edward Coombs, Sr., Owen Davis, James Dale, Roger Dougherty, William Downard, Jacob Downard, James Downard, Benjamin Davis, John Drake, Samuel Drake, James Dummons, Evan Davis, William Davis, Lewis Davis, Sarah Drake, Thomas Downard, John D. Duval, Peter Edwards, Benjamin Everett, Henry Efford, John Fowler, John Finley, Daniel Ferrel, William Forsythe, Mark Graham, Daniel Green, William Green, Uriah Glover, James Graham, Charles Glover, Moses Gard, William Graham, John Graham, Benjamin Hardin, John Hutson, John Husted, Matthias Hawfield, Peter Hawfield, Catherine Hawfield, Elizabeth Hawfield, Thomas Heddy, Sr., Thomas Heddy, Jr., James Heddy, John Hayden, John Harrison, John Harnet, James Hay, William Hoagland, Isaac Hoagland, Robert Hannah, David Johns, John Jenkins, Philip Jenkins, James Jameson, "Little"

Daniel Johnston, James John, John Jackson, Henry Jennings, Joseph Kinnison, James Kinnison, Sr., James Kinnison, Jr., James Lupton, Alexander McDonald, Isaac McDonald, David McDonald, Mary McDonald, John McDowell, Arthur McChristy, Abraham McCafferty, William Mininger, Daniel Minson, David Meredith, Daniel Moxford, William Mitchell, John Moore, Rachel McDonald, Adam McCarty, James McClean, Sr., James McClean, Jr., Alexander McPherson, Jeremiah McDonald, John McDow, Stephen Mackey, George Main, William Nixon, Christopher Noon, Allen Oliver, James Orr, John Phillips, Isaac Phillips, Thomas Phillips, Jenkins Phillips, Benjamin Phillips, Richard Poundstone, John Patterson, William Patterson, John Pierson, John Quarden, Adam Quarden, Richard Reed, Thomas Reed, Samuel Reed, Caleb Reed, Andrew Reed, Giles Reed, Thomas Reed, Jr., Robert Ritchey, James Robinson, Joshua Robinson, Henry Robinson, William Robinson, Philip Rogers, Sr., Philip Rogers, Jr., Henry Rogers, William Rhoades, Jacob Riffe, Nathaniel Reeves, Jonathan Rees, William Salisbury, John Shacklet, Peter Smith, Charles Smith, Henry Smith, Philip Smith, Phely Smith, George Smith, Corbet Smith, William Smith, Andrew Smith, G. Sangston, Zedec Springer, John Street, John Shaaks, Peter Snider, Joseph Stillwell, Jacob Southard, John Scott, Basil Sillwood, Samuel Stephens, Philip Slick, James Steel, William Sharon, Obadiah Truax, Hendrick Taylor, John Taylor, John Tucker, Joseph Thomas, George Tobin, Levi Thomas, U. Vandeverter, James White, John White, Sr., John White, Jr., James White, Jr., Levi Wells, Samuel Woodbridge, James Walker, William Welsh, William Watson, Jesse Worthington, Zachariah Wheat, Abraham White, Isaac White, Daniel Wood, David Wood, Ruth White, Ephraim Woodruff, Jesse York, Jeremiah York.

The quota of tax for Georges township in 1796 was \$272.57. In 1808 it had increased to \$337, and had nine mills, five forges and furnaces, three tan-yards, seven distilleries and breweries, four hundred and ninety-two horses, five hundred and eight cattle; the total amount of the assessment being \$223,660. The number of acres of land taken up in 1796 was more than twenty-three thousand. In 1810 the population was two thousand and eighty-six. In 1820, when the census was taken, it was found that there was a decrease of fifty-five in the population. At the next census of 1830 the population was two thousand four hundred and sixteen.

OLD ROADS.

Georges township has the honor of the first road after Fayette County was organized. An old trail, known as the "Cherokee" or "Catawba Trail," ran through Georges township, entering Fayette County at Grassy Run, in Springhill township, and passing through the land of Charles Griffin by Long's Mill, Ashcraft's Fort, Philip Rogers' (now Alfred Stewart's),

William James'; thence through the remaining portion of Georges township almost on a line with the present Morgantown road. It was on this trail that the Grassy Run road was laid out. It was confirmed and ordered opened up, thirty-three feet wide, at March sessions, 1784, which was the second sessions of the court. At the previous sessions the view had been prayed for, and Empson Brownfield, Henry Beeson, James Neal, John Swearingen, and Aaron Moore appointed viewers. The "Sandy Creek" road was in existence long before Fayette County came into being. It came from the Ten-Mile settlement in Greene County, crossing the Monongahela River at Hyde's Ferry, and thence passing through Haydentown to David John's mill; thence up Laurel Hill, through the Sandy Creek settlement, to Daniel McPeck's and on to Virginia. It was by this road that Rev. Joseph Doddridge traveled in 1774 when he made his tour west of the Allegheny Mountains, at which time he preached at the Mount Moriah Presbyterian Church, in Springhill township, near New Geneva. After the organization of the county this was the second road viewed and ordered opened by the court. This was opened as so ordered Dec. 28, 1785. The viewers were Zedec Springer, Philip Jenkins, John Hill, Owen Davis, and William Hill.

ASHCRAFT'S FORT.

On the property now owned by Mrs. Evans Willson, in this township, and on the line of the Cherokee trail, stood the Ashcraft fort. To this place of refuge the settlers were accustomed to flee when Indian difficulties were feared. It was named after Ichabod Ashcraft, who took up this property (199½ acres, called "Buffalo Pasture"), receiving his warrant for it, dated May 29, 1770. Here they built their fort near a bubbling spring. Long since the fort has disappeared, but the spring gushes forth to the sunlight just as it did a century and a quarter ago. The fort was built on the same plan as other early forts,—the second story projected out about one foot over the lower, so that in case the Indians should attempt to fire the fort they could be readily shot from the loop-holes above. There was a stockade of an acre with a ditch and picket-line for the purpose of protecting the stock from the depredations of the savages. It is related that one morning Mrs. Rachel Ashcraft was awakened by the call of a turkey gobbler. She told her husband that she believed she would go out and kill it. Her husband said she had better not, it might be an Indian. The call was repeated, and Mrs. Ashcraft cautiously opened one of the port-holes and looked out. Presently the call of the turkey gobbler was repeated, and then out came the head of an Indian to see if any one was stirring in the fort. She quietly took down her trusty rifle, and the next time he gave the call and protruded his head from behind the tree she sent a bullet through his head, striking him square between the eyes. Ashcraft's fort was built at the crossing of two Indian

trails. At this cross-roads suicides were buried, in conformity with an old English custom. It is said that the Indian shot by Mrs. Ashcraft was interred at this place. It is also related (but how truly is not known) that he was skinned, and his skin tanned and made into razor straps, which were distributed among the settlers as trophies.

In the valley, near Fort Gaddis, Daniel Boone and his companions encamped when on their way to the Western wilds. This was previous to the year 1770. Mr. Basil Brownfield said that an old man who died a great many years ago—in fact, soon after the commencement of this century—informed him that he saw Daniel Boone when he was camped near Gaddis' Fort.

There was an Indian village near where Abraham Brown now lives, four miles west from Uniontown, and there was an Indian burying-ground near the village. In this graveyard some bones of immense size have been found, indicating an unusual height for the person when alive.

HAYDENTOWN.

This town is located upon a tract of land known as Haydenberg, which was patented by John Hayden in 1787. Haydentown was laid out soon after 1790, and at first bore the name of Georgetown. By deed for one-fourth of an acre of ground, lying in Georgetown, from Robert and Mary Peoples, dated Nov. 20, 1793, we learn that there was a forge there then, and one of the boundaries in the description is Forge Street. Robert Peoples evidently owned much of the land, and may have laid out the town. The forge spoken of is evidently the same one which was sold to Hayden and Nicholson in the previous spring.

John Hayden was the son of William Hayden, who came from the East to Georges township in 1781. His mother was a daughter of a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia by the name of Nicholson. We believe that it was Mr. Nicholson's son who was State comptroller, and embarked with John Hayden in the iron manufacturing business. In the town named in honor of John Hayden there was more iron made in 1810 than in the city of Pittsburgh, the iron being worked into hoes, axes, sickles, scythes, log-chains, trace-chains, etc. The subject of this brief notice was a good soldier in the war of 1776, and an estimable and energetic citizen thereafter, doing much to promote early industries. He raised a family of twenty-two children.

The first store ever kept in Haydentown was probably that of Jesse Evans, who had one there about the year 1800. Since then Joseph Kyle and James D. Low have had stores.

In 1818, Jehu Shadrack was making scythes and edge-tools in Haydentown. Samuel Anderson learned the trade under him, and followed it successfully at Haydentown and at his stand on the Morgantown

road. Mr. Shadrack also carried on the wagon-making business.

James Miller had a powder-mill here in 1810. He pulverized the charcoal by hand in a mortar, and made both rifle and blasting powder. He also made grindstones, and he was the man who took a stone such as he used for grindstones and cut the inscription upon it and put it up at his own expense to mark the last resting-place of the murdered Polly Williams.

The Haydentown flouring-mill was built about 1775. It was afterwards owned by Philip Jenkins, who received it from his father, John Jenkins. In February, 1790, it was sold to Jonathan Reese. March 7, 1792, Reese disposed of it to Robert Peoples, who remained in possession of it for a number of years. Afterwards it was owned by William Nixon, Abraham Stewart, John Oliphant, Jehu Shadrack, Andrew McClelland, Joseph Davison, Philip Victor (who remodeled it), and the present owner, William Swaney. This was one of the very earliest flouring-mills west of the mountains. Previous to its erection it was the custom to go to Cumberland for flour.

Public-houses were kept by William Spear, James Miller, George Nixon, Matthew Duran, — Davis, Joseph Victor, Otho Rhoades, Jacob Kyle, and Joseph Kyle. The first school ever taught in Haydentown was taught by Andrew Stewart, before 1810.

For a number of years, commencing about 1825, Rev. Peter T. Laishly held religious service in the house of Philip Victor, and organized what was called the "Bible Christian," or "New Light Church." Some years afterwards he left the New Lights, and connected himself with the Methodist Protestant Church, and preached for that denomination for a number of years. About fifteen years ago the adherents to this church succeeded in building a house of worship in Haydentown.

In the vicinity of Haydentown was the old Fairview Furnace, previously known as the "Mary Ann" Furnace, with considerable settlement clustered about it. At this place Melchior Baker manufactured guns about the year 1800. Abraham Stewart made knives, forks, spades, shovels, stirrups, bridle-bits, trace-chains, etc. He was what was called a whitesmith. Col. John Morgan and the Hon. Andrew Stewart (son of Abraham) both learned the trade of whitesmith in Stewart's factory. Here at the Mary Ann Furnace, which ran about a ton and a half of metal daily, the pig-metal was converted into salt-kettles, tea-kettles, etc. These were usually taken to New Geneva, and shipped by the river down to New Orleans. They were also sent to Canada. At that time there were eight or ten moulding-shops there in full operation. The place is now but a ruin of what was once a prosperous and thrifty village.

Not far from Haydentown is the Woods tannery, which was built by George Patterson about 1825.

He was succeeded by Charles Brownfield, Zadoc Brownfield, Henry Stimple, George Woods, and Smith Fuller, and William H. Baily. Dr. Smith Fuller is now the proprietor. The new tannery was built about 1857.

Before 1800 Joseph Page had a carding-machine above where Smith Brownfield now has one. The new one of Brownfield's was built in 1863. There was one other before that, located farther up the Pine Grove Run; it was built by Alexander Brownfield.

IRON INDUSTRIES.

This township was one of the first west of the Allegheny Mountains to introduce the manufacture of iron. Here, about the year 1790, Thomas Lewis built the old Pine Grove Forge, which was located on the Pine Grove Run, on the property now owned by Mr. Thomas Farr. The first mention of the old Pine Grove Forge is in the minutes of the Mount Moriah Baptist Church, in Smithfield, showing that Richard Reed had loaned Thomas Lewis one hundred pounds of Pennsylvania money, and was to receive in payment four tons of iron from his forge. Previous to this he had been making iron, and Mr. Basil Brownfield said that he had always understood from old people that Pine Grove was the very first forge west of the Alleghenies, and Mr. Brownfield was raised at Smithfield, but a few miles from the location of this forge, and could remember back as far as 1800. Jacob Searing, when a very old man, informed Joseph Hickle that he dug ore for Thomas Lewis for a number of years before he failed, and the failure occurred in 1799. The earliest mention of this forge which we find upon the county records is in a mortgage made by Thomas Lewis to Philip Jenkins, of Georges township, in 1796, which embraced "all that certain tract of land, located in Georges township adjoining lands of Joseph Stillwell, John Shacklet, the heirs of Augustus Smith, and William Davis, with his forge, houses, and all manner of buildings." All of this tract of land was held by warrant and improvement.

At this forge, by the use of charcoal, they worked the raw ore into bar iron of unusual toughness. The ore used was specially adapted to their crude process, and was excellent when made into bar iron; it was what is known as the "Red Short;" the thickness of the vein is about two and one-half feet.

The forge property was finally sold at sheriff's sale to Isaac Sutton, for one hundred and forty-five dollars. After this sale by the sheriff in 1800 we find that Thomas Lewis mortgaged one-half of a four-hundred-acre tract, upon which was erected a forge, dwelling-house, etc. This tract was located on Georges Creek.

About the year 1789, John Hayden dug out what he supposed was limestone from the creek-bed of a tributary to Georges Creek, in Georges township. The location is said to have been on the line which divided the properties of the late F. H. Oliphant and Rev. Isaac Wynn. He attempted to burn his sup-

posed limestone, but found it would not work; taking some of it he went to an old blacksmith-shop which stood at the corner of an orchard on the property of Richard Reed, bought by the Leathermans in 1799, and at present in the possession of Mr. Joel Leatherman. Here he soon discovered that the supposed limestone was iron ore of the best quality. After making his discovery, Mr. Hayden hurried off to Philadelphia to see if he could there interest some wealthy person or persons in the manufacture of iron. We find he was successful in his efforts, for in 1792, March 31st, he entered into partnership with John Nicholson, State comptroller, under articles of agreement, by which a forge and a furnace were to be built and put in operation on land which had been purchased by Hayden, and on other lands in Georges township to be purchased of Joseph Huston, then sheriff of Fayette County. The result of this agreement, the completion of Hayden's forge, but failure to finish the contemplated furnace, will be found more fully mentioned in another part of this work, in the account of iron and iron-works in the county, as will also be found separate mention of the old "Fairfield," the "Mary Ann," the "Fairchance," and Oliphant's Iron-Works, which were erected at different periods in Georges township.

COKE MANUFACTURE.

This business has recently taken rapid, progressive strides in this township, and it is only a question of a few years until there will be a continuous line of ovens through Georges township, along the line of the Southwest Railway. Already the Fairchance Iron Company have ovens manufacturing coke, which they consume in the furnace. The "Fayette Coke and Furnace Company" erected extensive coke-works in 1881 at Oliphant's, and have now one hundred and thirty ovens in successful operation.

The "Marie Coke-Works," owned and operated by Bliss & Marshall, of Uniontown, are located on Georges Creek, about half a mile from Fairchance, on the land known as the Jacob Kyle farm, which is one of the finest mineral farms in Fayette County. Fifty or sixty acres lie on water-level. The ores are of superior quality,—Blue Lump, Big Bottom, and Red Flag,—all of them the finest of blue carbonates. The coal is worked from crop. The land on which this plant is located is admirably adapted in every respect for furnaces and for the manufacture of coke, being abundantly supplied with pure water from copious springs and from Georges Creek, which runs through the farm. The present number of ovens at these works is sixty, which will be increased to one hundred, giving employment to about forty men.

MILLS.

One of the earliest industries of the township was the erection of mills. One of the first mills west of the mountains was that at Georgetown, now Hayden-

town. Before the erection of this mill, and Beeson's, at Intertown, the people went to Fort Cumberland for their flour. This mill was built, it is said, by Robert Peoples and Jonathan Reese, two of the most energetic business men of the frontier country. It was in existence at the opening of the Revolutionary war, and was owned by Philip Jenkins as early as 1787. Other proprietors have been William Nixon, Andrew Stewart, John Oliphant, Jehu Shadrack, who was succeeded by Andrew McClelland. Philip Victor, when he came into possession of it, remodeled it and sold it to Jehu Shadrack, after which it passed into the hands of William Swaney, who operated it a number of years, but long since it was allowed to pass into disuse, and is now but a remembrance of what it was in past years.

Near Smithfield, Jonathan Reese built a saw-mill before 1790, and it was at this mill that the timber was sawed for the Mount Moriah Baptist Church in 1785. At first horse-power was used; afterwards they substituted water-power for its propulsion.

Nixon's mill, now Abel's mill, was built before the year 1800. It was originally constructed by Moses Nixon, who disposed of it to Jefferson Nixon, after which it passed into the hands of Pierce Vernon and John Vernon, then J. Mackeldowney, who sold it to Bryson Abel, and it still remains in the possession of this family. This was an excellent flouring-mill in its time.

The Ruble mill was originally the property of Meshack Davis and Jesse Evans, and was a log structure. After Davis and Evans sold it, Lyons and Thomas Batt came into possession, and they sold to Nathaniel G. Hurst. In 1844, Mr. Hurst had the new mill built upon the site of the old one, the millwright being William S. Barnes. The contractors upon the framework were Robert Britt and Robert Britt, Jr. The mill was remodeled by Mr. Mickey. Mr. Hurst traded it to George T. Paull for a farm in Dunbar township about the year 1858. Mr. Paull disposed of it to William Mock, of Westmoreland County, from whom the present owner, Mr. Jacob Ruble, purchased it. He has remodeled it recently. It has been a good mill, and the water supply is sufficient to run it all the year.

Weaver's mill was built about 1806 by Charles Brownfield, who eventually disposed of it to James Downard. Other owners have been William and Henry Brownfield, William and John Ritenour, John Weaver, and the present proprietor, Jacob Weaver, who has constructed in recent years one of the best grist-mills in this section of the county.

About 1825, George Patterson erected what was afterwards known as Whistler's mill; it occupied a site near where Wood's tannery is at present located.

TAVERNS.

For the accommodation of the public taverns were established at a very early date. Soon after 1800

these houses of entertainment had increased until they numbered fifteen or twenty in Georges township alone. A considerable number of these were located on the Morgantown road. One feature of the hotels of that day was their peculiar signs; for example, Patrick Gallaher kept the tavern where he had as a sign the "Jolly Irishman;" Daniel Dimond, the "Black Bear;" John Emery, "The Green Tree;" John Chadwick, "The White Horse;" Moses Nixon, "The Fox and Dogs;" William Spear, in Haydentown, the "Cross Keys;" James Miller, in Haydentown, "The Black Bull." In 1791, Hugh Marshall was keeping tavern, licensed by the court of Fayette County; in 1792, Conrad Maller was added to the list; Caleb Hayes in 1793; John Chadwick in 1794; Joshua Jamison, 1795; Thomas Jackson, 1795; John Mintun, 1796; Patrick Gallaher, 1796; John Stark in 1796; Barnet Everton in 1797; William Spear, 1798; and in the same year Paul W. Houston, Isaac Groover, Richard Whealen, Robert Brownfield; and from 1800 down to the present time the following persons have kept tavern, some for a brief time, others for a series of years: Samuel D. Bowman, Thomas Pugh, Joel Kendall, Jacob Hager, David Curry, William Moore, Lott W. Clawson, Nathaniel G. Smith, Joseph Lewis, Samuel Wiley, Aaron Joliff, George Traer, David Trystler, Nathan Style, Joseph Victor, Moses Nixon, John Thompson, Joshua Brown, James Miller, Daniel Dimond, David Victor, Joseph Taylor, John Emery, Otho Rhoades, David Hare, Thomas Bliff, James Bryant, Andrew Collins, George Nixon, David Parks, James Doran, Zachariah Wheat, Jacob Johnston, Matthew Doran, Nathan Morgan, David Fisher, Jacob Kyle, Elias Bailey, Joseph Kyle, Thomas Gaddis, John Richards, Peter Goff, William Campbell, Andrew McClelland, Aaron Stone, Thomas Stentz, John Hall, Henry Kyle.

DISTILLERIES.

Both previous and subsequent to the Whiskey Insurrection whiskey was the staple commodity of the country west of the Allegheny Mountains. The facilities for shipping grain were poor indeed, and the settlers of the Redstone country soon found that they could distil the grain into whiskey, and thus ship it in a form not so bulky and more valuable. Soon distilleries sprung up on almost every farm of pretensions, and a goodly portion of these establishments were in Georges township. Among the number may be mentioned John Vernon's, near Fairchance; Thomas Downard's, near Walnut Hill, in the Brown settlement. Moses Nixon had one at Fairchance at the time of the Whiskey Insurrection. Richard Reed had one at the same time, located upon the farm then owned by him, now in possession of Joel Leatherman. Col. Zadoc Springer had one at the same time. Squire Ayres had one at an early date. There was also one in Smithfield, one on the Smith property

near the Leatherman place, and Charles Brownfield had one as early as 1790.

MILITARY MEMOIRS.

Some of the inhabitants of this township took part in the Revolution. Prominent among these was Thomas Gaddis, who lived just on the border line between South Union and Georges. He was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and towards the close of his life he drew a pension from the government. Col. John McClelland was also in the Revolutionary war as an officer. His home was in the Brown settlement. Zadoc Springer was also in the Revolution, and held a commission. Others were Dennis McCarty, Joseph Stillwell, Robert Allison, William Colvin, John Pierson, Robert Husted, John Bowen, Hugh McClelland, Alexander McClelland, John Hayden, and last, but not least, Tom Fossett, who was a soldier for many years. He served under Washington in the Virginia Rangers, and was with Washington at his first battle at Great Meadows. We next find him accompanying Braddock in his ill-fated expedition against Fort du Quesne, and finally in the ranks of the Continental army in the Revolution. Nearly all of these men served through the Indian wars. Col. Thomas Gaddis was with the ill-starred expedition of Col. Crawford in 1782, and returned in safety. In this same campaign Capt. John McClelland met with death at the hands of the Indians. Thomas Headdy was also killed in Crawford's campaign.

There were two companies raised in this community for the war of 1812; one was commanded by Capt. James McClelland, of this township, the other by Capt. H. Yeager, who belonged to that part of Georges township now forming the southeastern portion of Nicholson. The following are the names of the soldiers of 1812, as nearly as we can gather them: Basil Bowel, Stephen Pollock, Aaron Ross, Jeremiah Archer, Rezin Reed, Jacob Price, James Price, Cato Hardin, Joseph Eaton, Morris Morgan, Jacob Greenlee, Thomas Bowel, Joseph Thompson, John Getzen-diner, Abraham Croxen, John Thompson, George Herod, Thomas Porter, John Trimble, John Gaddis, James Mallaby, James Abraham, Jacob Akles, Edward Coombs, John Coombs, James Hamilton, Thomas Devan, Caleb Brown, Melchoir Hartman, Thomas Reed, Hugh Tygart, Thomas Thompson, Jeremiah Kendall, William Parnell, Jonathan Parnell.

The soldiers in the Mexican war who were from this township were as follows: Jacob Farr, Daniel Koontz, William Pixler, Thomas Brawley, Davis Victor, Henry Bryan, John Sutton, Oliver Jones, and John Stillwell.

In the war of the Rebellion (1861-65) there was a numerous representation from Georges township, as

follows: Jacob Farr, Alfred Swaney, Ralph Jones, Jesse Jones, Jesse B. Jones, Robert Brownfield, James S. Brownfield, Zadoc Brownfield, Alexander Brownfield, Thomas Brownfield, Stephen Brownfield, Luther Brownfield, James Utt, Allen Mitchell, William Utt, Samuel Conn, Henry W. Moser, John Farr, William Sessler, Wesley Sessler, James D. Low, James Goodin, William Balsinger, John Hartman, Aaron Hickie, Lowry Campbell, George Campbell, Robert Deyarmon, Ewing Deyarmon, John Deyarmon, Capt. Ashbel F. Duncan, Lieut. James M. Husted, Lieut. Albert G. Hague, John C. Pastories, Washington Pastories, John Pastories, George Cover, Philip Hugh, William H. Swaney, Daniel B. Swaney, John Daniels, William Smith, William Shumabarger, Joseph Kinneson, George Low, William S. Bailey, Benjamin Marshall, Benjamin Showalter, Joel Reed, Henry O'Neil, Joseph A. Rankin, John Humbert, Benjamin Robinson, Rees Moser, Samuel McCarty, George Hardin, Samuel Artis, George Artis, Frank Abel, Oliver Abel, Benjamin Wilson, Jesse Wilson, Melchoir Hughes, George Fields, Calvin Burrier, Robert B. Cooley, Asa Cooley, James Pastories, William Yunkin, Henry Abel, Allis Freeman, Moses H. Freeman, Oliver Stewart, Lieut. Ethelbert Oliphant, George Hiles, Joseph Rhoades, Frederick Martin, Samuel Davis, Philip Miller, James Victor, Napoleon B. Hardin, Alexander Swaney, Andrew J. Hibbs, Sturgeon Goodin, Chaplain Andrew G. Osborn, Wilkins Osborn, H. M. Osborn, Isaac B. Osborn, S. F. Osborn, Alexander Osborn, Joseph Osborn, John Smith, David Grove, Peter Hughey, James Hughey, James Hugh, Moses Sangston, Joseph Sangston, Henry Reese, John D. Reese, Albert Woods, Kern Ward, Samuel Higg, William Higg, Andrew Humbert, Neff Hicks, Benjamin Black, Harvey Monteith, George Smith, John Thompson, George Hays, Josiah Mitchell, Ellis Mitchell, Albert Ramage, Duncan Ramage, Washington Ramage, Jarrett Tedrick, John Malone, Armstrong Doyle, Benjamin Jordan, Joseph Bedingover, Jackson Smith, Charles Deyarmon, Samuel Hague, William Hague, Lucien Leech.

Capt. James M. Husted, of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was brought up in this township. In 1862 he enlisted in Capt. Duncan's company, and was elected to the first lieutenantancy. After Capt. Duncan's death he was promoted to captain. At the close of the Rebellion he entered commercial life, and has been very successful. He is at present the proprietor of the Dunbar store, and he and Mr. Isaac Semans have a store at Oliphant's.

The McFall Murder.—One of the most prominent features of the history of this township is her criminal annals. Here occurred the McFall murder, for which he was tried, convicted, and executed, being the first one who suffered the death penalty in the county. The statement of facts here given is from "Addison's Reports," p. 255:

"FAYETTE COUNTY,)
 "December Term, 1794.)

Pennsylvania vs. John McFall.

"This was an indictment for the murder of John Chadwick, on 10th November, 1794. In the morning of this day McFall was drunk, came to the house of Chadwick, who kept a tavern, and got some liquor there. One Myers, a constable, came there. McFall had expressed resentment against Myers for having taken him on a warrant, and had threatened to kill or cripple him the first time he met him. When McFall saw Myers he jumped up and said he would have his life. Chadwick reproved McFall for this. McFall rubbed his fists at Chadwick, and said he was not so drunk but he knew what he was doing. Myers soon went away. McFall went out after him, and again said he would have his life. Myers rode off. McFall returned into the house again. Chadwick bade him go home, for he had abused several people that day, and had got liquor enough. McFall shook hands with Chadwick and went away. Chadwick shut the door. About two minutes after he returned, Chadwick rose to keep the door shut; McFall jerked it off the hinges, dragged Chadwick out, and struck him several times with a club on the head. His skull was fractured by the blows, and he died the second day after. . . ."

McFall then fled to Virginia, where he was that night arrested by Robert Brownfield and one Jenkins. He would not admit them to the house at first, but upon their stating that they were neighbors and there was sickness he admitted them, whereupon they arrested him and brought him to Uniontown and committed him to jail.

At the Court of Oyer and Terminer, December term, 1794, an indictment was presented against John McFall for the murder of John Chadwick. The jury empaneled in the case were Wm. Taylor, Adam Dunlap, Jacob Lyon, Basil Brashear, James McCune, Robert McGlaughlin, Elisha Kerr, Thomas Rogers, John Work, Matthew Neely, Moses Wells, and Zadoc Springer. James Ross, of Pittsburgh, appeared for the defendant, and — Galbraith for the State. The verdict of the jury is as follows: The jury "do say that the prisoner is guilty of murder wherewith he is charged in the first degree." After conviction he escaped from the jail, and was apprehended at Hagerstown. He was executed in May, 1795, between two trees that stood close together on Douglas Thicket, or Douglas Bottom, on the banks of Redstone Creek, about three-quarters of a mile from Uniontown, immediately north of the Fair-Grounds. Col. James Paull was sheriff, and employed one Edward Bell as executioner. He was disguised, and not till years after was it known who performed the execution.

The Murdered Peddler.—Soon after 1800 a peddler stopped at a tavern stand in Smithfield, intending to stay overnight. John Updyke and Ned Cassidy were there, and they made themselves very agreeable to the peddler upon learning that he carried a considerable sum of money with him. They drank at this tavern and at the White Horse tavern until the convivial spirit rose to its highest degree. Proving hail-fellows well met, they persuaded the peddler to go to Hayden-

town with them. At a late hour the trio were seen starting for Updyke's, but were never seen together again, and the peddler was never heard of again. There was a field of Updyke's near his house which had a dense thicket in it. A man passing by there the next day heard cattle lowing, and saw them tearing up the ground and much disturbed; he went in to find out the cause, if it could be ascertained, and to his surprise he saw traces of blood and other indications pointing to foul play, and most likely a murder committed there. The place where a horse had been tied and evidences of its having been frightened were apparent. The gentleman secured the aid of a few others, and they tracked the horse to a pair of bars which led out of the field, and there they found the print of a man's bloody hand upon the bars, where he had taken hold of them to let them down. Updyke and Cassidy were never arrested. Soon after Updyke was taken down with a loathsome disease, which was said to have been superinduced by poison given him by Cassidy, who was afraid that Updyke would divulge the crime or turn State's evidence. He soon died a most horrible death. Ned Cassidy went West as soon as Updyke had died. He there committed another murder, for which he was tried, convicted, and before being executed he made a confession, in which he stated that he and Updyke had murdered the peddler, and after securing a handsome sum of money they sunk his body in Brownfield's mill-dam. William Sturgis has the confession.

The Polly Williams Murder.—This tragedy occurred at the White Rocks, in this township, May 12, 1810. Philip Rogers, the perpetrator of this crime, lived near New Salem, in the valley east of the town. His victim lived at or near New Salem. Rogers had been paying attentions to her for some time. Mr. Williams, Mary's father, was going to Steubenville, Ohio, to live, and desired his daughter to accompany him, but Rogers persuaded her to remain where she was, and, she being engaged to him, was influenced to do as he wished. The father of Mary Williams had had suspicions of Philip Rogers on more than one occasion. At one time Rogers tried to persuade her to accompany him to the river after he had seduced her, intending doubtless to drown her, but she would not go. One day he told her they would go to Wood-bridgetown and get married. Accordingly they started afoot for Woodbridgetown as she supposed. Instead of going to that place they went to the White Rocks, a secluded place on the summit of the mountain. Here the terrible tragedy occurred which has since marked that place, and will for years to come distinguish it as the spot where innocent blood was shed. From those who were there when her lifeless body was found we learn the following facts: It seems that some persons were gathering huckleberries near by, and upon hearing her screams they ran from the mountain thinking it the screams of a panther. In a few days after there were some other persons near the

White Rocks gathering huckleberries, and they were attracted by the barking of a dog they had with them. Upon going to the place where the dog was, they found the murdered girl. Mr. Basil Brownfield¹ was present, and says that there were signs of the fearful struggle on the verge of the rocks, as though she had escaped from him and had run some distance into the laurel-bushes, where she had been overtaken by Rogers, and the place where the struggle took place was torn up for several yards around. She was a strong girl, and he could not drag her back to the cliff of rocks. It appears as if the struggle must have lasted several minutes, and that, fighting for her life as she was, she could not be overcome until the villain grasped a large stone in his hand and struck her on the head with it until she was insensible, then dragged her back to the precipice, but here she must have shown signs of recovering, for it seemed as if he was afraid to approach the summit of the rock and throw her over for fear that she might in the death-struggle drag him over with her. There is a passage-way to the base of the rocks, and through this there were indications of her having been dragged. He then went to the summit of the cliff of rocks and cast boulders down upon her. One of these stones Mr. B. Brownfield has in his possession; when he picked it up it had both blood and hair upon it. In the laurel thicket where the chief struggle occurred was found the bloody stone with which he struck her.

The news of the tragedy flew as though on electric wings, and soon hundreds gathered at the base of the mountain, where the poor murdered girl had been taken, and viewed the crushed and mangled remains. She was buried and afterwards disinterred, and the gentleman from New Salem with whom she had lived having arrived, he recognized her as Mary Williams. Soon after, Phil. Rogers was arrested, and the following mention of it is taken from the court record: "Commonwealth against Philip Rogers. Murder, a true bill. In custody, Jacob Moss" [the man with whom she lived], "for himself and wife, of German township, tent in \$200; Dennis McCuiker, of German township, tent in \$100; Moses Nixon, of Georges township, tent in \$100. Conditioned that they shall appear at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer to testify. August 22, 1810. Indictment for murder found at August sessions, 1810. November 22, 1810, defendant being arraigned, pleads not guilty. Issue and rule for trial. Same day tried and verdict not guilty. Same day prisoner discharged." Thus terminated a farce of trial by jury, and on a technicality of the law, together with the eloquence of Jennings, of Steubenville, Ohio (formerly from the vicinity of New Salem), the lawyer for Rogers, he was acquitted. Rogers afterwards went to Greene County, where he married, reared a

family of boys, and when his miserable life was ended his remains were refused interment in any graveyard.

SCHOOLS.

One of the first school-houses in the territory west of the Allegheny Mountains was the old log school-house located between Smithfield and Haydentown. This building was erected before 1780, and one of the pupils in it at that early date was Robert Brownfield, father of Basil Brownfield, from whom much interesting data for this history was gathered. A Mr. J. Jameson was the first teacher. Robert Ritchey, for twenty years justice of the peace for Georges township, succeeded Mr. J. Jameson as teacher in this ancient school.

About 1803, when the Presbyterian Church built their log church building, they also took into consideration the feasibility of erecting a school-house, so that their children might secure a rudimentary knowledge of the English language, and here alongside the church they built a rude log school-house, and in 1812, April 27th, they advertised in the *Genius of Liberty* for a teacher. The following is the advertisement as it appears in the *Genius* of that date: "A Teacher Wanted.—A young man who can come well recommended as a teacher of an English school will meet with good encouragement by applying to the subscribers, who live adjoining the meeting-house." Signed by Rev. James Adams, John Knight, and Moses Dunham, trustees.

Soon after 1800 the citizens living in the vicinity of where Leatherman's school-house now stands concluded to erect a building for school purposes. In accordance with this desire a sufficient sum was soon collected and a log building was erected, which served as a school-house for many years. It was known as Miller's school-house, and was located on the property of the gentleman for whom it was named.

At Woodbridgetown there was a log school-house. John Tedrick was the schoolmaster, and was succeeded by Phineas G. Sturgis.

Paull's school received its name from George T. Paull, who aided the enterprise by donating the lot of ground upon which the building was erected. After the passage of the common-school law at the session of Assembly in 1834 the educational interests took an advance step. At January sessions of court, 1835, Squire Ayers and James Robinson were appointed school directors for Georges township, and held their position until an election had taken place. Under this common-school law many schools have sprung up through the township, and one of these is Paull's. There have been two houses devoted to common-school education at Paull's. The first was a brick structure, and remained but a few years in use, until it was succeeded by the present school-house, which was erected about 1855. The teachers who have taught here have been William Johnson, Samuel Rothamel, James Showalter, Milton Sutton, James Hol-

¹ When this account was written, June, 1881, Mr. Brownfield was living and in full possession of his powers of recollection. He died not long afterwards.

bert, Clayton Richards, Clay Showalter, Sallie Ruble, James Provance, L. Rhoades, Lizzie Abraham.

The Pleasant Hill school came into existence about 1840, the first building, like the present one, having been a brick structure. In this school Frederick Martin, Nancy Martin, Rev. William R. Patton (before entering the ministry), Samuel Rotharmel, Clayton Richards, and Altha Moser taught. In 1871 the new building was completed, and since then the teachers have been Dr. James F. Holbert, William A. Richards, James Provance, Oliver P. Moser, Aaron C. Holbert, Maggie Field, and I. Sturgis Stentz.

The Upper Haydentown school building is of stone. The teachers have been Henry Mitchell, Sallie Ruble, John Tamkin, I. S. Stentz, and Hannah Ruble.

The Lower Haydentown school was built about 1870. It is a brick building. The teachers have been Clayton Richards, Martha Robinson, Snyder Hague, John C. Miller, Sallie Ruble, and Leah Carothers.

The Three-Mile Spring school, three miles above Haydentown, was erected one year ago. It is a log school-house. The teacher during the last term was James Showalter.

The Leatherman school-house was built about 1840. The first house, like the present one, was of brick. The teachers in the old building were Lucien Leech, John G. Hertig, Clark Vance (who afterwards became a Baptist preacher), Rev. John S. Gibson (at present a Cumberland Presbyterian minister), Rev. James Power Baird (also a Cumberland Presbyterian clergyman), Samuel J. Acklin, Hugh Smith, James Henry Dougherty, James W. French (afterwards a Baptist minister), James W. Showalter, Albert H. Smith. In 1870 the old structure was torn away, and a commodious new brick was built to take its place. The other teachers have been James F. Holbert (at present practicing medicine), J. C. Miller, Isaac Coldren, Annie Oglevee, James Miller, Michael Franks, and Lizzie Black.

The Custer school was opened about 1840. The structure was of brick. In the old building the following persons taught: James M. Hustead, James French, William Patton, John Anderson, Amadee Trader, Sarah Conn, Albert Smith, and Lucien Leech. In 1873 the new school-house was built, and since then the teachers have been Isaac Coldren, James Presley Smith, William Fouch, and Oliver P. Moser.

The Deyarmon was one of the first common schools in the township after the law went into effect. Some of the instructors have been John G. Hertig, Robert Allen, James W. Showalter, Milton Sutton, William Nixon Canan, Joseph C. Stacy, Hervey Smith, Carrie Herbert, Abraham Humbert, Albert Hutchinson, Frances Mackey. This building has been twice remodeled. The latter alteration was done by the Uniontown Planing Mill Company, during the summer of 1880.

The White Rock school was organized in 1879. The teachers have been Hannah Ruble and Mollie Griffith.

The first building erected for the common schools was at Smithfield as early as 1836. The frame building is yet standing, but is no longer used for school purposes. During the past few years the directors have rented the academy for the use of the common school. The teachers have been Gideon G. Clemmer, Nathaniel Walker, Eliza Showalter, Joseph C. Stacy, George G. Hertzog (at present a professor in the California Normal College, Washington County), George D. Purinton, James W. Showalter, James Provance, A. C. Gilbert, Aaron C. Holbert, William Richards, John C. Miller, Lizzie Abraham, Michael Franks, Lizzie A. Black.

The Fairchance school was commenced in 1838 in a frame house. The new building, a brick one, was constructed in 1875. Revs. J. Gibson and J. P. Baird both taught in the old house, and since the new one was built the following teachers have acted as instructors: Leah A. Carothers, James W. Showalter, Jennie R. Griffith, John C. Miller, Martha Robinson, James P. Smith, Maggie Field, Lizzie Wilson.

The Walnut Hill school was originally known as Brown's school. The present house is the second within the past forty years; the first was built of logs, the present of brick. Some of the teachers have been J. P. Blair, Elias Green, — Frazer, Carman Cover, Noble McCormick, W. Osborn (now a practicing physician in Kansas), Albert H. Smith, Abraham Humbert, Mollie Griffith, Sallie Dawson, J. Newton Lewis.

GEORGES CREEK ACADEMY.

The Baptist Church in Smithfield saw, as early as 1854, the necessity of an academy of learning in the town. The subject was brought up at the monthly meeting. The Methodists and other denominations were willing to aid the enterprise, and thus the project took definite shape, and in 1856 the court at March sessions granted a charter to the Georges Creek Academy, and constituted the following persons a body politic to carry into effect the object for which it was founded, viz., "A seminary of learning." The original trustees were Enos Sturgis, Rev. Isreal D. King, Hon. John Brownfield, Dr. H. B. Mathiot, Benjamin F. Brown, William Conn, Isaac Franks, John Summers, Gideon G. Clemmer, A. J. Patton, Luther W. Burchinal, William P. Griffin, James Hess, John Downey, Rev. Caleb Russel, John E. Taylor, Aaron W. Ross. In 1856 the contract was awarded to Luther W. Burchinal & Co. to build the necessary school-house. In the spring of 1857 the academy was ready for occupancy. Since then the Georges Creek Academy has been one of the sources of knowledge for that whole community. Sometimes during its most prosperous sessions there have been more than one hundred students attending. The professors who have had charge of this academy are as follows, viz.: C. A. Gilbert, Mrs. C. A. Gilbert, Aaron Ross, Joseph Smith, H. H. Bliss, J. B. Solo-

mon, A. L. Purinton, Fannie Gerard, Miss Bryce, Carrie Mathiot.

Gen. Alexander McClellan had built an academy upon his farm long previous to the erection of the Georges Creek Academy. He used it for school purposes and also for preaching, but we will not refer to it here at length, as it belongs to the portion of Georges township which was given to Nicholson when it was formed in 1845.

After the passage of the act of 1834 establishing public schools, the January term of court of Fayette County in 1835 appointed Squire Ayers and James Robinson school directors. The amount of State appropriation for this township for 1835 was \$124.46, and county appropriation \$248.93. The township reported to the county treasurer Jan. 5, 1836, in compliance with the requirements of the law.

The subsequent school directors of this township have been Stephen Richards, William Moser, William Miller, Henry Bowell, James Franks, Frederick Roderick, Daniel Smith, Nathaniel G. Hurst, Jonathan Custer, Henry Brownfield, Jacob Haldeman, Henry Hayden, Isaac Harvey, Jacob Kyle, John L. Patton, Samuel Vance, James Hugh, Reuben Hague, Teagle Trader, William McCleary, Joseph Swaney, Ethelbert Sutton, John A. Sangston, John A. Patton, Humphrey Humphries, William Vance, Hugh Deyarmon, U. L. Clemmer, Joseph Moser, John N. Freeman, Moses Nixon, Alexander Swaney, John First, Wm. Sturgis, George D. Moore, Solomon Smith, Robert Britt, George T. Paull, Joel Leatherman, Henry B. Mathiot, William Hague, John M. Clark, Alexander Deyarmon, Peter S. Haldeman, Isaac Franks, Abraham Hibbs, John Swaney, Abraham Brown, William Custer, William Rhoades, Jackson Wilson, William D. Nixon, Warner Hugh, Otho Victor, S. A. Fouch, William Trader, H. J. Dougherty, William Shooft, Henry Kyle.

CHURCHES.

One of the earliest churches of the county was on the Philip Rogers farm, in the township, the property being now owned by the Fairchance Iron Company. The log church was built upon the summit of a hill, near the Morgantown road and the old Cherokee trail. The site commanded a view of the country eastward to the mountain, and westward over the valley then owned by the Carrs, now in the possession of the Colliers. This church was built before the Revolution. It was a German Baptist Church. Nothing is left to mark the location but a very ancient graveyard. When the Corbly family was murdered by the Indians in Greene County a messenger came to this church and informed them of that terrible slaughter. When the news was brought they were at worship.

Among the ministers who cared for this frontier church we may mention John Corbly, the father of the ill-fated family, Thomas Stone, Mayberry, David

Loveberry. It was the custom to gather in the morning and remain nearly all day at the church; the people invariably carried their trusty old flint-lock rifles with them, and were ever on the alert for their red foe. This building was eventually destroyed by fire, which originated in the forest. A few logs were left to mark the site of the ancient temple of worship. In 1820 these logs were visible, but within the space inclosed within the logs were walnut-trees of thirty years' growth apparently. One feature of the pioneers of this section evidently was their religious zeal, and it was handed down to their descendants, thus founding the Christian religion, and lending to this community all the prosperity attendant upon the worshippers of God.

Mount Moriah Baptist Church was originally a branch of Great Bethel Baptist Church of Uniontown. On the 30th of October, 1784, it was constituted an independent church, with twenty-seven members, viz.: William Wells, Rebecca Wells, Joseph Thomas, Jane Jenkins, Owen Davis, Hannah Davis, Joseph Brown, Abigail Brown, David Morgan, Robert Hanna, Ann Griffin, Jeremiah Becks, Dinah Becks, Thomas Bowell, Ann Bowell, Richard Reed, Sarah Reed, Ann Coombs, Eliza Carr, Eliza Ashcraft, Sarah Hardin, Jonathan Pane, Balthazar Drago, Margaret Wood, Philip Jenkins, Jesse Coombs, Abraham Hardin.

After the church had been organized the first pastor to preside over the congregation and minister to their spiritual needs was James Sutton, a brother of Isaac Sutton, then preaching for the Great Bethel Church. The messengers to the Association, Sept. 10, 1785, were Philip Pearce, Thomas Bowell, and Rev. James Sutton. At a business meeting held on Sept. 9, 1786, the following-named persons were appointed to meet at the house of William Archer, each one being requested to bring a horse, in order to draw logs to the saw-mill to make seats for the meeting-house: David Morgan, William Wells, Richard Reed, Jeremiah Beck, Charles Griffin, Philip Jenkins, Joseph Brown, and John Taylor.

Rev. James Sutton acted as pastor until May 12, 1787, at which time he was dismissed at his own request, to accept a call to the Mount Pleasant Church, Monongalia County, Va. Rev. Samuel Woodbridge was the second preacher for this congregation, accepting a call as early as March 1, 1786. At that time it seems to have been quite common for the churches to have two or more preachers at the same time. One would preach twice in each month, and the other minister would alternate with him. On the 3d of November, 1788, Rev. George Guthrie was chosen pastor. At this meeting it was decided to meet during the winter at the house of John Griffith; this was necessary on account of the church needing some repairs. Dec. 13, 1788, Philip Jenkins was appointed to assist William Wells in settling the ac-

count for repairing the church. Rev. John Corbly was the next minister, having received his call Dec. 13, 1788. On the 13th of June, 1789, David Love-borrow was called and accepted, becoming their fifth preacher. At the monthly meeting Oct. 10, 1789, it was decided to complete the carpenter-work on the meeting-house, and to meet the next Friday to plaster the house. Dec. 10, 1791, Owen Davis was appointed to lay out the grounds where the meeting-house and graveyard were, so that the graveyard could be fenced. At the monthly meeting, Sept. 8, 1792, Robert Hannah and David Morgan were appointed "to select men to put in joice at the meeting-house." At this same meeting a call was extended to Rev. Benjamin Stone, of Hampshire County, Va., who became their next minister. Rev. John Patton assumed the pastorate in 1811, and continued for many years in charge of this church.

It was decided Feb. 10, 1816, that "the congregation must have a new church." The old church had served its purpose well, and now the movement was to replace it with a more commodious brick church. Accordingly Richard Patton and Robert Hannah, Jr., were appointed to procure a lot for the same. Subsequently Michael Franks and Robert Britt were appointed to receive from Charles Brownfield a deed for the burying-ground and lot for the new church. The new church building was erected by Gideon Way as contractor and builder, and was completed in 1825. About this time Rev. James Frey was called to the charge, and remained pastor until 1831, at which time Rev. George J. Miles, of Milesburg, Centre Co., Pa., was called to preach for this people. On the 13th of February, 1832, Rev. Benoni Allen succeeded G. J. Miles, at a salary of \$150 per year. Jan. 12, 1832, Rev. John Thomas was chosen to preach once a month. In 1833, Eliel Freeman was granted permission to hold a singing school in the church.

Oct. 10, 1835, Rev. David Thomas was called to preach once a month, at a salary of \$50 per year. In March, 1836, a Mr. Gould was permitted to talk upon the subject, "The Abolition of Slavery," in the church. He proceeded to lecture, and considerable controversy springing up, it was thought best that he should not speak again in the church. When he could no longer secure the church for his lecture against slavery he procured a room in the house at present occupied by William Campbell as a hotel, and would have spoken there but for the timely knowledge received from a friend that a plan had been perfected whereby he was to be kidnapped and handed over into the hands of the Virginians, who were anxious to lay hands upon him.

In 1837 it was decided that the members of the church should hand in their valuation of property, and support the preacher according to their means. May 12, 1838, Joseph Grover, *alias* William F. Misildine, of Medina County, Ohio, was called, and accepted the call at \$150 per year. After acting as

pastor for a time he became popular and married into one of the most highly respectable families in the church. Soon there came a report injurious to his character; upon inquiry it was found to be true. Upon finding that his true character was known he left the country and never returned. The succeeding preacher was Rev. J. W. B. Tisdale, who came Dec. 8, 1838, at a salary of \$200 per year. At the meeting of Feb. 9, 1839, an Auxiliary Mission Society was organized in conjunction with the "Monongahela Home Missionary Society." In this society Squire Ayers was made president; Enos Sturgis, vice-president; N. R. Walker, secretary; and D. Patton, treasurer. In 1843, Rev. A. J. Penny was called as pastor, at a salary of \$200 a year. The next minister was Rev. Caleb Rossel, who was called March 7, 1846. He was followed by Rev. J. M. Purinton, March 8, 1851. At the monthly meeting Feb. 7, 1852, it was resolved to open a Sabbath-school in the church April 1, 1852.

On the 13th of May, 1854, Rev. Israel King was chosen pastor. In 1855, John Sutton was appointed to take charge of the singing. April 12, 1856, Rev. D. B. Purinton was called to minister to the church, and he served until Sept. 12, 1857, at which time he was succeeded by Rev. A. J. Collins. In 1858, John E. Patton took charge of the choir. In 1859 the church purchased a house from William Hannah for four hundred and fifty dollars, which they converted into a parsonage.

For a number of years the church building, which had been completed in 1825, had been considered unsafe; accordingly the church concluded to erect a new house of worship. The following building committee was appointed: Phineas G. Sturgis, Jeremiah Burchinal, Luther W. Burchinal, Samuel Anderson, and William Conn. In 1862-63 the present large brick church was built at a cost of about four thousand dollars, one hundred thousand brick being required in its construction. The lot upon which it was built was bought of William Parshall, Esq. The new church was dedicated in January, 1864. During the two years required for the erection of their new house of worship the Methodists kindly gave them permission to hold service in their church.

This church has had since its organization in 1784 the following ministers: James Sutton, Samuel Woodbridge, George Guthrie, John Corbly, David Love-borrow, Benjamin Stone, James Estep, John Patton, James Frey, George J. Miles, Benoni Allen, John Thomas, David Thomas, Joseph Grover, J. W. B. Tisdale, A. J. Penny, Caleb Rossel, J. M. Purinton, Israel King, A. J. Collins, D. B. Purinton, J. M. Hall, Jonathan Smith, J. Moffatt, and William Wood. This church has licensed the following persons to preach, viz.: James Patton, Nov. 12, 1809; William French, Sept. 13, 1823; Jeremiah Burchinal, Sept. 13, 1823; William Wood, Sept. 30, 1830; Levi Griffith, Sept. 30, 1830; David Evans, Sept. 30, 1830;

John Rockafellow, Aug. 24, 1832; Abraham Bowman, June 8, 1833; Garret Patton, Jan. 13, 1839; S. Kendall, April 9, 1842; W. W. Hickman, Nov. 11, 1843; Lewis Sammons, Feb. 8, 1851; Benjamin F. Brown, Aug. 12, 1854; Phineas G. Sturgis, Oct. 7, 1854; George W. Hertzog, Jan. 13, 1855. Some of the secretaries have been Philip Jenkins, Jeremiah Sutton, Richard Patton, Moses Jeffries, Robert Hannah, Reuben Sutton, David Evans, W. Miller, Eugene Sturgis, D. P. Smith, Phineas G. Sturgis, T. J. Conn. Some of the treasurers have been A. J. Sutton, T. Burchinal, and Gideon G. Clemmer. The following were among the early deacons: Owen Davis, Feb. 12, 1785; Robert Hannah, Sept. 8, 1792; Jeremiah Kendall, Jan. 13, 1798; Michael Franks, Feb. 9, 1822.

TENT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized a number of years before the present century. As early as Nov. 14, 1792, David Smith was licensed by the Redstone Presbytery to preach, and at once settled at the Tent and at Georges Creek. These two appointments he continued to fill until shortly before his death, which occurred Aug. 24, 1803. He was the father of the Rev. Joseph Smith, who has in his "Old Redstone" done so much to embalm the history of the Presbyterian Church. At the time when Rev. Smith was pastor over this congregation it is most likely that they worshiped in an old log house; but previous to 1792 this church had derived its name from the fact, it is said, that they worshiped in a tent. In 1805 the Union Presbyterian Church of Georges township bought from Daniel Dimond a lot of ground upon which to build a house of worship. They immediately proceeded to erect their church building, which was a large log structure. In this church they worshiped for a considerable length of time. About this time Ebenezer Jennings was their pastor. Rev. Jennings was raised on Dunlap's Creek, near New Salem, this county, and was a brother of the noted attorney from Steubenville, Ohio, who defended Philip Rogers, and was successful in clearing him in the Polly Williams murder trial.

John Adams was preaching for the Tent Church during the war of 1812. Then came William Wiley, who was pastor about 1820. Rev. Ashbel Fairchild took charge of the church in 1827, and remained its pastor for a great many years, during which time there was great prosperity. The church had decided to build a new church. In tearing down the log structure a melancholy accident occurred, which resulted in the death of Thomas Heddy and Henry Dimond. The weather-boarding on the western gable had not been taken off, and the rafters having been stripped of all the boards a puff of wind struck the gable and blew the rafters against one another, there being nothing to stay them, and before they had warning sufficient to save themselves they were caught between the rafters and were crushed to

death, and it was with considerable difficulty that their bodies were extricated. Mr. Dimond's residence was near by, almost opposite the present residence of William James. The pulpit taken from the old log church is at present used by a Presbyterian Church near Elliot's Mill, in Wharton township.

The brick building, the walls of which are yet standing, took the place of the former rude building, and met with no accident until April 14, 1878, when, as the sexton was kindling a fire for the morning service, the building was fired from a defective flue and was soon destroyed. The members of the church immediately set about rebuilding, and the contract was soon thereafter let to Fuller, Laughhead & Co., of Uniontown, who soon had the new church ready for the dedicatory ceremonies, which occurred Aug. 4, 1878, Rev. S. S. Gilson, of Uniontown Presbyterian Church, preaching the sermon, and Rev. S. L. Bergen being installed pastor. In addition to the names of the ministers already mentioned the following have preached for this church: Revs. Rogers, J. C. Hench, and J. B. Dickey.

The Rev. Ashbel Green Fairchild, D.D., was born at Hanover, N. J., May 1, 1795, and graduated at Princeton College in the class of 1813. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Jersey in April, 1816, and was ordained an evangelist by the Redstone Presbytery, July 1, 1818. He commenced preaching at Georges Creek in 1822. In 1827 he resigned from that charge, which was connected with Greensboro' and Morgantown, and was installed pastor of the Tent Church. He was the author of the "Great Supper," "Baptism," "Unpopular Doctrines," and "What Presbyterians Believe." He died June 30, 1864, after a long and useful life, and left a lasting influence for God and the right.

The Rev. David Smith, the first pastor of the Tent Presbyterian Church of whom we have any knowledge, was born in 1772, and after graduating at Hampden Sydney College he came West, and was licensed by the Redstone Presbytery to preach, Nov. 14, 1792, and settled at Georges Creek and the Tent Churches. He was the father of Rev. Joseph Smith, the historian of "Old Redstone." He died Aug. 24, 1803.

SMITHFIELD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This society was organized about 1819, by Dennis Batty and a Mr. Stevenson. The place of their meeting was at Dr. Sackett's residence, one mile south of Smithfield. James Smith applied to the preacher on the Redstone Circuit to organize a church, and a sufficient number of members having been secured the society was organized. At that time Redstone Circuit included all of Fayette County. The original members of this church were as follows: James Smith, Candacy Smith, Rachel Smith, Martha Smith, Freeman Smith, Stephen Smith, Mary Smith, Hannah Smith, Benoni Freeman, Mary Freeman, Lydia Dunham, Eve Sackett, Rebecca Cooley, Nancy

Griffin, Gen. Alexander McClellan, and, soon after, Dr. Sackett.

The preaching was continued at the house of Dr. Sackett for two or three years, after which it was changed to the house of James McCormick, who had in the mean time connected himself with the church. At sundry times they had service at Benoni Freeman's and James Smith's. The church had the service of a minister every two weeks. Henry B. Bascom, — Poole, John Watterman, Simon Lauck, and Thornton Fleming were some of the eminent ministers who preached for this church in its infancy. Occasionally the presiding elder would come to Smithfield. The most prominent of these elders was the Rev. Thomas M. Hudson. He was considered the most eloquent divine that ever preached in this part of the county. When it was announced that Rev. Hudson would preach the church would not hold the congregation, and hundreds would stand on the outside and listen to his eloquence. He not only possessed remarkable power and magnetism as a speaker, but was one of the best singers west of the Alleghenies.

In 1833 a camp-meeting was held in the grove on Gen. Alexander McClellan's place, on the hill above where Georges Creek Academy now stands. Gen. McClellan advertised that he would keep all of the preachers who came to the camp-meeting. This proved to be a great meeting, and thoroughly built up and established Methodism in the vicinity of Smithfield. Among the ministers who were present and preached were Revs. Drummond, George Holmes, W. Stevens. On Sabbath there were about three thousand people present.

Jan. 27, 1834, the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church bought from Thomas Gaddis a lot in Smithfield, containing nine thousand six hundred square feet, the consideration having been fifty dollars. The names of the trustees were Benoni Freeman, James McCormick, Stephen Smith, Thomas Batt, and Alexander Brownfield.

The preachers in this church have been, in addition to those already named, as follows, viz.: J. K. Miller, John Martin, John J. White, David L. Dempsey, David Hess, William Tipton, Hamilton Cree, Warner Long, Ebenezer Hays, Henry Kerns, Richard Jordan, John L. Irwin, Samuel Wakefield, — Gorden, M. Ruter, — McClaig, John S. Lemon, L. A. Beacom, Joseph Horner, Henry Long, William K. Foutch, William C. P. Hamilton, W. K. Brown, H. Snyder, Isaac P. Sadler, John McIntire, E. B. Griffin, Thomas H. Wilkinson, A. L. Chapman, J. L. Stiffy, Charles McCaslin, J. Momyer, D. J. Davis, Sylvanus Lane, M. D. Lichtler, R. J. White, John T. Stiffy, and W. L. McGrew, who is the present pastor. Under the pastorate of John T. Stiffy, in 1878, a substantial brick parsonage was erected at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars.

This church has produced the following-named

persons for the local ministry: Henry B. Mathiot, James H. Green, S. E. Feather, and W. Richards.

The leaders of classes have been William McCleary, John Downey, R. C. Baily, William P. Green, John L. Whetstone, and Wesley Laken. At an early date there were others.

The stewards of the church have been Henry B. Mathiot, Ignatius Feather, Thornton F. Farmer, William E. Reynolds, James McCormick, Aaron Ross, J. H. Stumm, William McCleary, and P. S. Haldeman.

FAIRCHANCE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

This church was built jointly with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, about the year 1840. About 1855 the Cumberland Presbyterians sold their interest in the house of worship to the Methodists, and the latter church has until the last few years used this church building for their meetings. Recently the building has become so thoroughly unfit for meeting, on account of want of repairs, that the house has been abandoned. The congregation thought that it was not worth repairing, and have now collected sufficient money to erect a commodious house of worship, which has been already let to the contractors, and will be completed in the present season (1881).

Among those who organized this church the following members may be mentioned: Elias McIntire, Theophilus Ellsworth, John Means, Jacob Waid, John Pugh, Samuel Colley, Isaac Harvey, John Carr, Abram Hayden, and their several wives.

The ministers who have preached to this congregation are as follows: Denton Hughes, Peter T. Laishley, Amos Hutton, William Betts, F. H. Davis, Isaac Francis, Henry Palmer, Jesse Hull, James Phipps, John Tygert, John Rutledge, Milton Stillwell, Peter T. Conaway, Henry Lucas, George G. Conaway, William Wallace, and Edward A. Brindley.

FAIRCHANCE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This society was organized about 1840. Among the first members were A. J. Osborn, William Campbell, Solomon Smith, Joel Leatherman, Mrs. John Hayden, and Adam Canan. As early as 1830 there were some members of this branch of Presbyterianism in Georges township. Prominent among them were William Nixon, Isaac Nixon, and Judge Samuel Nixon.

On the property of William Nixon, now owned by Col. J. Robinson, there was a Cumberland Presbyterian camp-meeting held in 1833, and for several years subsequent. There were a number of substantial tents erected, and the arrangements were complete for camp-meeting. The Revs. Donnell, Bryan, Sparks, Bird, and John Morgan were present during the exercises, and preached to the large concourse of people that gathered to attend something new in that region. The church was much strengthened by the additions from the camp-meeting. Afterwards the members succeeded in building a church in union

with the Methodist Protestants, and had preaching for some fifteen years. During the time while the society flourished Revs. Andrew J. Osborn, James Power Baird, William Hannah, and J. Henderson were pastors over the flock.

WOODBIDGETOWN SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was a log structure, and was built by the Rev. Samuel Woodbridge, somewhere near 1790. Mr. Woodbridge acted as pastor himself for many years. Enoch David was also a preacher here; he died Nov. 28, 1798, and his remains were interred at the graveyard near the church. Other preachers were John Corbly, — Stone, — Mayberry, and Thomas Hersey, who was chaplain of a regiment in the war of 1812. William Brownfield preached there sometimes. It has long since gone to ruin.

GROVE GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

On Sept. 15, 1837, William Moser, of Georges township, sold to Samuel Ache, Ephraim Walters, and Daniel Moser, trustees for the Georges German Baptist Association, fifteen and a half perches of land in Georges township, for the purpose of erecting a church. In 1838 this church (a log building) was built. The families who constituted the membership of this church were the Bakers, Gans, Leathermans, Mosers, Aches, Covers, and Longaneckers.

The ministers presiding over this congregation have been Joseph Leatherman, Isaiah Custer, James Kelso, James Fouch, James Quinter, Jacob Mack, Joseph I. Cover, A. J. Sterling, and John Johnson. The two last mentioned are the present pastors. About 1861 the old log structure was torn down, and the site was used for the new frame church which is now used by the church. About 1869 there was a Sabbath-school organized in connection with this church, through the labors and under the superintendency of William Moser. It remained in existence some three or four years.

WALNUT HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There was a society at Walnut Hill as early as 1815, and shortly after that (in 1821) they were successful in building a church, which they used for many years and then converted it into a school-house. The building stood near the residence of Mr. William Trader. George Watters was the chief mover in the organization of this society. Others of the original members were George Griffith, Michael Mink, Noble McCormick, Mrs. Michael Mink, Harriet McCormick, Mary McCormick, Catherine Griffith, Sarah Griffith, Elisha Griffith, and Mrs. Elisha Griffith. On the 17th of January, 1821, a deed for the lot of ground upon which the church was to be built was made by Thomas Downard and Barbara, his wife, to George Griffith, Michael Mink, and Noble McCormick, trustees of the church, the consideration having been ten dollars, for a certain lot from the tract of land called Thomas-town, situate in Georges township, adjoining of James

Fouch and Joseph Hadden, containing fifty-eight perches. When this building had become so much dilapidated that it was no longer fitted for the purpose for which it had been built, the society held meetings at private houses and the school-house. About the year 1850 the members concluded that it was best to have a new house of worship. A subscription paper was started, and with such able men as John A. Sangston, John N. Freeman, Howard Griffith, and Andrew McClellan to aid in the progress of the work it soon took definite shape, and the elegant new brick church building in which the congregation now worships was built. John N. Freeman, John A. Sangston, Howard Griffith, and Andrew McClellan all aided with both means and influence to the project. Since that time this church has been very prosperous. The Sabbath-school, which was organized soon after 1850, has been kept up as a summer school. Mr. John N. Freeman bequeathed to the Methodist Episcopal Church five hundred dollars at his death. He was for a great many years actively identified with this the church of his choice. Some of the ministers have been L. R. Beacom, who was pastor in charge when it was built; Joseph Horner, Henry Long, William K. Fouch, William C. P. Hamilton, H. Snyder, W. K. Brown, Isaac P. Sadler, John McIntire, E. B. Griffin, T. H. Wilkinson, Richard Jordan, A. R. Chapman, J. L. Stiffy, Charles McCaslin, J. Momyer, D. J. Davis, Sylvanus Lane, M. D. Litchliter, R. J. White, John T. Stiffy, and W. L. McGrew, the present pastor. It has belonged to Fayette Circuit, and has been allotted the same pastors the other charges have had. Sometimes John Waterman, H. B. Bascom, John Fielding, Simon Lauck, Thornton Fleming, and other prominent ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church preached to this congregation. Some of the officers in more recent years have been: Stewards, John N. Freeman, James Lewis, William Trader, James Sessler, and Joseph Sangston; Leader, James Lewis; Trustees, John N. Freeman, James Lewis, William Trader, James Sessler, Joseph Sangston.

Squire Hayden has been a local preacher, and is connected with this church. In 1878, under the pastoral charge of Rev. John T. Stiffy, this church was remodeled and painted and papered at an expense of two hundred dollars.

SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

Perhaps the very first Sabbath-school in the township, and certainly one of the earliest in the county, was called the "Ore Bank Sabbath-school." Eliel Freeman was the superintendent in 1825. It was a Union school.

In 1842 a Sabbath-school was organized at Leatherman's school-house. Solomon Smith, Esq., was superintendent. This was a Cumberland Presbyterian school. For the past twenty years there has been a Union school at the Leatherman school-house. Dur-

ing this time Solomon Smith, Reuben Hague, Humphrey Humphreys, Esq., John C. Miller, and Lucien Leech have acted as superintendents. This school is in session about six months in the year.

The Tent Church Presbyterian school was organized about 1828, Eliel Freeman having been the first superintendent. He has been succeeded by the following gentlemen: J. Kennedy Duncan, Alexander Deyarmon, Alfred Stewart, William Custead, John Smith, and John Oliphant. It is a summer school.

The Fairchance Presbyterian school was opened by the efforts of Dr. Ashbel Fairchild, J. Kennedy Duncan, and Fidelio H. Oliphant. The superintendents of this school have been Fidelio H. Oliphant, William Pastories, J. Kennedy Duncan, Samuel Duncan, Joshua V. Gibbons, and Esquire Humphrey Humphreys.

The Mount Moriah Union school was one of the first in the field. Previous to 1820 Mr. Basil Brownfield attended Sabbath-school in the old "Log Meeting-house" at Smithfield. At that time Phineas Sturgis was the superintendent. At that early day there was some dissension as to the propriety of having the school in the church; subsequently it was held for a number of years at private residences. In 1852 the Baptist Church organized a school, and held the sessions in the "Brick Church." In 1838 the Mount Moriah Church held Sabbath-school services in the church for a while. Since the last organization, April 1, 1852, the school has been continued, and the place of meeting has been the church. The school is in session twelve months.

The Methodist Episcopal school was organized by William McCleary about 1850. The next superintendent was William P. Green, and since that time Dr. Henry B. Mathiot and John Downey have presided over the school in the capacity of superintendent. Under the superintendency of William McCleary the school made wonderful progress. He acted as its presiding officer until his removal from Smithfield. In 1861 the numerical strength of this school was one hundred and twenty-five. The number on the roll at present is in excess of one hundred. The school is in session all of the year.

The Haydowntown Union school was organized as early as 1838, in the school-house, by F. H. Oliphant and Thomas Faw. Since then the school has had for its superintendents Rev. John McCarty and James D. Lowe.

Paull's Union Sabbath-school has been in existence for about twenty years as a summer school. Mr. George T. Paull was instrumental in securing its organization. The superintendents have been Phineas G. Sturgis, John E. Patton, Joseph Hickle, Andrew J. Stewart, George Miller, and Charles H. Mathiot.

For a number of years a Union Sabbath-school was in existence at the Fairchance Methodist Protestant Church.

The Walnut Hill Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-

school was organized about 1850. The superintendents have been Benjamin King, John M. Freeman, and Lucien Leech.

WOODBIDGETOWN.

This was originally Mifflintown, named, we believe, in honor of Governor Thomas Mifflin. It was then a town of some importance. Here John Hall, Joseph Taylor, Aaron Joliff, and David Trystler kept tavern. Col. Thomas Brownfield had a tannery soon after 1800; this tannery was built and for a time operated by Joseph Mendenhall. Benjamin Paine had here a carding-machine before 1800. There was an old school-house here. John Tedrick taught here, as also Phineas G. Sturgis.

FAIRCHANCE.

This place has grown with the increased prosperity of the furnace, until at present it is a town of considerable importance. In this town there are two churches, viz., Presbyterian and Methodist Protestant, and for a time there was a Cumberland Presbyterian. The history of these churches will be found under their respective titles. For a great many years F. H. Oliphant and others who were engaged in the furnace business have had a company store at this place. In more recent years the Fairchance Iron Company's store and those of Robert Goldsboro and James Shay have been doing the mercantile trade.

SMITHFIELD.

This town was laid out by Barnabas Smith on the 18th day of June, 1799. The tract upon which it was laid out was known as "Beautiful Meadows," and was originally the property of Jonathan Reese, who patented it Feb. 10, 1787. Barnabas Smith married Elizabeth Reese, daughter of Jonathan Reese, and through her received this tract of land. John Fisher bought a lot in the town, which was then known as Smithfield; his purchase was made on May 13, 1801. Another lot was bought by Samuel D. Bowman, May 30, 1801. The consideration he paid was fourteen dollars for No. 11 in the plan of Smithfield. Other lot-buyers were Robert Brownfield, Benjamin Wheeler, David Hartman, Isaac Groover, and Samuel Kennedy.

From the very first the name of the town was Smithfield. The Brownfields owned land nearly all around the town. About the time of the war of 1812 it was decided by the governmental authorities to open a post-office in Smithfield, and then the question arose, What should the office be named? Some were in favor of Smithfield, while others favored Brownfield-town. To settle the matter in dispute it was left to the voters of the township to decide what the name of the new post-office should be. Robert Brownfield furnished whisky freely to one of the tavern-keepers, and Barnabas Smith gave an equal quantity to another tavern-keeper, and these gave the ardent freely to the voters. The day was almost gone, and no vot-

ing had been done as yet, when Col. John Oliphant put in an appearance on the scene, and seeing that the voters were too drunk to properly exercise their right of suffrage he mounted a store-box, and calling them to order he said, "We have met for the laudable purpose of giving a name to our new post-office, but as the day is far spent and I see no chance of deciding by ballot, now I propose to decide *viva voce*. I would like to accommodate both of the gentlemen with at least a part of the name. Mr. Smith's first name is Barnabas, but we all call him 'Barney;' Mr. Brownfield's given name is Robert, but we all call him 'Bob.' Now I move you that the name of this town hereafter be 'Barney Bobtown.'" The motion received a second, was put, and unanimously adopted. But the name of the post-office always remained Smithfield. The first postmaster was Andrew Collins, who kept the mail in his store-room. This was during the war of 1812. The mail was received once a week. David Campbell was mail-carrier, and made the weekly trip on horseback. After Andrew Collins James Caldwell was postmaster, and the office has been maintained ever since its organization, a period of nearly seventy years.

About the year 1800, Henry Whistler had an oil-mill where Wood's tannery now stands.

In and before 1800, Thomas Wynn had an oil-mill at Fairchance, and made flaxseed oil.

James Martin had a wagon-making shop on the Morgantown road for about ten or fifteen years. He bought from Edward Coombs, who erected it about 1830, and operated it many years.

Isaiah Jones made powder for a number of years at the works built by Jones & Sammons, about 1830, near Woodbridgetown. Some of their powder was used by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for blasting purposes.

An old blacksmith-shop was carried on at the cross-roads near Deyarmon's, on the Morgantown road, for many years. Henry Smith manufactured powder on York's Run before 1800. Recently Jacob Ruble has erected a blacksmith-shop near his mill. It is in charge of Mr. Rhodes.

Israel and John Sheeler built a foundry, which was afterwards owned and operated by Stephen Richards, G. G. Clemmer, John E. Patton, and John McCurdy. The last named were the last operators as a foundry, after which it passed into the hands of Isaac Franks, who converted it into a grist-mill. He associated Jacob Ruble with him in the business. Some three years ago the mill was burned and never rebuilt.

John Semmes, Jere Archer, Lewis Grimes, John Getzendiner, Elijah Sutton, William Utt, Samuel Reese, Washington Reed, Jacob Fordyce, Daniel Fordyce, Johnston Divilbess, James Huhn, and Squire Bradley have followed the trade of blacksmithing in the township.

There have been two pottery establishments in the town. One was built about 1800 by Robert Brownfield. In 1803 he sold it to John Fisher. Another came into existence afterwards. These were carried on by Stephen Richards, Matthias Allensworth, Charles Brownfield, Jr., and Dunn & Clemmer. Both of them ceased operations long since.

The merchants of Smithfield have been Phillips, George Traer, Richard Patton, Andrew Collins, John Hagan, William Stewartson, Daniel Thomas, William Gans, Joseph Victor, Hugh H. Gilmore, Albert West, James Oliphant, Thomas Mitchell, Israel Painter, James Caldwell, Samuel Sackett, Stephen Richards, John Brownfield, F. H. Oliphant, Joseph Kyle, Thomas Ocheltree, Robert Jones, Joseph Hyde, James Schroyer, David Patton, William Walker, H. S. Sparks, William McCleary, James Davenport, John Worthington, Ignatius Feather, E. O. Ewing, Dunn & Poundstone, Sturgis & Burchinal, A. J. Stewart, Eugene Brownfield, Feather & Jacob, Thomas Conn, Mrs. E. T. Brownfield, Mrs. I. Feather, and Jacob High.

Drug-stores: D. Patton and William Brownfield, E. A. Hastings, John M. Hustead, John Moore & Co.

Saddlers: Henry Rockafeller, — Lockwood, William Campbell, Lewis Clemmer, Abraham Rogers, Allen Byers, John E. Patton, A. B. Crow.

Tin-shops: Eugene T. Brownfield, W. Woods.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. James Todd was the first regular practitioner of medicine to settle in this vicinity. He commenced the practice of medicine in Smithfield in 1822. Since then there have been Emanuel Showalter, — Fleming, Henry Matthews, George Gans, Brown Brownfield, Henry B. Mathiot, U. L. Clemmer, D. Vowell, Samuel Sacket, Jr., Frederick Patton, James T. Beazell, James Holbert, Clayton Richards, William Longanecker.

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Drs. T. F. Farmer and Mr. Watson.

CABINET-MAKERS.

John Jackson, Thomas Gaddis, James Ocheltree, and Samuel Sutton.

COOPERS.

Lewis Sammons, John Downey.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

Henry Huhn, Mr. Phillips, James Vance, John Kramer, Luther W. Burchinal.

WAGON-MAKERS.

George Burris, Samuel Kendall, Orlanzo Lytle, Simeon Zearly, William Hannah.

I. O. O. F.

Gallatin Lodge, No. 517, I. O. O. F., was organized under charter granted by Sovereign Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, dated June 26, 1855, and instituted

under D. D. G. Master David L. Walker, of Connelville, Pa., with the following persons as charter members: Dr. U. L. Clemmer, H. J. Dougherty, Capt. J. Hickman, J. E. Patton, J. D. Field, W. T. Goodwin, Capt. James Abraham, Maj. James M. Abraham, Enos W. Field, Simeon Zearly, Gideon G. Clemmer, G. R. Miller, W. T. Ellis, T. P. Burchinal, J. L. Showalter, H. B. Mallaby. The first officers were as follows: N. G., Dr. U. L. Clemmer; V. G., H. J. Dougherty; Treas., Gideon G. Clemmer; Sec., G. R. Miller; Trustees, H. J. Dougherty, L. W. Burchinal, James Abraham.

Past Noble Grands: U. L. Clemmer, H. J. Dougherty, G. G. Clemmer, G. R. Miller, J. L. Showalter, L. W. Burchinal, Enos W. Field, James Abraham, H. B. Mallaby, James M. Abraham, W. R. Griffin, B. F. Black, Simeon Zearly, W. T. Goodwin, J. E. Patton, J. D. Field, W. T. Ellis, T. P. Burchinal, J. L. Whetstone, J. M. D. Low, J. W. McCarty, W. H. Heston, W. E. Reynolds, J. W. Hugh, P. T. Sturgis, John Downey, John Martin, A. J. Miller, B. F. Martin, J. C. Miller, P. S. Haldeman, E. S. Hayden, E. M. Martin, W. E. Moore, Joseph Ewing, James Vance.

THE GEORGES CREEK TRADING COMPANY

was organized in 1816, to do a general banking and trading business in the town of Smithfield. The movers in this enterprise were James Brownfield, B. Stevens, A. McMasters, William Abraham, John Showalter, James Showalter, Basil Brownfield, and Richard Patton. Of these James Brownfield was made the first president. The clerk elected was Richard Patton, and the directors or board of managers were B. Stevens, A. McMasters, William Abraham, John Showalter, James Showalter, and Basil Brownfield.

The officers of the company were to consist of a president, clerk, and board of managers. Those first elected to these offices should retain their positions until the last Monday in March, 1817, at which time a new election was to be held. The capital stock was not to exceed fifty thousand dollars. The shares were to be twenty dollars each, payable in gold, silver, or current bank-notes equivalent thereto.

The banking-room was in the brick building then owned by Mr. Basil Brownfield, and now owned and occupied by Mr. William Campbell as a hotel parlor. This banking institution was in existence in 1819, October 10th (see Mount Moriah Baptist Church minutes, volume xi, page 22). In 1822, by action of the stockholders, it was decided to dissolve the partnership and discontinue the business, accordingly all the outstanding paper money of the concern was called in, redeemed in coin, and burned.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The township was well represented in this office in the days when the justices were appointed by the Supreme Executive Council. The first occupants of the office after the organization of Fayette County

were Philip Rogers and Robert Richey; the latter gentleman served in this capacity for more than twenty years under appointment from the Governor. Others holding this office have been Andrew Oliphant, Enoch Abraham, Abraham Stewart, Richard Patton, Daniel Thomas, Stephen Richards, Samuel Nixon (at one time associate judge), Squire Ayers, William Abraham, James Brownfield, Solomon Smith, Joel G. Leatherman, George Hertzog, Thomas Trader, James Beeson, Alexander Brownfield, Thomas Williams, Humphrey Humphreys, Alfred Core, George Meason, John R. Means, Henry Hayden, Reuben Hague, Isaac Peters, William Conn.

Hon. John Brownfield, son of James Brownfield, was born near Smithfield, Dec. 28, 1808. On the 10th of January, 1833, he married Belinda, daughter of John Hustead. Both are living. Mr. Brownfield has twice had the honor of associate judge conferred upon him, serving in that capacity from 1852 to 1862.

Dr. Emanuel Showalter commenced the practice of physic in Smithfield some forty or fifty years ago, and afterwards went South, where he became eminent in his profession.

Alexander Clear was one of the early school-teachers of Fayette County, and a very excellent one he is said to have been. About the time of the war of 1812 he was engaged in his calling in the town of Monroe. He afterwards settled in Georges township, and taught for a number of years. He was a Christian gentleman, and was noted for his fine accomplishments as a penman. He removed, with his son Thomas, to Cumberland about 1845.

Dr. William Hampton McCormick, son of James McCormick, was born near Smithfield in 1826. After reading medicine with Dr. Smith Fuller, Uniontown, he attended Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated, after which he began the practice of his profession at Donegal, Westmoreland Co., Pa., where he practiced for a while, and then changed his location to Grantsville, Md., and from there he went to Cumberland, where he has been practicing ever since. His practice has been a remunerative one, and he has amassed a considerable fortune.

Dr. James F. McCormick, son of James McCormick, was born near Smithfield, July 6, 1839. He received an academical education at Carmichaelstown, Greene Co., Pa., and at Georges Creek Academy, Smithfield, after which he read medicine under his brother Hampton and attended Jefferson Medical College. After completing his studies he located at Petersburg, Somerset Co., Pa., but afterwards went West, and commenced practicing at Quincy, Ill., and from there he went to Menden, Ill., and from thence changed to Fowler, where he built up a good practice, but his health failed, and he died there in 1874.

Dr. Alcynus Young McCormick, son of James McCormick, was born and raised near Smithfield. He attended school at Carmichael's, Greene Co., and

Georges Creek Academy with his brother. He then read medicine under his brother Hampton in Cumberland, attended Jefferson Medical College, where he completed his studies, and then located in Frederick City, Md., where he practiced during the latter part of the Rebellion. When his brother James became sick he located at Fowler, Ill., on the Quincy and Burlington Railroad, and is still practicing there.

Rev. Samuel Woodbridge was the founder of the town which bears his name. He came to this community at a very early date. He was the pastor of the Mount Moriah Baptist Church as early as 1785. Almost contemporaneous with the erection of the church just spoken of he built in Woodbridgetown a Seventh-Day Baptist Church.

Dr. James Brownfield, son of ex-Judge John Brownfield, was born and reared in the town of Smithfield, studied medicine, and is at present practicing in Fairmount, West Va.

Dr. James Holbert was born in Georges. He taught in the public schools for a number of years, after which he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and is at present practicing at Fairchance.

Rev. W. W. Hickman was licensed to preach by Mount Moriah Baptist Church Nov. 11, 1843, since which time he has presided over the Flatwoods, Uniontown, and Waynesburg charges. He is a man eminently fitted for the ministry, and exceedingly popular and useful in his sacred calling.

Rev. George W. Hertzog was raised in this township. In January, 1855, he was licensed to preach at Mount Moriah Baptist Church, and since then has been actively engaged in his ministerial duties.

Phineas G. Sturgis was licensed by the Mount Moriah Church to preach Oct. 7, 1854. For a number of years past he has been engaged in merchandising, and is at present following that business, having as a partner Mr. Luther W. Burchinal, who has been for many years one of the most enterprising business men in this township. His occupation originally was that of architect and builder. He had the contract for building the Georges Creek Academy and the Mount Moriah Baptist Church.

Gideon G. Clemmer was prominently connected with the Georges Creek Academy and the organization of Gallatin Lodge of Odd-Fellows. A number of years since he went West, where he is now engaged in the banking business.

Dr. U. L. Clemmer was raised near Smithfield, practiced medicine in that town for several years, after which he removed to Brownsville. For a number of years he was editor and publisher of the *Greenback Banner and Labor Advocate*.

Dr. Clayton Richards was born in Smithfield, educated at Jefferson Medical College, and is now practicing in West Virginia.

Mr. A. J. Stewart has been one of the most enterprising and successful merchants of Smithfield for a number of years.

Rev. Joseph Leatherman came to Georges township in 1799. He was a Dunkard or German Baptist preacher, and was for a number of years pastor of the Grove German Baptist Church in this township.

Rev. Isaac Wynn, a Baptist minister, has always been a resident of this township, and preaches very acceptably to the people through this and adjoining townships, usually holding his meetings in the school-houses. He resides near Oliphant.

Rev. Andrew J. Osborn, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, was raised near Fairchance. During the war of the Rebellion he acted as chaplain of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He had six sons in the service. Four of his sons belonged to the same company he enlisted in, viz., Company E. He preached for the Cumberland Church at Fairchance for a number of years.

Dr. Frederick Patton, son of Alexander Patton, read medicine under Dr. H. B. Mathiot, and after attending the lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, he practiced for a while as partner of Dr. Mathiot. About ten years ago he went to West Newton, Pa., and located there, where he still remains.

It has been persistently claimed and believed by many that Gen. Sam Houston, President of the republic of Texas, and afterwards Governor and United States senator from that State, was a native of the township of Georges, born at Woodbridgetown, where his father, Paul Houston, was a tavern-keeper about the year 1800, and that the young Houston was in his youth a schoolmate of Basil Brownfield, in Georges. It is no doubt correct that there was a Samuel Houston of which all this was true, but that it was not Gen. Houston, of Texas, is rendered more than probable from the testimony of one who unquestionably knew whereof he spoke. That one was no less a personage than the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, United States senator from Missouri, who, in his "Thirty Years in the United States Senate" (vol. i. p. 676), says, "Gen. Sam Houston was born in the State of Virginia, county of Rockbridge; he was appointed an ensign in the army of the United States during the late war with Great Britain, and served in the Creek campaign under the banners of Jackson. I was the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment to which he belonged, and the first field-officer to whom he reported."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

F. H. OLIPHANT.¹

"It is in men as in soils, where sometimes there is a vein of gold which the owner knows not of."—DEAN SWIFT.

Fideleto Hughes Oliphant was the third son and fourth in the order of birth of a family of ten children

¹ The steel plate engraving accompanying this sketch is from a daguerreotype taken when he was between forty-five and fifty years of age, and is an excellent likeness of the original at that period of his life.



J. H. Oliphant

—four sons and six daughters—of John and Sarah Oliphant. Hughes, the subject of this sketch, was born on the 4th of January, 1800, at Old Fairfield Furnace, on Georges Creek, in Georges township, Fayette Co., Pa. Of this old furnace, the rival of another on Jacob's Creek, Westmoreland County, Pa., for the distinction of being the first at which pig iron was made west of the Allegheny Mountains, in which both localities were zealous advocates, nothing but the cinder pile and some of the larger stones of the stack remain to mark the spot where its proprietors, pioneers in what has grown to be the great industry of Western Pennsylvania, saw and heard their first bantling heave and sigh.

His father, Col. John Oliphant, was born in Chester County, Pa., and his mother, Sarah McGinnes, born in Philadelphia, Pa., was the only child of a sea-captain, who was lost in shipwreck. Left an orphan at an early age, she was adopted by her uncle, the Rev. Samuel Woodbridge, of the Seventh-Day Baptist persuasion, with whom she crossed the mountains on horseback in 1778 or 1779, mounted on bales of goods strapped upon a pack-saddle.

Her uncle Woodbridge settled in Springhill township, founded the village which bears his name, built a church in which he preached every seventh day, and erected a dwelling-house, which in its day and locality was considered stylish and commodious. He preached without money and without price there until his lips were sealed in death. His remains rest in the old graveyard adjoining the church, and by his last will and testament he left some of these village lots for the perpetual maintenance of the church and graveyard in good order, which benevolent intention has been sadly neglected. Squatters and trespassers profane the sacred soil with which pious faith meant to cherish and protect "God's half-acre." Church and churchyard both feel the cold hand of time heavy upon them, and the colder charity of neglect chills every pilgrim to this sacred shrine.

Tradition says that Col. Oliphant and Sarah Woodbridge (she took her uncle's name) "made a remarkably fine couple" when they stood up before the venerable uncle of the bride to be united in marriage, some time in the year 1790. Their remains rest in the old churchyard at Woodbridgetown.

Andrew, the grandfather of Hughes Oliphant, had his home in Chester County, Pa., previously to the war of the Revolution. He was a trader, and transported goods over the mountains on pack-horses, exchanging them with the Indians and settlers for furs and land, for there was no money there at that time. Gen. Braddock, in his campaign against Fort Du Quesne in 1755, pressed him and his pack-horses into his service. When Braddock fell, mortally wounded, at the battle of the Monongahela, on July 9, 1755, he was carried on a litter swung between two of these horses, under the direction of Andrew Oliphant, in the retreat to Dunbar's camp, the rear-

guard of the army, where he died on the fourth day after the battle, and was buried in the road, near the site of Fort Necessity, where Washington fought his first battle, on the 3d of July, 1754. Tradition says Andrew Oliphant assisted in the construction and defense of Fort Necessity.

After the war he moved out to Fayette County, and settled on land near to Merrittstown. His remains rest in the graveyard of the Dunlap's Creek Presbyterian congregation.

John Oliphant and Andrew, his younger brother, commenced the iron business at Old Fairfield Furnace, and soon added Fairchance, on the same stream, to it. Subsequently to this they built "Sylvan Forges," on the lower waters of Georges Creek, near the village of New Geneva. They made pigs at Fairchance, and converted them into bar iron at Sylvan Forges; built boats, launched them on the Monongahela at Geneva, and floated their iron down the river to Pittsburgh and points below on the Ohio to market.

They continued as partners in business until 1816, when they dissolved and divided the property. Fairchance and Sylvan Forges being considered about equal in value, John gave his younger brother, Andrew, the first choice. He took Sylvan Forges, and the property was partitioned on that basis, without invoking the aid of the courts.

F. H. Oliphant's first schooling was in a log house, still standing in the back-yard at "Liberty Hall," where his father then lived, two miles from Fairfield and half a mile from Fairchance. The teacher was Thomas, father of Gen. A. G. Porter, lately elected Governor of Indiana.

His next experience was with Alexander Clear at Morris X-Roads school-house, where Col. Samuel Evans, the Morris, Hardin, Tobin, Gans, and Griffin boys and others were among his schoolmates. Here he learned to "read, write, and cipher as far as the single rule of three," and acquired some knowledge of English grammar, geography, history, and book-keeping.

After leaving Mr. Clear's school he went to Brownsville, in the same county, to attend a school of Rev. James Johnson, and while there, in consideration of boarding and lodging, assisted Mr. James Brading in his store mornings and evenings. He then secured the life-long friendship and confidence of Mr. Brading, and by his industry and attention to the duty before him attracted the notice of George Hogg, Jacob Bowman, and Joseph Thornton, leading men of that part of the county, and made them his friends for life.

This, with one session of five months at Jefferson College, where his older brothers, Woodbridge and Orlando, and subsequently his younger brother, Ethelbert, graduated, finished the course of his education before he was seventeen years old.

About this period of his life, financial trouble, the

result of too much lending of his name, falling upon his father, with the accumulation of years, he entered his office at Fairchance, and at eighteen years of age the entire business devolved upon him. He paid just debts and resisted the payment of unjust claims until all were settled and the property relieved.

On the 8th day of November, 1821, he married Jane Creigh, the oldest daughter of Samuel Duncan, Esq., of the Fayette County bar, from which came a family of eleven children,—John, Duncan, Orlando, Henry, James and Ethelbert, Elizabeth, Mary Louise, Jane, Sallie Ann, and Ellen. On the 8th of November, 1871, they celebrated their golden wedding at the residence of the oldest daughter, Mrs. R. P. Nevin, Sewickley, Pa., at which all the children living and many grandchildren were present. June 5, 1876, his wife Jane died, and he afterwards married her younger sister, Mary E. Duncan, who survives him.

In 1820 or 1821 he purchased Franklin Forge, at the Little Falls of the Youghiogheny River, hauled pigs from Fairchance, hammered them into bar iron, and with the fall and spring freshets floated the iron down the Youghiogheny and Monongahela Rivers to Pittsburgh, and sometimes down the Ohio to Cincinnati, selling what he could for cash, and trading the balance for store goods and provisions for the furnace and forge.

In 1823-24, in connection with two other gentlemen of Pittsburgh, he built the Pennsylvania (now the Wayne) Rolling-Mill, and not agreeing cordially with his partners, he sold his interest to Messrs. Miltenburger & Brown, returned with his family to Franklin Forge, and conducted the business there in connection with Fairchance for a number of years without a dollar of money. It was all barter and trade. Franklin Forge was a centre of business. His iron was the currency of the country. Farmers brought in their produce to the mills, traded it for iron, taking what they wanted for present use, and a certificate of deposit for the balance. His office and iron-house became a bank of deposit. There was no money in the country, and so this system of trade went on for years, the iron not leaving the warehouse only at the semi-annual freshets, when all on hand went down the river, and a new stock would accumulate at the warehouse. The wagons that brought pigs from Fairchance returned loaded with flour and other supplies accumulated in the mill at the forge. He has often declared that this was the most satisfactory period of his business life. But he looked beyond the beautiful hills and wild, romantic surroundings of the "Little Falls" for wider fields and deeper mines. He saw the day of the forge-fire and the tilt-hammer passing away, and in 1832 sold Franklin Forge to Messrs. Miltenburger & Brown, of Pittsburgh.

Leaving his family in Uniontown he started for Tennessee, with a view of entering into the iron business there with Messrs. Yateman, but not being pleased with the situation, he returned to Cincinnati,

purchased a steam-engine and the option of a lot of land in Covington, rented a house in Cincinnati, and made other arrangements for building a rolling-mill.

Coming home, he yielded to the eloquent pleadings of the gray hairs of his father and mother and the tears of his sisters, abandoned the Cincinnati scheme, brought the engine to Fairchance, and in the fall of 1832 commenced building a rolling-mill, nail-factory, etc., alongside the furnace, which in the spring and summer of 1833 were in full operation.

He made a superior article of iron and nails. They became popular as soon and as far as they were known, and these iron-works went on through good times and hard without a strike or stop, except for necessary repairs, until after the property was sold to a New York company in 1870-71.

In hard times dicker and trade was resorted to again, as in previous years at "Little Falls." Wagons were loaded at the works, started on the old National road, selling in the towns through which they passed, and the balance converted into store goods and groceries in Baltimore. These in turn were loaded into the wagons to "plod their weary way" back to the works.

He had coal and iron ore and limestone in the ground, and timber for charcoal in the mountains. He had only labor to pay for. The raw material went into the furnace, and came out bar iron and nails at the other end of the same building, almost without getting cold in the process. When times were hard and iron was dull, selling for cost, or less than cost, the store made a little profit, or made up the loss.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad having made its way out to Cumberland, these tactics had to be and were changed to another direction. The surplus of iron accumulated at the works was shipped on steamboats at Brownsville, and bartered and traded down the river for anything that would be useful at the works, or for which there was a market in New Orleans. There the balance of the iron and such other freights as had been collected by the way were converted into sugar, coffee, tobacco, etc., one part being shipped up the river by steamboats for the works, another shipped by sea to Baltimore and sold or exchanged for dry-goods, which in turn found their way to Fairchance.

In 1848 he purchased "Springhill Furnace," and in 1870 sold two-thirds of both these properties to a New York company, and subsequently sold the other third to the same parties. He seemed then to be entirely out of active business, but in the mean time he had purchased the "Sunnies Brae" property, on the Southwest Branch, Pennsylvania Railroad, from the heirs of Moses W. Nixon, and the site being eligible, and the building of the railroad secured, visions of another furnace soon began to float through his brain.

In the summer of 1875 he commenced preparations, and in the fall and winter of 1875-76 built "Olipphant

Furnace," on the Sunnie Brae property, getting into operation early in the summer of 1876, but this venture did not prove a success. The times were too hard to make money on pig iron, and to add to other drawbacks, in the night of the 7th of November, 1878, the furnace buildings took fire and burned down, and on the 11th of the same month he sold the Sunnie Brae and Oliphant Furnace property to his son Duncan, who at once rebuilt the furnace, put it in operation again in the early spring, added numerous improvements in the way of dwelling-houses for hands, new hot-blast, etc. Under this management it was continued in blast until November, 1880, when it was again sold to the Fayette Coke and Coal Company.

While operating "Franklin Forge" Mr. Oliphant introduced a new process in making iron between the pig and the forge fire or puddling oven, which he called refining, blowing the iron in an open coke fire. It was a very simple and inexpensive addition, was an economy in the end, and improved the quality of the iron.

While in Tennessee he was the first to think of and suggest placing the engine boilers at the top of the furnace stack, instead of consuming and wasting large quantities of wood or other fuel under them on the ground below. Among other improvements he adopted this plan when he came into possession of "Springhill Furnace," where the stone coal was not of a very good quality or very plenty.

In 1836-37 he successfully experimented, and, as is claimed, was the first iron man in the United States who had a real and substantial success in making iron in any considerable quantity with coke. He was not well prepared for this experiment; the furnace stack was old, built for cold blast and charcoal, and but little alteration was made in the blast. The furnace ran a blast of about five months on coke, making a fair quality of iron, good enough for nails, but, although he rolled and piled the iron and then rolled it again, it was not "Oliphant's iron." Timber was still plenty for charcoal, and he went back to his first love.

In the spring of 1837 he deposited in "Franklin Institute" of Philadelphia specimens of the ore, coal, and limestone, and iron and nails made from these raw materials, where they still remained at last accounts, and although the managers conceded that he had substantially earned the medal offered in 1835 it was not awarded, on the technicality that the iron had not been made within the time limited in the offer.

The superior quality of Mr. Oliphant's iron was indisputable. L. W. Stockton, president of the "National Road Stage Company," used large quantities of it at their "stage-yard" in Uniontown, and although they were not on friendly terms, he often declared emphatically that "Oliphant made the best iron that ever went into a stage-coach." Through

Mr. Stockton it was introduced to the notice of the War and Navy Departments, where it more than stood every test to which it was subjected, and he sold hundreds of tons to the government for gun-barrels and chain-cables.

In this connection his iron came under the observation of Asbury Kimble, a very ingenious and intelligent man, who believed from its quality that it would make good steel. He visited the works, and the result was the building of a steel furnace at Fairchance in the fall of 1837, in which a good quality of steel was made from this iron. But consumers would not believe it to be as good as the imported; there was little or no sale for it. The enterprise was abandoned, leaving Mr. Oliphant with a stock of steel on hand of his own make large enough to last him for the rest of his business life at Fairchance. He used none other,—the best proof of its good quality.

"F. H. Oliphant inherited all the nobler traits of character which distinguished his father. He was particularly noted for kindness to those in his employ. In their temporal welfare he manifested a deep personal interest. He built comfortable homes for them, planted fruit-trees in their yards, and in every way sought to assist them in lightening the burdens of a toilsome life. He has made tens of thousands for others where he has made hundreds for himself."¹

"The subject of this notice was no ordinary man; he was a remarkable man, and his entire business career, throughout a long life of untiring energy and unselfish and unflinching integrity of purpose, has shown it. In addition to his regular business at times he took hold of others, such as plying steamboats between Pittsburgh and Western and Southern ports. Before the railroads pierced the Allegheny Mountains he owned and ran a fast wagon line between Cumberland and Wheeling. This line carried only fast freight, and soldiers during the Mexican war. His wagons were lighter than the ordinary *regulars*, and were drawn by mule teams, which were changed at fixed points along the road.¹

"Perhaps there was no wider known, or more generally respected gentleman in all his time in this county. Of active habits, he did much to develop the mineral wealth of this section of the State, and its people are largely indebted to him for the prominent part he has all the time taken in building up its interests and promoting its welfare."¹

On the 16th of April, 1870, "about one hundred of his employes, men, women, and children, and a sprinkling of neighbors and friends, assembled in the rolling-mill, and sent for Mr. Oliphant. When he walked into the mill he was naturally very much surprised, and inquired what it all meant. This inquiry was hastily answered by the Rev. Peter T. Lashley, who mounted a store box, and after making a neat and appropriate address, presented him, for the

¹ *Ames in Studies* of Feb. 24, 1871, and March 1, 1871.

people assembled, with a valuable gold-headed cane. When the speaker handed the old captain the cane in token of the donors' respect, the venerable gentleman of iron constitution, as well as manufacturer, read the inscription carefully, and while tears trickled down his cheeks he said, in words ever to be remembered, 'My friends, I have not words to express my sincere and heartfelt thanks and gratitude for this valuable expression of your regard.' The boys threw up their caps and cheered, while the old men and women went forward and grasped his honest hand with the expression, 'God bless you!' trembling on every tongue. After a few side remarks, they passed out, with tears of sorrow and affection flowing profusely down their cheeks. There were but few dry eyes in the crowd."¹

In his private life and in his family he was kind and affectionate, consulting more the convenience and comfort of others than his own. With strangers and those who did not understand him he was supposed to be harsh and severe in his nature; but he was a man of deep and strong feelings, and in a way was very sensitive, though a proud reserve kept the secret of this quality so close that few suspected it was there. He was of strong physique, and of extraordinary powers of endurance, often surpassing those of young and vigorous men, working his brain and his body as unsparingly as if they had been machines made of his own iron, insensible to the pleasures or necessity of rest. His manner was sometimes brusque, and more decided than the occasion seemed to require. His words were outspoken frankness when he had anything to say, and sometimes gave offense when none was intended. Always ready to forgive an injury, he was a firm and constant friend, and, like his father before him, seriously damaged his fortune "by the too much lending of his name." Of great moral and physical strength and courage, he "dared do all that might become a man," feeling, with the great poet of nature, that "he who dared do more was none." Strong in his convictions, he was hard to move from them. Impressed by the precepts and the examples of his father and uncle, he naturally fell into political ranks adverse to the Democratic party, but not to Democratic ideas, and remained so through life. Of iron nerve, he seldom gave outward signs of emotion, and those who knew him best can recall but one or two instances in which he was known to have been unmanned. In his younger days he was fond of military parades and displays, loved poetry, and could to the last recite long passages from Scott and Burns. Especially fond of the old Scotch songs, when he was well stricken in years and had an evening at home his daughters charmed the hours away with the music and words of the same airs and lines with which his "Bonnie Jane" chained his heart and hand "in days o' auld lang syne."

From the outbreak to the close of the war of the Rebellion he was intensely loyal to the Union, and nearly depleted his iron-works of hands to put men in the field; nor did he spare his own family. When taking leave of his son Duncan, starting with his company into service, he said, "Go, my son, and do your duty; I would rather see you in an honored grave than hear that you had faltered." There was no tear in his eye, only the faintest tremor on his lip; then added, "I once heard your grandfather say 'No one of the name ever turned his back on a friend or an enemy; you will not be the first to break the chain. Farewell.'"

One of the instances in which he was known to have been unmanned was when the cane was presented to him on retiring from business. He was quite unnerved with emotion; sweet and sad memories seemed to crowd upon him, and the strong man, like Jacob of old, "lifted up his voice and wept" tears of joy and grief. And again when the death of his youngest son, "Bertie," at Yorktown, was announced to him, his head sank upon his wife's shoulder; they mingled their tears and sobbed aloud together for their "Benjamin" of eleven children.

It was no unusual thing for him to mount his horse (famous old Marmion, almost as well known through the county as his rider) in the evening after a hard day's work at the forge, ride to Pittsburgh, thirty-five miles away, for breakfast, be on foot all day long, and home again for breakfast next morning; and this often occurred with him in his business between the "Little Falls" and Fairchance. He said he could "sleep quite refreshingly a good part of the time on old Marmion."

About the year 1820-21, in company with other young men of the locality, he raised and organized the "Fayette Cavalry," of which he was elected captain; commanded the company until he moved to Pittsburgh, and after two years' absence, returning to Fayette, he was again elected captain, and continued in command until 1836. Nor had his military proclivities entirely forsaken him when the war broke out in the spring of 1861. He raised and organized a company of mounted men for any service that might fall to it at home or in the field, in which some of his old comrades of the Fayette cavalry joined him.

Hearing that the "Black Horse Cavalry" was plundering Northwestern Virginia and threatening Morgantown, he loaded wagons with provisions, mustered his troop, and started for them. "By the time they reached the Cheat River the command had swelled to two hundred. This advent into West Virginia was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. The women rushed into the roads, throwing up their hands, and shouting, 'The Pennsylvanians have come! the Pennsylvanians have come!' When he reached Grafton the accession to his force had augmented it to five hundred. There was but little

¹ *Greensboro Democrat*, Dec. 11, 1879.



H. B. Mathiot.

military discipline among the men, but they were all well armed and good marksmen, and to a body of irregulars, like themselves, would have proved no insignificant foe. The rebels abandoned Grafton as they entered it, and there seeming no further use for them they returned home."¹ It is believed this unauthorized raid saved West Virginia to the Union. This troop maintained its organization throughout the war.

There were four things he disliked with a cordial hatred,—whisky, tobacco, a lawsuit, and Gen. Jackson. Once, and only once, a candidate before the people for office, he ran as the Whig candidate for Congress in 1838 against Enos Hook, Esq., a lawyer of Waynesburg, Greene Co., and, as he expected, was badly beaten, but his candidature well illustrates one of these three traits of his character. Being accosted one day by a man who was drunk, he said, "Go 'way, Jack, you are drunk; I won't shake hands with you." A friend suggested "that was no way to be a candidate." He answered, "I can't help it; I won't be seen shaking hands with a drunken man, and if I can't be elected except at the expense of my self-respect I shall stay at home."

He banished whisky from the furnace and works, so far as he could control it, from the start. Tobacco was a necessary of life with furnace men, almost as urgent as bread itself, and he had to endure it. His dislike of lawsuits resulted in part from the fact that they would not always go his way, and then the law, the court, the jury, and the lawyers would be all wrong, and he never could get it through his head, although he had a brother and a son at the bar, that lawyers half earned their fees.

His dislike of Gen. Jackson commenced with the high hand with which he carried things in Florida,—hanging Arbutnot and Ambruster, and imprisoning the Spanish commissioner, Callava, in Monroe's administration, and for some irregularity or failure of memory on the general's part in regard to an order for a number of large iron salt-pans, evaporators, which he ordered while stopping over night in Uniontown, on his way to Washington, as a member of Congress, to be made at Fairchance, to be boated down the river to the mouth of the Tennessee, on the Ohio. He also disliked him later on account of his war on the tariff and the Bank, which he firmly believed would ruin the business prosperity of the country.

When Jackson was a candidate for President there were frequent animated tilts between him and his sister Juliet, who, in sympathy with her husband, Capt. James A. McClelland, was a stalwart Jackson man, and on one occasion, when words were running higher between them than she liked, their mother laid her command upon them to stop, and said, "Hughes, you are a good deal of a Gen. Jack-

son yourself when you have the power, and Juliet you are entirely too much of a politician for a woman."

Growing warm in a discussion during the war, he declared a wish "that old Jackson was back to shoot down rebels and hang up traitors to the Union." "What!" said some one present, "would you bring old Jackson back?" "Yes, to save the Union," was the answer. "Forgive him his war on the tariff and the Bank?" "Yes; and the salt-pans too; anything to punish Rebellion and save the Union," was his reply.

Within a year after the sale of the "Oliphant Furnace" property he began to fail in physical health, and the decline continued until his lamp of life went out on the morning of the 10th of November, 1879, at the residence of his oldest son, John, on the Sunnie Brae farm, within two miles of Fairfield, where he was born, within two miles of Fairchance, where he toiled, and within the sight of his last lingering look upon earth he could see over the intervening woods and vales the "old Tent Church" in which he and his wife together, in 1825, professed the faith in which they lived and died, and in which he became a ruling elder in 1838.

On the 12th of November, 1879, he was borne from the Presbyterian Church in Uniontown, where the funeral services were conducted by the Revs. S. S. Bergen and Isaac Wynn, by six of his grandsons, and buried in Oak Grove Cemetery.

HENRY BERNARD MATHIOT, M.D.

Dr. Mathiot, of Smithfield, was born at Connells-ville, Fayette Co., Pa., Aug. 31, 1815. He is of French ancestry, having descended from a French officer who, at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, obeyed the voice of conscience rather than that of the king and charged on the priests with his regiments, for which he was compelled to fly from France. But the king, winking at his official misconduct, furnished him a letter intended to serve as a warrant of immunity from civil arrests, and he returned to France seeking to regain his estates. The family still found France dangerous ground on account of the priests, and Jean Mathiot, grandfather of the doctor, emigrated to America in 1754, settling in Lancaster, Pa. He had the previous year married Catharine Margaret Bernarl, daughter of Hon. Jean James Bernard, mayor of Dampierre, France. They had three sons,—Christian, who located in Baltimore, John, who remained in Lancaster, and George, who was the father of the subject of this sketch.

George Mathiot was born Oct. 13, 1759, and raised in Lancaster, Pa., where he enlisted in the patriot army Nov. 18, 1776, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He then located at Elk Ridge Landing, near Ellicott's Mills, Md., where he was married Oct. 31, 1787, to

¹ *American Standard*, Nov. 13, 1879.

Ruth Davies, daughter of Joshua Davies, of Anne Arundel County, Md. This lady was a Quakeress, a perfect type of the gentle but strong character we are accustomed to associate with the sect to which she belonged. In 1796 they moved west of the mountains and located in Connellsville, Fayette Co., Pa., where they resided until his death, which occurred April 4, 1840, at the advanced age of eighty-one. He was a man prominent in his day in affairs of church and State. He was commissioned in 1800 justice of the peace for Bullskin township by Governor Thomas McKean, to serve "so long as you behave yourself well," and served until the infirmities of age compelled him to relinquish the office. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His house was the home for itinerant ministers, whom his Quaker wife cordially and kindly entertained. George Mathiot was the father of eleven children, viz.: Jacob D., Eliza, Catharine, Mary, Joshua D., Cassandra, John, Susan, Ann M., George F., and Henry B. Of these but two are now living, namely, Ann M. Dorsey, widow of George W. Dorsey, who now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Stephenson, of Parkersburg, W. Va., and Henry B., the youngest of the family. Some of them were prominent in business life and public affairs, and all lived to raise families.

Dr. Mathiot's oldest brother, Col. Jacob D. Mathiot, was well known among the business men of Western Pennsylvania, being extensively engaged in the manufacture of iron at Ross Iron-Works, Westmoreland County. He represented this county in the State Legislature in the session of 1833-34.

Another brother, Joshua D. Mathiot, located while a boy in Newark, Ohio. He became a lawyer, and represented his district, then the Thirteenth, in the United States Congress in 1841-42, refusing a reelection. A daughter of this gentleman married the distinguished Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The doctor's eldest sister, Eliza Mathiot, married Col. Davidson, an officer of the war of 1812. Col. Davidson was in Hull's command at the time of the surrender of Detroit, and marched out the forces immediately under his command and escaped.

Dr. Mathiot had only the advantages of a common-school education, and began life on his own account when, as a boy, he left home with his wardrobe in a cotton handkerchief and fifty cents in his pocket, walking forty miles in a deep snow to accept a position as clerk in the office of his brother at Ross Iron-Works. The courage and self-reliance here displayed in the youth foreshadowed the indomitable energy that has enabled the man to achieve success against every obstacle. In 1837 he went to Newark, Ohio, and entered the office of Dr. Anderton Brown as a medical student. He returned to his native county in 1840, and began the practice of his profession in Smithfield as an under-graduate, which was the common practice of the time in Pennsylvania. He graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in

the class of 1852. Nature as well as education made him a physician, and his success was assured from the beginning. For more than forty years he has ranked at the head of his profession in his community. With cool judgment and quick perception he unites large sympathy and an exceeding cheerful disposition. In the sick-room he at once commands the respect and secures the confidence of his patients. Perhaps he has obtained reputation and practice as much from his cheerful, sympathetic manner with patients as his superior skill in administering remedies. His physical endurance has been wonderful. For twenty-five years his professional field embraced an extent of territory that made his average day's riding about thirty miles, and his visiting-list immense. This was done in the saddle, and the older inhabitants well remember his celebrated horses "Bill" and "Charley," which were never seen with their rider, going up-hill or down, in any gait but a full gallop. He is one of the very few old-fashioned doctors who answer all calls, night or day, regardless of weather or roads, attending rich and poor alike.

He married Rebecca Ruth Brownfield, daughter of Col. Thomas Brownfield, of Georges township, Fayette Co., March 19, 1844. His domestic life has been most fortunate and happy. His wife has been a helpmeet in the grandest sense. Her husband's comfort and her children's happiness have been her greatest care, and to her wifely devotion he is largely indebted for the comforts of his home, the hospitable doors of which are ever open. It is proverbial that no house in the community entertains so many persons, friends and strangers, as Dr. Mathiot's. In politics the doctor has been a decided and positive Whig and Republican, an earnest advocate of the principles and measures of his party. He has twice been the candidate of his party for the State Legislature, but as the opposition had an overwhelming majority in the district, he was on both occasions defeated. He is an earnest and persuasive public speaker, and for a quarter of a century his voice has been heard in advocacy of every moral, temperance, and religious movement that has agitated the community in which he lives. Since 1851 he has been an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has held most of its official positions. He was ordained a deacon by Bishop Morris in 1859, and was ordained an elder by Bishop Simpson in 1872, and consequently occupies the responsible position of a minister in his church. His services are much sought, especially by the poor, to officiate at funerals, as he regards it one of the crowning glories of the Christian dispensation that the gospel shall be preached to the poor.

He is possessed of a comfortable home, most desirably located, and sufficient means to render his old age secure from want. His family has consisted of ten children, five of whom are now living: Caroline, Charles H., Ida F., Edward B., and Perie A. Several of these evince excellent mechanical and artistic tal-



Reuben Hays



Justus Dumm



Robert F. Brett

ent, in which the doctor takes a father's pride. The daughters are young ladies of careful mental discipline; Charles is engaged in the drug business in his native town; Edward is just graduated (March 30, 1882) from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, with every promise of success in his profession. Dr. Mathiot, like many of our self-made men, has been an assiduous reader and thoughtful student of the various subjects touching public interest and general culture, thus largely supplying the lack of a collegiate education. But few vocations in life furnish so many opportunities for usefulness and wide-spread personal influence as that open to an intelligent, Christian physician, imbued with public spirit and possessing a mind richly stored with the fruits of years of careful research. With unremitting energy and conscientious zeal the doctor has endeavored to discharge the manifold duties thus open to him, and is still, at the age of sixty-seven, an active man, earnestly engaged in the various occupations of his busy life.

REUBEN HAGUE.

Reuben Hague, of Smithfield, is of English stock, and was born April 16, 1809. Of his ancestors we have no special account save that they were Quakers; but his maternal grandfather was a farmer of some note, of whose history the legend has been preserved that he plowed in the forenoon the field of Brandywine whereon the famous battle took place in the afternoon. Mr. Hague has resided in Fayette County sixty-five years. He was educated in the common schools, and is a bricklayer by trade, and has worked in all parts of Western Pennsylvania. When he started out in life for himself at eighteen years of age he had only a "quarter" and a "fippenny-bit" in his pocket, in all thirty-one cents. He helped lay up the first brick dwelling in Allegheny City. He was once a cavalry officer in the Virginia militia, and has served as a school director of his township for nearly twenty years. For over fifty years he has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and has for a long time been an elder therein. He is a rigid temperance man, and has been a constant worker in the cause of temperance since he became twenty years of age. He never spent but three cents for whisky for his own use. He cannot be turned from his course by the taunts and jeers of wine-bibbers. Mr. Hague is the possessor of one of the best fruit-orchards in Fayette County. His property consists mainly of real estate. Whatever criticisms the liquor-loving portion of the community may indulge in over his extreme but consistent observance of abstinence from intoxicating beverages, his neighbors say no harmful words of him.

Feb. 14, 1836, Mr. Hague married Mary Swan, who died July 1st of the same year. Feb. 14, 1839, he married again, being united to Mary Lemley. Of

this marriage there are six living children,—Samuel; Rebecca Ellen, who married William Booth; Emily; Frances; Jeffries; and Snyder. The second Mrs. Hague having died, Mr. Hague married a third time, Nov. 27, 1862, his wife's maiden name having been Jane Abraham. A son, James A., is the issue of this marriage.

WILLIAM H. TRADER.

William H. Trader, of Georges township, is a man of mark, distinctively of that honorable class called "self-made," having fought the battle of life to financial success by his own energy and skill. He was born in Maryland, near the line of Virginia, Jan. 15, 1818. When he was two years of age his father left Virginia and settled in Georges township. Mr. Trader never enjoyed opportunities of schooling. What he learned he picked up as he could. His summers were employed cultivating the home farm, his winters in threshing with a flail, until he became eighteen years of age, when he left his father, or "turned out," without money or education, to make his own way in life, first working for a farmer of his neighborhood.

In 1841 he married Charlotte Franks, of Nicholson township. By her he has ten children, all living,—three sons and seven daughters,—all of whom but one are married. Mr. Trader has held the office of school director and other important township offices. Both himself and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is a modest, unassuming man, and enjoys an excellent business and general reputation. He has lived upon his present farm thirty-five years, and has steadily worked on to fortune, accomplishing the purpose of his early life, and is now regarded wealthy, his estate being estimated by his neighbors at from sixty thousand dollars to seventy-five thousand dollars. About two hundred and fifty-seven acres of Mr. Trader's homestead farm are underlaid with the five-foot vein and the nine-foot vein, also, of Connellsville coking coal.

ROBERT BRITT.

Robert Britt, of Smithfield, is of Irish descent, and was born in Chester County, Pa., June 4, 1805, and removed from there with his father to Springhill Furnace, Fayette Co., in August, 1811. He received his education in the common schools. Mr. Britt is by occupation a carpenter. He spent two years working at his trade in Kentucky, and, following his vocation, passed eight years of his life in Virginia; the rest has been spent in Fayette County. He has resided in his present home for thirty-two years.

Dec. 11, 1831, he married Asenath Greenlee, a lady of Irish stock, whose mother was three years old only when brought to America. Of this union are three children,—Mary Emily, married to Benjamin

Franklin Goodwin; Frances Elizabeth, wife of Albert S. Miller; and Frank P., who was educated in the common schools at Washington and Jefferson College, and the Allegheny Theological Seminary, and is now pastor of the Pisgah Presbyterian Church at Corsica, Jefferson Co., Pa. Mr. Britt and his wife have been members of the Presbyterian Church for more than a quarter of a century. In December, 1881, they celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Britt has held the office of school director, and other responsible township offices. He has always been a Jefferson Democrat, and never swerved from his party.

JUSTUS DUNN.

Justus Dunn, of Georges township, is a prosperous farmer and stock-dealer, and was born in Erie City, June 8, 1817. He is the son of Simeon Dunn, of Irish stock, and who served in the war of 1812 as a "dispatcher," carrying orders or dispatches from Erie to Buffalo, N. Y. He bore the first news of Perry's victory to Buffalo.

Mr. Dunn began business life at the bottom of the financial scale, chopping wood at twenty cents per cord when he first came to Fayette County; but he is now in good circumstances, and owns a valuable tract of land, which is well improved. He settled in his present location in 1844. He has been treasurer of Fayette County for two years and eight months. On May 26, 1852, he married Mary A. Zearly, of Nicholson township, by whom he has had eleven children, four of whom are married and have left the homestead, seven remaining at home. The Dunn family is hardy and long-lived. Mr. Dunn has an uncle who is ninety-eight years of age, and was married for the second time when he was ninety-four. An aunt of his died a few years ago aged over one hundred years.

Mr. Dunn is a good business man, and commands the respect of his neighbors and all others with whom he deals.

COL. JAMES ROBINSON.

Col. James Robinson, of Oliphant Furnace, represents the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock. His grandfather settled in 1780, in what was then Georges township, now Nicholson, upon a farm which remained in the Robinson name for ninety-nine years. James Robinson was born Nov. 27, 1806. He was educated in the common schools, and spent over twenty years of his early manhood in the iron business with F. Hughes Oliphant, at Springhill and Fairchance Furnaces. The greater part of this time he was superintendent, as which he was not only successful, but by his unassuming yet potent influence obtained and held the respect and good will of all in his employ. In all business transactions he is a man of the most strict integrity. He obtained his military title by election to the position of colonel in the State militia, receiving his commission from Governor Wolf during the latter's first term in the gubernatorial chair. Jan. 27, 1857, he married Mrs. Catharine Saams, of Allegheny County, who died Sept. 9, 1863, leaving three children,—Margaret Ann, John Taylor, and Emma Caroline. The colonel was again married Feb. 13, 1866, to Miss Lavinia P. Caldwell, of St. Joseph, Mo., and has no living children by his second wife. He was elected director of the first railroad built from Connellsville to Uniontown, now owned by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (and in which he is yet a stockholder). He was also elected a director of the National Bank of Fayette County at its organization, and held position as such for a number of years, and was elected director of the People's Bank of Fayette County, which position he still holds. Coal lands, railroad and bank stock, and United States bonds constitute his chief possessions.

Col. Robinson is an energetic man, of few words, pleasant and unobtrusive in manner, of a kind, benevolent spirit, especially to the worthy poor, greatly attached to home and fireside, and walks blameless before, and is popular with, his neighbors. Withal, a true gentleman of the old school.

GERMAN TOWNSHIP.

THE township of German occupies a position south of a line drawn east and west through the centre of the county. It is bounded north by Luzerne and Menallen, east by South Union and Georges, south by Nicholson, west by the Monongahela River. There are no mountains nor any considerable elevations in

it. The township is well watered, but has no large streams except the Monongahela, its western boundary. Its principal creeks are Brown's, Middle, and Deep, all flowing west and falling into the river. The controlling topographical feature is a series of hills or ridges crossing it from east to west. When viewed from a higher elevation, they resemble a plain covered with a multitude of cones, some large, some small.

¹ By James Ruse.



James Robinson



W. H. Foster

In the northwest of the township a considerable number of those mounds exist which have so long engaged the attention of travelers and philosophers, and of which Mr. Jefferson speaks in his "Notes on Virginia." Their shape has been so often described that a repetition seems altogether superfluous. Many bits of pottery, stone implements of various kinds, pipes, and remains can be found after plowing or hard rains. Along the Monongahela are rocks, upon which are cut strange hieroglyphics. Others are indented with footprints of birds and animals, said to have been done when these rocks were in the plastic state. Just south of Middle Run several rocks may be seen when the water is low, upon which a great many figures could plainly be seen until recently. Of the indentations the rocks below Geneva are full and perfectly formed. These are out of water during most of the year, and are visited by many lovers of the mysterious.

German is one of the nine original townships into which the county was divided by the first court held at Uniontown, Dec. 27, 1783.¹ The following boundaries were ordered by the court: "A township beginning at Oliver Crawford's ferry; thence up the Monongahela River to the mouth of Jacob's Creek; thence up said creek to the head branch thereof, where Michael Franks, Sr., lives; thence to John Wait's; from thence to Frederick Waltzer's; thence to pass between James Downer's and George Watson's, to include the three first-mentioned persons, to the head of the west branch of Jennings' Run; thence by a straight line to the head of the Burnt Cabin branch of Dunlap's Creek; thence down the same and the creek to the road that leads from Uniontown to Oliver Crawford's ferry; thence by said road to the beginning."

The township was settled largely by Germans, hence the name given to it on its erection by the court. Although at first a part of Springhill, its early settlers were altogether different in customs and language from those of the former. According to Withers, "Several families had settled on the Monongahela, in what was once a part of German, as early as 1767. Among these were John W. Provance, Joseph G. Provance, and John Hardin,"—a name famous in Kentucky. Frederick Waltzer is said to have been a very early comer also, but undoubtedly not so early as 1754, at which time he was scarcely three years old. He died Dec. 21, 1834, aged eighty-two years and three months. The oldest land titles are those of Provance's, Gilmore's, and Rabb's, viz.: John W. Provance, warrant dated Oct. 11, 1771; surveyed March 10, 1772; number of acres, 347. Joseph Yard Provance, warrant dated Oct. 11, 1771; number of acres, 366; surveyed March 11, 1772. An-

drew Rabb, warrant dated —; number of acres, 203; surveyed July 11, 1771. Hugh Gilmore, warrant dated —; surveyed 1770. Thomas Moore, warrant dated Sept. 13, 1769. John Mason, date of warrant and survey and number of acres unknown. The names of property holders in the territory then embraced in the township are indicated in the following "Return of the Names of the Taxable Inhabitants of German Township, together with their Taxable property. Witness my hand this 10th day of August, 1785." Signed by the assessor, Jacob Rich, viz.:

Adir, John.	Gilmore, Matthew.
Artman, John.	Gilleland, John.
Aryesmith, Samuel.	Gilbert, Margaret.
Alison, John.	Godbert, William.
Alexander, the Scotchman.	Gilmore, Hugh.
Andrews, John.	Gordon, Robert.
Alton, Mary.	Gilmore, William.
Barkman, John.	Galagher, John.
Brackbill, Jacob.	Hollingsworth, Jesse.
Barkman, Frederick.	Hester, Jacob, Jr.
Brown, James.	Huston, Andrew.
Burns, Andrew.	Hoglebery, George.
Beard, John.	Hester, Jacob, Sr.
Baxter, William.	Hillicost, George.
Buleinger, George.	Hainey, William.
Boyers, Philip.	Hillicost, Conrad.
Baker, Malachi.	Howard, Gideon.
Branbury, Conrad.	Hibbs, William.
Berry, Thomas.	Huffman, John.
Bowman, Philip.	Hoover, Jacob.
Baker, Philip.	Hester, Martin.
Catt, John.	Herber, Thomas.
Chrisly, Michael.	Herman, John.
Cooper, John.	Hilyard, Thomas.
Collens, Henry.	Helmick, Nicholas.
Collens, John.	Harrison, Robert.
Coon, Philip.	Harrison, John.
Carnes, John.	Hendall, William.
Catt, George.	Holly, Samuel.
Carnes, Lewis.	Kindle, Reuben.
Caner, Sebastian.	Kindle, Jared.
Catt, Michael.	Kindle, Benjamin.
Core, Henry.	Leeke, John.
Dawson, John.	Lee, Rundle.
Dawson, Charles.	Little, Adonijah.
Davison, Thomas.	Lee, Alexander.
Dulap, Robert.	Lawrence, Jacob.
Delenger, George.	Leely, Thomas.
Debolt, George.	Lesly, John.
Eberly, Nicholas.	Myers, Elizabeth.
Easter, Jacob.	McClean, Robert.
Easter, Jacob, Jr.	Moss, Joseph.
Eberly, Leonard.	Meets, Henry.
Fleck, William.	Mills, James.
Ferst, Jacob.	McMulin, John.
Frame, Thomas.	Myers, Adam.
Frame, William.	McWilliams, Samuel.
Flough, Ca-per.	McWilliams, John.
Franks, Jacob.	Messmore, John.
Franks, Michael.	Meets, Jacob.
Fast, Nicholas.	May, George.
Gilmore, James.	Myers, Frederick.
	Myers, Henry.

¹ By partition the township is much less in area than when organized. In 1821 a large portion was annexed to Luzerne, and again in 1845 to form Nicholson. In both instances German lost some of the most productive territory in the county, in addition to a loss in wealth and population.

Myers, Andrew.
Mitter, David.
Meets, Leonard.
Myers, William.
Mason, Philip, Jr.
Myers, John.
Mason, Martan.
Mason, George.
Mason, John.
Myers, Hannah.
Nichols, Hostaler.
Nixon, Jonathan.
Owl, David.
Overturf, John.
Overturf, Martin.
Overturf, Valentine.
Pitzar, Chrisly.
Provance, Sarah.
Peters, Catharine.
Pitman, Jonathan.
Provance, Joseph.
Parker, Samuel.
Riddle, George.
Ross, Joseph.
Remley, Henry.
Rich, Jacob.
Robb, Andrew.
Remly, Hieronimus.
Robb, Samuel.
Robb, William.
Ross, Robert.
Rudisil, Michael.
Riddle, Matthias.
Riddle, Jacob.
Shipplar, John.

Smith, Godfrey.
Sellers, Christian.
Sprote, Joseph.
Stockwell, James.
Stokely, Thomas.
Shelby, Joshua.
Shumaker, John.
Shumaker, Adam.
Snare, Michael.
Thompson, James.
Teefilbough, Conrad.
Shaley, Adam.
Snodgrass, Charles.
Vidman, Christian.
Vernor, John.
Vert, Jacob.
Vernor, Martin.
Vernor, Leonard.
Vandeman, Henry.
Wilson, David.
Walser, Frederick.
Work, John.
Wilson, Alexander.
Wilson, James.
Work, Henry.
Whearing, George.
Watson, John.
Walser, Peter.
Walter, Ephraim.
Webb, John.
Wolf, George.
Wolf, Adam.
Weaver, Henry.
Write, Benjamin.
Isaac, Newman.

Fecomen.

Joseph Sproat.
John Work.
Benjamin Kindle.
George Hoffman.
Godfrey Smith.
George Hoover.
John McWilliams.
John Gallagher.
Frederick Walser.
Henry Franks.
George Delinger.
John Corns.

George Wolf.
Adam Wolf.
Joseph Gween.
Matthew Gilmore.
Black Will.
Samuel Hutcheson.
Jeremiah Brooks.
Austin Moore.
Alexander, the Scotchman.
Nicholas Hostaler.
John Lassy.

Tavern-keepers are always persons of importance in new settlements. The first individual recommended to court as a suitable person to cater to the wants of the traveling public was John Boltenhouse, at June sessions, 1787. Licenses were subsequently issued as follows: Philip Lawrence, Elijah Moore, Jeremiah Davidson, September sessions, 1796; Zachariah Wheat, June sessions, 1797; William McClelland, September sessions, 1798; David Schroyer, September sessions, 1804; Henry Balsinger, September sessions, 1812; Aaron Maple, June sessions, 1805; Michael Kline, September sessions, 1805; Frederick Struble, September sessions, 1806; James Sangston, August sessions, 1807; John Grove, August sessions, 1810; Elias Parshall, November

sessions, 1810; George Balsinger, April sessions, 1812; David Auld, January sessions, 1813.

William McClelland kept in what is now McClellandtown for many years, as did also Frederick Struble. David Schroyer, Zachariah Wheat, Aaron Maple, James Sangston, John Grove in Germantown. Sangston entertained travelers and sold whisky for the long period of forty years. Messrs. Balsingers owned the stand near where now stands Balsinger's school-house, between McClellandtown and Uniontown. David Auld's is now the residence of Mrs. Catharine Hoover, on the Uniontown and Little Whitely Creek road, south of Rabb's mill.

The only highways known to the primal inhabitants were the cardinal points of the compass. The geometrical roads were unobstructed by anything of which they knew, and the traveler pursued the course he desired to without asking. The earliest road ordered by the court to pass through German was the one from Uniontown to Rabb's mill, on Brown's Run; from thence to the Monongahela River, at the mouth of said run. The following is the order, dated 4th Tuesday of December, 1783:

"On the petition of divers inhabitants of the County of Fayette, representing to the Court the great inconveniences they labor under for want of a road from Uniontown to Andrew Rabb's Mill upon Brown's Run, and from thence to the Monongahela River at the mouth of said Run, and praying that the Court would appoint six suitable men to view the ground over which the said road is desired to pass, therefore considered and ordered that Robert Harrison, John Huffman, Andrew Rabb, Esq., Jacob Rich, John Messmore, and Daniel Culp do view the ground over which the said road is desired to pass, and if they, or any four of them, see it necessary, that they lay out a road the nearest and best way the ground will admit of, and make report of their proceedings therein by course and distance to the next Court."

At the same court an order was issued for laying out a road to connect with Hyde's Ferry road. Mr. Veech, in writing of this road, says, "It came from the Ten-Mile settlement through Greene County, crossing the creek at Hyde's Ferry or the mouth of Big Whitely Creek, passing by the south side of Masontown through Haydentown, or by David John's mill, up Laurel Hill, through Sandy Creek settlement, to Daniel McPeak's and into Virginia." The road from John Gilliland's to Rabb's mill was ordered to be laid out at September sessions, 1788, and Abraham Stewart, John Allison, John Work, Hugh Gilmore, Andrew Rabb, and John Gallaher appointed viewers. This road is the one known as the McClellandtown road at this day. Mr. Abraham Stewart, appointed one of the viewers, was very greatly interested in this road, as it crossed his farm from east to west, he residing at that time and owning the farm now in possession of James Parshall, just out of McClellandtown to the east. The road from Germantown to the mouth of Catt's Run was also ordered, and Andrew Long, James Thompson, William Rabb, James Wilson, Andrew Work, and John Leckey

appointed viewers. There are now ninety miles of road in the township, according to the survey of the supervisors. "The Luzerne Road Law" was extended by the State Legislature so as to apply to German in 1871-72.

There are no macadamized roads nor railroads in the township. The "big roads" are used by all classes for reaching markets or traveling. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had a route surveyed by Jonathan Knight nearly fifty years ago, down the main branch of Brown's Run to a point on the Monongahela River opposite the mouth of Little Whitely Creek, in Greene County. Short-sighted people and politicians refused the right of way, and forced the road through the wilds of West Virginia. Upon a vote taken for and against granting the right of way through Fayette County there were but two votes in favor of it cast in German (cast by Jacob Newcomer and John Haney). Two other routes have been surveyed in the past few years, viz., the Uniontown and Catt's Run, and Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroads.

The Monongahela has been the great natural outlet for the Western country from a very early date, and since the era of steamboats and slack-water navigation has become still more important. Three ferries connect German with Greene County,—Brown's, at Middle Run; McCann's, at or near Little Whitely Creek; and McLain's, west of Masontown.

The earliest saw- and grist-mills were built by Messrs. Gilmore, Work, and Rabb. They were taxed on this class of property as early as 1785, but had been engaged in distilling several years previous. Their whisky, "Monongahela, Pure Rye," had even then gained for itself lasting fame. The flour made at their mills was of two kinds, wheat and rye. The practice of eating rye bread prevailed until within the last few years, and does even yet in some localities. There was no home market for flour, and to reach the New Orleans market (the only paying one) caused Rabb to engage in keel-boat building in connection with others. The boats were annually loaded with whisky and flour and sent down the Ohio and Mississippi. The early mills were generally upon creeks, but after a few years several were built upon the river, and to distinguish them from those upon the creeks were denominated "river mills." This class of mills have been superseded by steam-mills, except far up the Monongahela and on its Virginia tributaries.

The first to apply steam motive-power to mills was the venerable John Debolt, who still lives to see the wonderful progress of the age. The engine cost \$900 in Brownsville, and was bought of Cuthbertson & Roe, in 1833. Flour, except for home consumption, is no longer made by the country mills. For the purpose of supplying the people of the township with flour the following-named persons have mills: Jacob Johnson, on Middle Run, steam-mill, with saw attached;

Joseph Mack, on Brown's Run, steam-mill, saw attached; Joseph Galley, on Brown's Run, water-mill, saw attached; Gilmore Brothers, on Brown's Run, water-mill, saw-mill attached. The ruins of old mills and still-houses are found in many localities. Of saw-mills there are in the township those of John D. Rider, Brown's Run, water-power; Isaac N. Hague, portable, Catt's Run; Ephraim Sterling, saw- and planing-mill on Monongahela River, do considerable business. On Catt's Run John Mason had a mill built at an early day. He sold to Simon Yandes. The Yandeses built a still-house, and in turn sold to David Johnson, better known as "Davy Yawnse, or Yonts." He added an oil- and carding-mill. Nothing remains but the crushers of the oil-mill.

A Mr. Grool started a tannery in Germantown, at or near the beginning of the present century. For many years an excellent quality of leather was manufactured. The yard passing through many hands has finally become the property of Josiah S. Allebaugh. A Mr. John McKean, of McClellandtown, also manufactured some forty years ago. The only person engaged in the business now is Mr. Leonard Sapper, and he only in a small way.

John Debolt started a pottery in Masontown in 1823. The ware made was of an inferior quality in comparison with that made now, but answered every purpose in its day. Salt was made by the "Silver Oil Company" at their works east of Masontown in 1866-69, but bad management or other causes ruined the enterprise. The year 1881 has found German where it started in manufacturing whisky first. Dunlevy, Rabb's distiller, succeeded in getting a yield of two and three-eighths gallons per bushel, and refused to impart his secret. This made Rabb a fortune. At one time twenty-seven stills were running in German. The mash was from three to twenty-five bushels, or according to the capacity of the still or wealth of distiller. Sylvanus T. Gray, the only manufacturer in German, now produces daily more than all these old distillers combined. His works are on Catt's Run. In conversation with the proprietor, in presence of United States officials, he said, "The yearly consumption of grain was thirty thousand bushels;" average yield per bushel, three and one-half gallons. According to the above data, there are produced per year 105,000 gallons, amounting to \$141,750.

A new enterprise is being developed in German. Mr. Enoch F. Brown has erected the necessary works for the manufacture of cement on his premises near the mouth of Brown's Run. The first kiln burnt was drawn July 16, 1879, and the enterprise promises success.

Many years back in the history of Fayette County a Mr. Baker manufactured guns, making all the different parts from the raw material. His shop and premises are now in possession of Philip Kefover's heirs in Nicholson township, formerly German.

Many of the early adventurers who crossed the Al-

leghenies in 1767, '68, '69, and '70 located permanently in what was afterwards erected into the township of German. Among the number were the Provances, Gilmores, McLains, Fasts, Yeagers, and Walters in the southern portion of the township, near the Monongahela River, and north of Jacob's Creek; in the central part, Waltzers, Messmores, Rabbs, and Antils, on the waters of Brown's Run; in the extreme northwest were the McKibbins, Moores, Crawfords, Sprotes, and a few families of less note. These pioneer citizens of original German were nearly all included in the portions annexed to Luzerne in 1820 and 1821, and still later by the act organizing Nicholson township in 1845. The few remaining of the first settlers were the Moores, Rabbs, and Gilmores, after the partitions mentioned. The tide of emigration was almost entirely checked by the Indian troubles between 1774 and 1780, and it was not until 1780 that it again set in. In 1783 one hundred and seventy-eight taxables were returned by the assessor. Of this very great number a few have risen to a prominence which entitles them to notice, viz.: the Wilsons, Hostetters, Kendalls, Franks, Messmores, Rifles, Sprotes, and Eberlies (now written Everly).

The Franks (or Frankes now) were of French origin. The Frank mentioned (Jacob) was born in 1743. He came to Baltimore, Md., when eighteen years of age, with his father, Michael Frank, Sr. After serving his apprenticeship he married a Miss Barbara Brandeberry, emigrated to Western Pennsylvania, and purchased a large tract of land near High House village, which is called "Frankston." He was prominent in organizing the "Old Dutch Church" in 1785 and 1793. In 1802 he died, leaving a large family. The descendants are scattered over the Western States, and a large branch in West Virginia. The most prominent representative of the family in Fayette County is the present honest and efficient treasurer, Michael Franks, formerly of Nicholson township, but now of Uniontown. In Ohio they have a regular family convention or reunion annually in August.

Of the early life of Nicholas Hostetler little is known except that he was of German descent. He and his descendants were and are hard-working men and women, and embrace many of the best citizens of German township. In addition to their love of hard labor, their fondness for music is characteristic. The celebrated Hostetler blind family are descendants of Nicholas, and children of Daniel Hostetler and Mary Gibbons, who were married nearly sixty years ago. There was nothing unusual in their marriage, except their being first cousins. Their future was as yet unraveled, and time brought them eight children,—five girls and three boys. Of these, two boys and a girl were born absolutely eyeless, and a boy and a girl with but one eye each. Nature, to compensate for her parsimoniousness in withholding sight, gave great musical talents, and from tender infancy these afflicted ones have been the wonder of the land. They

are first-class composers as well as excellent performers on the organ, violin, and other instruments. Their names are John, born Jan. 25, 1829; Catharine, Feb. 15, 1835; Bartholomew, April 21, 1845 (these three were born eyeless); Samuel, born Nov. 12, 1842, was born with one eye, but he has since become totally blind.

James Wilson was born in Lancaster County, Pa., 1764, and came to Fayette County when twelve years of age. He was married twice, his first wife being a Miss Mary Rabb, born 1777; the second Miss Elizabeth Lowrie, or Lowry. He was a large landholder, living upon his estate near McClellandtown, on the Morgantown and Brownsville road, until the day of his death. The family he had by his two wives are many of them living, some in their native township, German, some in Indiana, and other western States. James Wilson was one of the early justices of German, succeeding his father-in-law, Andrew Rabb. He served from 1807 till near 1840, when he became paralyzed. He was unable to articulate for nearly four years before his death. Several of his first wife's children—Dr. William Wilson, Andrew Wilson, and Sarah Yandes—reside in Indiana. John Wilson, Esq., of German, is a son by the second marriage. He has served as justice of the peace, and is one of the most upright and useful citizens of the township. Mrs. Eleazar Robinson, of Uniontown, is also a daughter of James Wilson. Rev. Alexander Wilson and Dr. William L. S. Wilson, of Washington County, are grandsons.

John Messmore was a Swiss by birth, but emigrated to the British colonies at an early day. During the war for independence he was a teamster in the Continental army under Washington. After the time of his service had expired he came West, not with the intention of remaining, but meeting many Germans here he was induced to stay. He raised a large family of children, many of whom became in later years useful and solid citizens. Squire George Messmore, born in 1791, was an honored citizen of German township. He served one term as justice while residing where Joseph Mack now does on Brown's Run. He then sold and moved to the State of Ohio, and located in Wayne County, where he continued to reside until his death, March 28, 1878. His son is now sheriff of the county in which his father died. From the same forefather is ex-Sheriff Isaac Messmore, of Uniontown. He was elected from Luzerne, but was born and reared in German township. He removed to Luzerne in 1854. Ex-Justice of the Peace John Messmore, also of Uniontown, is his brother. While a citizen of German he was twice elected justice of the peace.

Joseph Sprote was an old Revolutionary soldier, entering the service at the age of seventeen, as he said, "without much reflection, but afterwards repented at leisure." He resided southwest of New Salem until the year of his decease. His daughter Ann married Asbury Struble, Esq., of German; Margaret married

a Mr. Thompson; another married Mr. John Huston, of Greene County. Joseph S. Struble and Mrs. Sarah J. Hellen, of Uniontown, are grandchildren of Joseph Sprote.

Jacob Eberly, or Everly, was an honest Dutchman, very piously inclined. He was a consistent member of the "Dutch Church" in German township, the patent for the glebe having been granted to him and others.

Jacob Riffle was a quiet, peaceable man. His talents were not showy but solid. His house was the polling-place where three townships met for many years. His descendants have inherited his estate, with much of his character. They are honest, hard-working, and economical, and several of them have filled township offices with credit to themselves.

Daniel Yandes, Jr., was a son of Daniel Yandes, who owned the property of the late Nicholas Johnson, and called by John Mason "East Abington." Daniel Yandes, Jr., married Sarah Wilson, a daughter of James Wilson, Esq. He sold his farm to David Johnson (known to Fayette County people as "Davy Yawnse") and moved to Indiana, near Indianapolis, in 1823. He became very wealthy, and during the Kansas-Nebraska excitement organized a company in the interest of the Free State party. The Yandes are now prominent citizens of Indiana.

Jeremiah Kendall, a justice of the peace for German township, was a son of William Kendall, who emigrated to Fauquier County, Va., from England. Young Kendall was Washington's secretary during the Revolutionary war, and received a wound at the Brandywine battle. After the war he married a Miss Rhoda McIntyre and came to Fayette County. He moved into a house belonging to Hugh Gilmore, the elder, north of Middle Run. After a short time had elapsed he purchased a large tract of land on Brown's Run, southeast of where McClellandtown now stands. He engaged in agriculture and distilling, in which he succeeded financially. He left a large family of children to inherit his estate. Jeremiah, Jr., took the home-place, and at his death left it to his sons and daughters. Isaac P. and John C. Kendall own the homestead, and are the only descendants of the male line in German. Mrs. Jane Deffenbaugh, Mrs. Rhoda Reppert, and Mrs. Jacob Dawson are granddaughters. The oldest son of Jeremiah Kendall, Sr., emigrated to Ohio about 1820. The "White Sewing-Machine Company," of Cleveland, Ohio, is largely owned by members of this branch of his descendants.

Hon. David Gilmore was born near the Monongahela River, in German township, in 1786. He was a representative in the State Legislature and a member of the convention to amend the State Constitution in 1838. In the war of 1812 he was a member of Capt. James A. Abrams' company, and saw hard service in the Northwest under Harrison. His brother Hugh was a lieutenant in the same company. He died April 30, 1847.

The Hon. Andrew Stewart was born near McClellandtown, in German township, in 1791. His life and public services are of national fame. He died near Uniontown, July 16, 1872.

Hon. Henry Clay Dean was born in McClellandtown, Oct. 27, 1822; attended Madison College; clerked for George Hogg, Esq., of Brownsville; taught school, and finally entered the law-office of Hon. Andrew Stewart; was chaplain of the United States Senate in 1855-56, and candidate for elector on the Stephen A. Douglas ticket in 1860. He refuses all office, and says he "considers office-seekers the most detestable spaniels that lick the dust from the feet of power." He lives in Missouri, on a farm of eighteen hundred acres on Chariton River. When not engaged in the courts he employs his time in studying philosophy, history, and literature; admitted to the bar of Fayette County Sept. 11, 1863.

Capt. Cyrus L. Conner, born in 1825, was a soldier of the Mexican war. He was captain of a company in the Pennsylvania Reserves in the civil war of 1861-65; promoted to major and served in Georgia. Died in Masontown, April 5, 1877.

William Parshall, Esq., was born near McClellandtown, Sept. 21, 1822; studied law with Hon. Joshua B. Howell; was educated at Rector, Va., and Washington, Pa.

Seth Ely and George W. Rutter, noted musicians and composers, were both of German township.

Ashbel Fairchild Hill was born near Masontown, Oct. 23, 1842. He was a member of Capt. Conner's company, and lost a limb in the war. During his soldiering he wrote "Our Boys." This was followed by "White Rocks," "Secrets of the Sanctum," and several romances for literary papers. He died at the close of the Presidential contest, Nov. 7, 1876.

Capt. George W. Gilmore was born June 9, 1832. He was a prominent actor during the Kansas troubles,—an aide to Gen. James Lane. He raised a company in Fayette County, and was mustered into the Virginia service at Clarksburg in July, 1861. He resides in Dade County, Mo.

Daniel Yandes was born and raised on the John Mason "East Abington tract," near Masontown. He emigrated to Indiana. His mother was a Rider. He married a half-sister to John Wilson, Esq., and Mrs. Eleaser Robinson, of Uniontown. During the Kansas troubles he acted a conspicuous part on the Free State side.

In the Whiskey Insurrection, after the people had been misled by their leaders, they raised "liberty poles," and proceeded to organize companies for the purpose of forcing the general government to repeal the act of 1791, which imposed a tax on whiskey. The government having raised an army of fifteen thousand men, sent them into the western part of Pennsylvania, where the Whiskey Boys had some seven thousand ill-disciplined men to oppose them. Before this show of force the Whiskey Boys dispersed without firing a

gun. Detachments were sent out to arrest prominent offenders, but generally failed. German had furnished a company of one hundred men under the command of Capt. Robert Ross. A squad of cavalry from Uniontown attempted to capture him, but were not successful.

PHYSICIANS.

Tradition furnishes no clue by which the historian can discover who was the first regular physician to practice the healing art in this section. Indian root and herb doctors were found in almost every family. In 1809, Dr. Joseph Ross was a regular practitioner, having located in Germantown some time previous. His brothers, C. J. and James, were also physicians, having considerable practice in the neighborhood of McClellandtown. Dr. Lewis Sweitzer followed them in 1822, and Dr. David Rhoads in 1825; he had a very large practice, dysentery and putrid sore throat prevailing for a number of years. For several years Dr. John Wilson was in partnership with him. In 1835, Dr. John J. Steel located in Masontown, and soon after Dr. John Fithian. Dr. — Bloomino was also practicing near McClellandtown, while Drs. Merchant and Campbell, of Uniontown, were called frequently in the northern part of the township. The famous Dr. Braddee was often consulted between 1833 and 1839. About 1838-39, Dr. Rhoads took into partnership Dr. George W. Neff, of Uniontown, who was highly recommended by Dr. Hugh Campbell. Neff is said to have been the first dentist in Fayette County, having practiced in Uniontown nearly fifty years ago. Dr. Rhoads dying in 1841, Neff took his practice, which he kept as long as his health remained.

In 1843, Dr. Jesse E. Penny settled in McClellandtown, where he resided for several years. Dr. George Ringland bought him out, and in turn sold to Dr. Casper M. Miller, who, in 1870, sold his property to Dr. H. W. Brashear, and in 1880 was succeeded by Dr. James P. Sangston, who graduated in 1868 at the Charity Hospital Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, now the Medical Department of the University of Wooster.

In Masontown, in 1848, Dr. N. W. Truxal (now of Brownsville) had a large practice. Near the same place Drs. Charles Myers and Finfroek lived and practiced in 1850.

SCHOOLS.

The ruins of many old cabins used in the past as school-houses are still to be seen. Among these were Mason's school-house in Masonborough; one on the Fast or Bullit tract, now in Nicholson; later, one on Provance's Flats; one near the Seceders' Church, now near the line of Luzerne; one near Rabb's mill, now Hoover's; one on Middle Run, to the right going towards the river on Brown's land; one near High House; one on the German Lutheran and German Reformed Lutheran glebe; one near the cross-roads on the Newcomer lands; one on the farm now owned

by John Riley, near cross-roads; one near Dunlap's Creek, and one or two in the northeast corner of the township. In these huts taught John Knox McGee, Jacob Ish, Samuel Taggart, John Hickenloper, Thomas Green, Fred Frazer, James Anderson, Joseph Deffenbaugh, Amos Gray, James T. Redburn, Moses A. Ross, John Atkinson, and many others; in the past fifty years, Bridget Hainey, John G. Farmer, John G. Hertig, Henry Jennings, and others. The introduction of the free school system inaugurated a new era in the schools.

At January sessions, 1835, the court appointed Jeremiah Kendall, Jr., and Elisha Laughead school directors of German township. The new system met with great opposition, and several years elapsed before its benefits were seen or appreciated.

The rich opposed being taxed for the purpose of helping to school the children of the poor. The real objection was their objection to schools in general at all. By statute they had been taxed by the county for the same purpose before the passage of the law or act complained of. The township was districted and suitable school-houses erected prior to 1837.

Following are extracts from the county records referring to schools in German :

Order of John Hickenloper, of German, for teaching	
poor children, dated Jan. 4, 1812, am't.....	\$14 25
Sept. 24, 1813, to same for same.....	28 75
June 23, 1815, to same for same.....	16 19
Jan. 13, 1813, to Samuel Taggart for same.....	4 64

In 1838 the system had made considerable progress, and Nathaniel Darrall, John Ross, Jesse Antram, David Jennings, Isaac Core, and Richard Poundstone were the directors, and all advocates of the system. Its progress from year to year has been good since that time.

P. sent number of districts in township.....	11
Number of teachers.....	11
Males.....	11

NAMES OF DISTRICTS AND COST OF HOUSES.

Windy Hill.....	\$450	Balinger's.....	\$1100
Middle Run.....	500	Core's.....	650
McClellan town.....	500	Ross.....	800
Church Hill.....	550	Mennonite.....	945
Gilmore's.....	650	Crow Hill.....	975
Mesmore's.....	950		

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS FOR 1880.

Total.....	461
Males.....	217
Females.....	244
Total receipts.....	\$2116.36
Total expenditures.....	3046.23
School property, furniture, etc.....	1200.00
Cost of school-houses.....	8040.00
Cost of land.....	500.00

The following is a list of school directors of German township from 1840 to the present time :

- 1841. Samuel Winders, John Mosier.
- 1842. John Poundstone, Henry Jennings.
- 1843. Philip Poundstone, Ellis Freeman.
- 1844. Samuel Winders, George Vance.
- 1845. Thomas Conner, William B. Alton.

1846. Nicholas Miller, William Jeffreys.
1847. John P. Williams, Alexander Black.
1848. Ellis Coldren, Joseph Woodward.
1849. Jesse Overturf, Uriah Higinbotham, William Schroyer.
1850. Joseph Deffenbaugh, Jacob F. Longnecker.
1851. William Jeffreys, John Haney.
1852. Samuel D. Harn, John Brown.
1853. John Moore, Jacob Mack.
1854. Vincent Parrshall, Jesse Overturf.
1855. Lewis Campbell, John Haney.
1856. John Sterling, Allen Q. Darrall.
1857. Harvey Grove, George Balsinger.
1858. James C. Higinbotham, Isaac Crow.
1859. Johnson Dearth, John Emery.
1860. Thomas Williams, Alexander Black.
1861. William P. Green, Peter Crago.
1862. Harvey Grove, Jefferson Sangston.
1863. John J. Riffle, James Newcomer.
1864. John D. Rider, John Sterling.
1865. Isaac Crow, John Ferren.
1866. Michael S. Franks, Levi Antram.
1867. James M. Howard, Rezin L. Debolt.
1868. Westly W. Altman, ———.
1869. Nathaniel Gray, Isaac N. Ross.
1870. James M. Harvard, John Sterling.
1872. Hugh J. Gilmore, George Porter, John D. Rider.
1873. John D. Rider, Jacob Johnson.
1874. Joseph Rockwell, Nicholas Johnson.
1875. John H. Newcomer, George Dearth.
1876. Jesse V. Hoover, George Porter.
1877. William H. Brashear, Nicholas Johnson.
1878. Samuel Campbell, Henry D. Core.
1879. John Huhn, David S. Longnecker.
1880. Joseph Gadd, Levi Brown.
1881. Samuel Beal, Henry D. Core.

CHURCHES.

THE "DUTCH CHURCH."

For the purpose of establishing a church in German township, Michael Franks and others obtained a warrant for a tract of land south of Brown's Run, called the "Straight Narrow Way," Feb. 2, 1785. In 1785, April 25th, it was surveyed, and found to contain 117½ acres and allowance. This they received a patent for from Governor Thomas Mifflin, July 22, 1794. Prior to the year 1793 they had built a log meeting-house, the only kind in the county at that time. It had a gallery, a rude pulpit or seat for the minister, and rough seats for the congregation. In 1792 the Rev. John Stough was sent out as a catechist. In May, 1793, he was licensed to preach by the Lutheran Synod in the city of Philadelphia. In the same year he organized the church known since as the Dutch Church, because the sermons were delivered in that language. The minutes of the organization contain twenty-five names, among which are the following: John Huhn, Philip Lawrence, Francis Fast, William Fast, Michael and Jacob Frank, Henry Barrickman, Daniel Schmidt.

The patent was made to Michael Frank, Nicholas Pock, John Mason, John Hartman, ——— Everly, and Joseph Yeager. In 1846 the old log house was re-

placed by a brick house, the one in use at present. The congregation are about remodeling or erecting a new house. Upon the grounds attached Rev. W. O. Wilson and the church council succeeded in having a cemetery chartered, but not without great opposition. During the time in which the minutes of this church were recorded in German twelve hundred baptisms were performed.

Since the organization in 1793 the following ministers have been in charge: From 1763 to 1806, Rev. John Stough (born in York County, Pa., 1762; died in Crawford County, Ohio, July 25, 1845), Rev. ——— Redman, Rev. Ravenock, Rev. Henry Weyandt, Rev. Charles Koebler, Rev. John Brown, Rev. Abraham Weills; from 1852 till 1865, Rev. Jacob K. Melhorn (now of Allegheny County, Pa.); 1866 to April, 1873, Rev. Henry Acher; April 25, 1873, to 1881, Rev. William Orris Wilson, of West Chester, Pa. He was educated at Ceylon Grove and other schools. The present membership (1881) of this church is two hundred and forty-five.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

From the most authentic sources it is found that the following-named individuals were the founders of the Methodist Church in German, namely, Andrew Long, Caleb Hanna, and Alexander McDougale, who, in the year 1819, began preparations for building a church. In 1820, in June, the house was nearly completed, when, on the night of the 11th, it was almost entirely ruined by one of the most violent storms that has ever visited this section of the county. It was, however, finished and used until 1833, when, the walls having crumbled, the congregation took measures to rebuild it.

In 1876, when the court erected Masontown a borough, this house was included in the town. Being built by persons of every shade of belief, it has been the bone of contention in many a strife. The most liberal subscribers to the building fund were Ephraim Woodruff and his wife Frances, Miss Rainey Chenowith, Solomon Altman and his mother. A host of worthy ministers have labored here, but to enumerate would occupy more space than can be allotted the subject. The first to preach the Wesleyan doctrine in this new field was Rev. Wesley Webster, an Englishman, in 1818. Then came Revs. Batty and Pool. But the most noted was the eloquent H. B. Bascom. There was connected with this church for nearly half a century an individual by the name of Solomon Altman, licensed in Pittsburgh in 1825 as a local preacher, who was eminent for his industry and benevolence. He died near Weston, W. Va., in 1846. The present (1881) minister in charge is the Rev. H. D. McGrew. The present membership is forty-five,—males, twenty-one; females, twenty-four.

The lot on which the Methodist Church stands, as well as the cemetery attached, was purchased from Caleb Hanna.

REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH.

By an order of the Redstone Association a church was organized near McClellandtown in 1828. The ministers appointed for the work were Revs. William Brownfield and Francis Downey. The church officers were: Deacons, Elias Parshall, Sr., Erasmus Alton; Clerk, John Grove. Following is a list of the ministers in charge of this church from organization till the year of its dissolution: Revs. William Brownfield, Francis Downey, James Seymore, William Woods, Sr., James McCoboy (not certain), Garret Patton, Thomas Rose, in 1851, when the congregation dissolved. The church grounds were donated by Elias Parshall, who, with Erasmus Alton, contributed mainly to its support during the period of its existence.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Presbyterianism was not introduced into German until after the Scotch-Irish element began settling here. The members who resided in it were visited by ministers from more fortunate regions at regular periods. The best known of these missionaries were the Rev. Crittlebaugh and Rev. George Van Enem. "At a meeting of the Redstone Presbytery an order was granted for the organization of a church in German township. The ministers appointed for carrying the order into effect were Me-srs. William Johnson, Ashbel G. Fairchild, and Samuel Wilson. On the 23d day of November, 1839, the Rev. committee convened at the Baptist Church on Church Hill, west of and near to McClellandtown, for the purpose of executing the order of the Presbytery. After a sermon by the Rev. Ashbel G. Fairchild, Rev. Samuel Wilson presiding, they proceeded to organize a church. Thomas Wilson, Samuel Gettys, William Grove, Joseph Deffenbaugh, and Elisha Langhead were ordained elders." In the year 1843 they erected a brick church, which has been their regular place of worship since (except when being remodeled a few years ago on account of its having been damaged by fire).

From the organization of the church to the present time the following-named preachers have had the congregation in charge, viz.: Rev. Samuel Wilson, Rev. James P. Fulton, Rev. S. S. Bergen. Membership in 1881, fifty.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

About the year 1839, Revs. Bird and Morgan were sent out by the Cumberland Presbytery as missionaries to preach the new faith. Their success at Masontown induced the Presbytery to select and send "Revs. Abraham Shearer, Isaac Hague, and Daniel A. Murdock to organize a church. These ministers began their labors in the spring of 1840. Having gained twenty-nine members in a very short time, they founded the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Masontown, July 23, 1840." The Methodists kindly permitted the new sect to occupy their building until they should feel themselves able to build

one of their own, which they did in 1852. Their trustees—Samuel Winders, John Henry Bowman, and Jacob Newcomer—purchased a piece of ground of John Ross, west of Masontown, upon which they erected a brick church. On the 7th day of May, 1852, they received the deed for their property.

The following-named ministers have been in charge of this church since its organization, viz.: Rev. Andrew G. Osburn, 1842 to 1853; Rev. John T. A. Henderson, 1853 to 1854; Rev. William Hanna, 1854 to 1858; Rev. Andrew G. Osburn, 1858 to 1863; Rev. James P. Baird, 1863 to 1865; Rev. Jesse Adams, 1865 to 1867; Rev. Ellis E. Bailey, 1867 to 1871; Rev. John S. Gibson, 1871 to the present time. The membership Jan. 1, 1880, as given by Josiah S. Allebaugh, Esq., was one hundred and eighty-three,—males, sixty-seven; females, one hundred and sixteen.

MENNONITE CHURCH.

The followers of the teaching of Menno Simon constituted a very great portion of the early inhabitants of German, but they were without any churches for many years after settling. For religious exercises they met at certain of the brethren's residences till about the year 1790, when they built a log church near the road leading from Uniontown to Masontown, *via* High House, on lands now owned by John Riley. It was used both as church and school-house for many years. In it preached and taught Peter Longanecker, one of the great lights in those days. The Revs. Jacob Newcomer and Joseph Bixler were contemporary. The first house having gone to decay, the congregation in 1838 built another on lands of Nicholas Johnson, which was known as the "Dogwood Church." In 1870 dissensions in the church caused considerable trouble, and ended by Nicholas Johnson, deceased, donating ground for a site for a new house as well as furnishing the necessary funds for building it. In 1871 their present house (brick) was dedicated. It is located east of Masontown, on the Smithfield road.

Ministers in charge: Revs. David Johnson, John Durr, Christian Deffenbaugh. Membership in 1881, forty,—twenty males and twenty females.

DISCIPLES' CHURCH.

The pioneer of this denomination in German was Elder J. D. Benedict, who, in the fall of 1873, held a meeting in McClellandtown. He was followed by Elder M. L. Streator in January, 1874, and in May following fifteen persons professed religion. On the 26th day of July, 1874, the first organization of this sect took place by the election and confirmation of the following persons as church officers, viz.: James W. French, Sr., and Clark B. Scott, elders; Melancthon J. Crow, Elias Parshall, and James W. French, Jr., deacons. The total membership at that time was twenty-nine. In the spring of 1876 nearly the entire congregation emigrated West and South, and at present not more than five or six members remain.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The following is a list of cemeteries and burial-places in German township, designating them by the names by which they are commonly known, and indicating their location in different parts of the township, viz.:

Lutheran (chartered), on the glebe attached to Lutheran Church, in Southeast German. Dedicated Oct. 1, 1879.

Leekey, north of McClellandtown.

Presbyterian, Church Hill.

Methodist, Masontown.

Cumberland Presbyterian, Masontown.

Mennonite, on Catt's Run.

There are numerous family and private burial-places located on farms in different parts of the township. These are chiefly old grounds, many of them in disuse. Some of them are fenced, and others lying common with the lands of the farms on which they are located. Among these are the following:

One near old Mennonite Church and school-house lot on John Riley's farm.

Kendall, on Jonathan Galley's farm.

Longanecker, on Louch's farm.

Harrison, on John Sterling's farm.

Gilmore, on Ephraim Sterling's farm.

Bowman's, on Jonathan Sterling's farm.

Gilliland (2), on John Coffman's farm.

Messmore, on George Haught's farm.

Newcomer, on Newcomer heirs' farm.

Bixler, on David Johnson's farm.

Ross, on Asbury Struble's farm.

Coldren, on William Schroyer's farm.

Hostetler, on John Coffman's farm.

Unknown, on William Coffman's farm.

Mason, on Mason Borough farm.

Free Blacks, on William M. Lardin's farm.

Fretz's, on James H. Hoover's farm.

—, on George Dearth's farm.

Gordon's, on Samuel Brown's farm.

Brown's, on Levi Brown's farm.

McClelland's, on John S. Mosier's farm.

Antrim's, on William H. Riffle's farm.

There are three other burial-grounds on lands belonging to Poundstone and others, not well cared for.

LIST OF TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

JUSTICES, 1785 TO 1881.

Andrew Rabb, Jan. 24, 1785, appointed by Governor James Irvine: poisoned by his slave; died at White Sulphur Springs, Va., Sept. 5, 1804.

Ephraim Walter, by Governor Charles Biddle, Nov. 21, 1786; died Dec. 8, 1835, aged 91 years.

Abraham Stewart, by Governor Thomas Mifflin, Aug. 18, 1790.

Jeremiah Kendall, by Governor Thomas Mifflin, July 22, 1799; died Jan. 28, 1843, aged 85 years.

James Wilson, by Governor Thomas McKean; died Feb. 19, 1811, aged 77 years.

John Auld, by Governor William Findley, 1819; died in Brownsville.

Moses A. Ross, by Andrew Schultze, March 17, 1824; died in Alamakee County, Iowa, Nov. 22, 1842, aged 72 years.

Jesse Benson, by Governor George Wolf, 1832.

John P. Williams and George Messmore, elected March, 1840; Messmore died in Ohio, March 20, 1878; Williams was re-elected in 1845, and died in Greensboro', Greene Co., Pa., 1875, aged 66 years.

James C. Higinbotham, elected 1845; died in Luzerne township, Dec. 18, 1870, aged 66 years.

John Wilson, elected 1849; now living.

Philip D. Stentz, elected 1850; re-elected 1855; died in Connelville.

David Miller, elected 1854; living; age 64.

John Messmore, elected 1858; re-elected 1863; living in Uniontown; age 60 years.

James C. Edington, elected 1859; re-elected 1864; died April 20, 1873, aged 78 years.

John W. Lynch, elected 1863; re-elected 1877; living; age 66 years.

Thomas Williams, elected 1869; living; age 62 years.

James W. French, elected 1873; living in Kansas; age 57 years.

Col. David Gilmore, elected 1874; died Aug. 9, 1876; aged 44 years.

John B. Woodfill, elected 1878; living; age 59 years.

ASSESSORS.

1841. William Grove.

1842. John Weltner.

1843. Harvey Grove.

1844. Isaac Smith.

1845. John Poundstone.

1846. Jesse Antram.

1847. John Brown.

1848. John H. Bowman.

1849. Jacob F. Longanecker.

1850. Robert Moss.

1851. Isaac Messmore.

1852. John Riley.

1853. William P. Green.

1854. John A. Walters.

1855. John J. Riffle.

1856. Samuel Allebaugh.

1857. Alfred Core.

1858. John D. Rider.

1859. Clark B. Haney.

1860. Quincy A. Partridge.

1861. Solomon G. Riffle.

1862. Alexander Leekey, Jr.

1863. Christian T. Rhoads.

1864. Hugh C. Poundstone.

1865. William Poundstone.

1866. Daniel F. Hostetler.

1867. George W. Green.

1868. Reuben Grove.

1869. Isaac W. Coldren.

1870-71. Lewis C. Lewellen.

1872. James H. Hoover.

1873. James A. Weltner.

1874. Michael Crow.

1875. John Sterling.

1876. Henry D. Core.

1877. John H. Crago.

1878. James A. McWilliams.

1879. Henry S. Lynch.

1880. Thomas A. Jackson.

1881. William L. Moore.

AUDITORS.

1841. William McKean.

1842. Stephen Grove.

1843. Isaac Core.

1844. William McKean.

1845. James Wilson.

1846. Isaac Core.

1847. Wm. G. Higinbotham.

1848-49. Jesse Antram.

1850. Isaac Core.

1851. John Wiltner.

1852. William P. Green.

1853. Andrew J. Gilmore.

1854. Cyrus L. Conner.

1855. Isaac P. Kendall.

1856. William Parshall.

1857. Joseph Rockwell.

1858. Hugh J. Gilmore.

1859. William Parshall.

1860. Joseph S. Struble.

1861. Allen Q. Darrall.

1862. John Wilson.

1863. Levi Antram.

1864. Quincy A. Partridge.

1865. James Lewis.

1866. Peter H. Franks.

1867. Thomas D. Bise.

1868. Isaac P. Kendall.

1869. James W. French.

1870-71. Melancthon J. Crow.

1872. David Gilmore.

1872. James H. Campbell.	1877. Jesse P. Brown.
John H. Poundstone.	1878. Isaac W. Coldren.
1873. Thomas A. McKean.	1879. Cyrus W. Porter.
1874. Joseph Campbell.	1880. Charles S. Langley.
1875-76. Jacob Provance.	1881. Samuel Campbell.

MASONTOWN BOROUGH.

Masontown, formerly Germantown, was laid out by John Mason on a tract of land called East Abington. By deed dated the 29th of May, 1798, he conveyed to the inhabitants the streets and alleys, with the usual privileges and franchises conveyed in town charters.

For picturesqueness of location that of Masontown is unsurpassed. It is just far enough removed from the mountains to give to them that dark steel blue color which "lends enchantment to the view." The town, although built upon a hill, is surrounded by a higher chain of hills, except upon the west, or side next to the Monongahela River, from which it is distant one and one-half miles. The distance from the county-seat by the shortest route is ten miles. A daily mail to and from Uniontown puts the town in communication with more important places. There are some seventy dwellings in the town, many of which are large and of modern architecture. Population, four hundred.

The following branches of industry are to be found here: three chair-factories, four wagon- and buggy-shops, two saddle- and harness-shops, three smith-shops, tin-shop, tannery, one cabinet-maker, a large flouring-mill, four stores, two milliner-shops, two eating-houses, two undertakers, post-office, large school building, two churches; one physician, Dr. George W. Neff, who is a graduate of Philadelphia Medical College, March 12, 1870.

At March sessions, 1876, the court granted the town the rights and privileges of a borough. The executive officers from that period to the present are and have been the following-named persons:

BURGESSES.

1876. Hon. Jacob Provins.	1879. S. F. Altman.
1877. M. F. H. Farmer.	1880. Josiah S. Allebaugh.
1878. S. F. Altman.	1881. Stephen F. Altman.

COUNCIL.

1876.—Alexander Mack, Christian C. Sterling, Rezin L. Debolt, James Lewellen, Allen D. Smith, Josiah S. Allebaugh.
1877.—Absalom Longanecker, James Lewellen, Isaac N. Hague, Josiah A. Bowman, Alexander Mack, John M. Deffenbaugh.
1878.—James Lewellen, Myers M. Altman, I. N. Hague, James A. Bowman, Josiah S. Allebaugh, Aaron Walters.
1879.—Adam J. Willyards, James Lewellen, I. N. Hague, Josiah S. Allebaugh, Richard Webber, Ephraim F. Walters.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1876.—Abram Mosier, Ephraim Sterling, three years; James R. A. Altman, William J. Sangston, two years; Sylvanus S. Gray, James M. Howard, one year.
1877.—William J. Sangston, J. R. A. Altman, three years; Robert M. S. Temple, two years.

1878.—Josiah S. Allebaugh, Josiah A. Bowman, Absalom Longanecker.

1879.—Andrew J. Sterling, Isaac N. Hague.

1880.—John F. Bowman, James R. A. Altman.

1881.—James Lewellen, Josiah S. Allebaugh.

ASSESSORS.

1876. James M. Howard.	1879. John F. Bowman.
1877. Christian T. Rhodes.	1880. Benjamin Herrington.
1878. Andrew J. Sterling.	1881. Thomas J. Walters.

AUDITORS.

1876.—Theophilus K. Higinbotham, three years; Thomas J. Walters, two years; Solomon J. Honsaker, one year.
1877.—John C. Lewellen.
1878.—Lucius M. Speers.
1879.—James A. Ferren.
1880.—Miles F. H. Farmer, C. N. Franks.
1881.—Lucius M. Speers, three years; William C. Sterling, two years; Hugh J. Gilmore, one year.

JUSTICES.

1876. Josiah S. Allebaugh.	1881. Stephen F. Altman.
Stephen F. Altman.	Miles F. H. Farmer.

SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

Colfax Lodge, No. 565, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.—Organized May 18, 1860.

Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 459.—Organized Dec. 27, 1869. Andrew Long was the first Mason known in German township.

Grange Society, No. 413.—Organized Dec. 15, 1874.

In 1801, John Mason and Apalonia, his wife, deeded to the citizens of Germantown "A house and lot on Water Street for school purposes," enumerating the objects intended, viz.: "An education—German and English—in the Arts and Sciences, Morality and Religion." The trustees were Lawrence Rider, Solomon Overturf. This is the first provision made for the purpose of establishing a system of public instruction in Masontown.

Some historical incidents connected with the history of Masontown are worthy of narration. "Fort Mason" was just below or east of the town, to the north of the spring in the field now belonging to Messrs. Gray. It was built by John Mason near 1780, and was resorted to for safety by the early settlers during the Indian troubles. It was threatened with destruction by the Tories and Indians, but was warned by Mr. Carmichael, founder of Carmichael's, Greene Co., in time to prepare for the enemy, which when they perceived they passed by and attempted to capture Fort Burd. In 1823 it was given by Ephraim Walter to Mr. John Debolt, his son-in-law, who had it removed and re-erected on the Main Street, where it still remains, the dwelling-house of Isaac N. Hague, Esq. The Whiskey Boys of '94 had a liberty pole here, around which they rallied during the days of the insurrection. Seth Ely, a famous musician, resided here for many years.

The population of Masontown by the United States census of 1880 was 376.

McCLELLANDTOWN.

McClellandtown was founded by a family of that name, who lived there many years ago. William McClelland, the founder, died here July 12, 1815, in the eighty-second year of his age. The town is some eight miles southwest of Uniontown, and two and one-half miles east of the Monongahela River. It is pleasantly situated in the midst of a moral and industrious people, and in a rich country. It has produced many men who have won distinction in their spheres of life. Hon. Andrew Stewart and Hon. Henry Clay Dean were born and raised here. The population is one hundred. It contains a post-office, two stores, three blacksmith-shops, two wagon-makers, two saddlers, a buggy-shop, and several shoemakers, carpenters, and millwrights. Several fine residences have been erected in the past few years, and several more will be added the coming year.

HIGH HOUSE.

High House, a hamlet of six or seven houses, is in the extreme east of the township. It contains a post-office, two stores, and a blacksmith-shop. It is five miles from the county-seat, and commands a full view of the Laurel Hill.

MILITARY RECORD OF GERMAN TOWNSHIP.

The following-named persons were soldiers in the war for independence, and at the time of their death were citizens of German: Joseph Sproat, Ephraim Woodruff, Nicholas Helmick, Robert Ross, Roger Lander. In the Indian war of 1790-94: Nicholas Helmick, Abram Franks, Robert Ross. These fought under "Mad Anthony Wayne." Following is the list of German township soldiers in the war of 1812-15, viz.:

David McCann, Sr.	David McCann, Jr.
Jacob Riddle (lieutenant; resigned).	Edin Clary.
William Boise (Bise).	Jacob Harrison.
Solomon Debolt.	Isaac Harrison.
Rezin Debolt.	Jacob Owl.
Solomon Getty.	George Haught.
James Antil (substitute).	Robert Ross, Jr.
Simon Yandes.	William Graves.
Daniel Yandes.	Thomas Harn.
Henry Black.	Thomas McClain.
Hugh Gilmore.	Philip Lawrence.
David Gilmore (these last two in Capt. McClelland's cavalry).	Abraham Franks.
James Sangston.	Hugh McCann (substitute for E. Walter).
Nathaniel Parshall.	William Hazel (captain, P. D.).
William Sangston.	Jeremiah Hill.
Joseph McClain (substitute).	John Jackson.
Benjamin Provance.	James Sapp.
Thomas Bise.	Christopher Balsinger.
	George Martin.

These soldiers mustered in two places on the day of starting,—first squad at McClellandtown; second, from the old school-house near the Seceders' Church, on the Brownsville and Morgantown road.

A large number of these men were members of Capt. James A. McClelland's company (cavalry). They served in the Northwest under Gen. Harrison, Just before the campaign against the Indians on the Missinnewa, the entire company deserted except six, including the captain. Those who remained were Hugh and David Gilmore, two of the Abrams, and a Mr. Porter.

The soldiers from this township in the war with Mexico were Cyrus L. Conner (returned), Jesse Smith (died), Josiah Winders (killed).

In the war of the Rebellion the following men of German township served in different regiments and companies in the United States service.

In Capt. Stacy's company:

William King.	Ephraim W. Barber.
David Grove.	Sebastian Crago.
Jackson McCann.	William Keener.
Lewis L. Knotts.	John Gue.
Jacob Rider.	John Hostetler.
Samuel Bise.	Isaac Conner.
James A. Bowman.	Razin Whitehill.
George M. Woolsey.	Solomon Riddle.
Jefferson Walters.	Daniel Hostetler, 15th Regt.
Americus L. Rader.	Thomas Black, " "
George Franks.	William Black, " "
Isaiah Frost.	Christopher Coe.
James A. Weltner.	David Honsacker.
Thomas A. McKean (vol.).	John McCann.
Emanuel Turk (vol.).	William Harmony.
William Reed (as a substitute).	Jacob Whodery.
John Moulton.	James T. Black.
William Bixler.	Alfred Wolf.
William Herrington.	Thomas Williams.
William Kendall.	John H. Smith.
Harvey Balsinger.	Nicholas Miller.
Braden Christopher.	Henry Black.
Ewing Christopher.	Henry Cunningham.
Aarao Yowler.	Benjamin J. Conley.
James Barber (vol.).	John W. Conley.
Charley Yawger (vol.).	John Dean.
Joseph Renshaw (vol.).	Andrew J. Farrier (sub.).
John Cunningham (vol.).	Luther L. Linton (capt. of colored company, Florida).
Capt. A. S. Fuller's company:	James Porter.
James S. Darrall (2d lieut.).	John Wilson.
Rezin L. Debolt (O. S.).	Harrison Ingraham.
George A. Provance.	James Bodley, Jr.
Thos. L. W. Miller.	John W. Williams.
David Miller.	David Wilson.
William H. Poundstone.	William Funk.
James R. A. Altman.	John Core.
John P. Altman.	James Rosel.
Andrew J. Todd.	George W. Balsinger.
James E. Alton.	Jacob Dellenbaugh.
William B. Alton.	

Capt. George W. Gilmore enlisted a company partly in German, and mustered into the service of West

Virginia in July, 1861 (for which German was never credited), as follows:

George W. Gilmore, capt.	Joseph Brooks.
Andrew J. Cunningham.	Moses Sangeton.
William Ingraham.	Thomas N. Weltner.
Harvey Grove.	Thomas B. Phillips.
Hamilton Bixler.	James P. Grove.
George R. Walters.	Menasseh Sedgwick.
James Walters.	

In Capt. John Harper's company of cavalry (Company K, 1st Regt. P. V. C.) from Greene County:

Jesse Hughs.	Baltzer K. Higinbotham.
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In companies and regiments unknown:

John W. Edington (lieut. in an Ohio company).	David Malone.
John McLain.	John Keener (vol.).
Robert J. Linton (adjt. in Virginia 7th).	George Cruse (vol.).
Lewis Walters.	Joseph Hostetler (vol.).
Henry Brooks.	Andrew B. Watson.
Hiram Shafer.	Samuel Rothamel.
Thomas Jackson.	Clark Dearth.
Levi Vantussne.	Samuel Newcomer.
Aaron Hostetler.	C. W. Porter (vol.).
Joseph Sese.	James Kline (vol. in cavalry).
James Colvin.	James S. Rhorer (vol., Capt. C. L. Conner's company Penna. Reserves).
Joseph King.	Ashbel F. Hill (vol., Capt. C. L. Conner's company Penna. Reserves).
James Provance (sub.).	Thomas Grooms (vol., Capt. C. L. Conner's company Penna. Reserves).
David Hughs (8th Penna. Reserves).	John Kendall.
Hugh Townsend (sub.).	Neil Hostetler (vol.).
James Cain (sub.).	Abraham Liston (vol.).
John Strickler.	John Sisler (vol.).
James Malone.	William Turner (vol.).
Aaron Malone.	Stewart Christopher.
Thomas W. Malone.	
William Malone.	

According to the report of the United States enrolling officer there were in German in the year 1863 one hundred and ninety-nine persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five liable to military duty. At an examination held by the authority of the United States twenty-seven were declared disqualified and twenty-seven drafted for nine months. About this time a very great number volunteered. The Legislature having passed an act authorizing school directors to levy a tax, the German township school board levied the requisite amount to hire an equal number of substitutes for those whom the government had drafted. The following are the names of the tax collectors and the amount of their duplicates: Isaac Crow, \$10,190.75; Jacob Newcomer, \$5428.47; Jacob Newcomer, \$7285.82; Thomas D. Bise, \$2094.25. Amount of bounty tax levied, \$24,999.29.

VARIOUS STATISTICS OF GERMAN TOWNSHIP.

Value of taxable property in 1784, as returned by Jacob Rich, Aug. 10, 1785.....	\$54,495.00
Valuation per property roll for 1881, in commissioner's office, Uniontown.....	1,011,454.00
Amount of State and county tax for year 1881....	2,725.85
Amount levied for schools, 1881.....	2,025.76
Amount received from State, 1881.....	412.44
From Masontown, 1881.....	390.00
Number of pupils enrolled.....	490

With no public works in the township, German exhibits her resources. In her limits are the Waynesburg seam of coal, five feet; two smaller veins, three feet each; and the nine-foot vein. These may be seen cropping out of the creek and river bluffs in nearly every part of her area. The Waynesburg seam is six feet in thickness, and but few, even of coal men, know of its existence in German. An excellent quality of oil was obtained at a depth of six hundred feet on Catt's Run, on Gray's land.

The population of German by the United States census of 1880 was 1834, including 90 in the village of McClellandtown.

By actual canvass the following were found to be the production of farms and live-stock in the year 1878 of and in the township:

Wheat raised and thrashed.....	32,235 bushels.
Corn " " cribbed.....	59,099 "
Oats " " thrashed.....	45,451 "
Rye " " ".....	100 "
Hay.....	2,023 tons.
Maple sugar.....	2,000 pounds.
" molasses.....	500 gallons.
Sorghum ".....	2,500 "

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

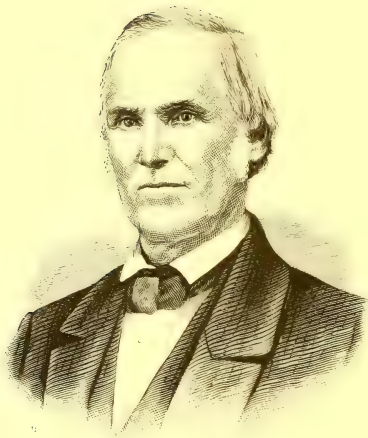
JOHN STERLING.

John Sterling, of Masontown, a farmer of distinction, was born on the farm where he now lives, Aug. 12, 1822. He is of English descent. His father, also John Sterling, was born and reared in Fayette County, and was a farmer, and resided on the farm which John, Jr., now occupies. He married Catharine Knife. They had three sons and three daughters. Three of their children are still living, of whom our subject is one, and was educated in the common schools. When starting in life his father gave him a small farm, but his possessions, which are large, consisting of lands town properties, and bank stock, are mostly the accumulations of his own industry and business tact.

Feb. 6, 1842, he married Elizabeth Debolt, a daughter of John and Charity Walters Debolt, of Nicholson township, by whom he has had eight children, seven of whom are living: Ephraim Walters, a general business man; Amy J., wife of Hon. Jacob Provins; A. J., a minister of the German Baptist Church; Charity A., Mary M., and Rebecca B., all now (February, 1882) attending Monongahela College; Jonathan (dead); and John B., a nurseryman. Mr. Sterling has



John Sterling



JOSEPH WOODWARD.

been for many years a member of the German Baptist Church, and Mrs. Sterling is a zealous church-member as well as excellent woman, a good wife and kind friend. Mr. Sterling has held important local offices, the duties of which he always performed in a satisfactory manner. He and nearly all his male relatives are "sterling" Democrats. If Mr. Sterling's life has been marked by one peculiarity more striking than another it is to be found in the fact that he has not labored hard merely through a sense of duty, but because he likes to work,—cannot be idle and happy too. Men like him are apt to thrive, and they ought to be, like him, prosperous.

Mr. Sterling and his son, E. W., are the owners of a large saw-mill and planing-mills located on the Monongahela River, and thoroughly equipped with all machinery necessary for carrying on the manufacturing of "worked" lumber. Mr. Sterling and his son's extensive tracts of land are all underlaid with the nine-feet vein of the Connellsville coking coal, and supplied abundantly with iron ore and limestone. In fact, Mr. Sterling claims to hold, in his own right and that of his sons, one of the best tracts of coal and ore lands in Fayette County. He, with his sons, Rev. A. J. and J. B., own a large nursery, with extensive green-houses, adjoining his home-farm, where they raise all kinds of fruit and ornamental stocks.

JONATHAN STERLING.

The late Jonathan Sterling, of German township, was born March 29, 1820. He was the son of John Sterling, deceased, of whom we have made notice in the accompanying biography of John Sterling (Jr.). Mr. Jonathan Sterling died Aug. 8, 1881. He was all his active business life a farmer, and in childhood attended the common schools. On March 31, 1840, he married Mary Ann Hart, of Nicholson township. They had ten children, of whom five sons and three daughters are living. Mr. Sterling was a prosperous man, and was at one time wealthy, in the local sense. He gave his children good educational advantages, and left them in prosperous circumstances at his death. John, his eldest son, residing in German township, is an excellent farmer, and through his industry and thrift has accumulated a large estate for a young man. Christian C., the second son, owns the most valuable piece of real estate in Masontown borough, the "Sterling House," and is also the owner of a very valuable farm about a half-mile from the borough. The third son, Andrew J., Jr., is an active business young man, alert and expert of calculation. He is an enthusiastic politician of the Democratic school, married and has three children, and resides in German township, where he owns a farm of a hundred acres, besides valuable real estate in Masontown borough. James B., the fourth son, is an active and industrious farmer, and has gathered together quite a property. The fifth and last son

living, William M., owns a valuable farm near Mason-town, and is noted as one of the most skillful scribes of the region. The daughters are all well married and in comfortable circumstances. Mr. Sterling was



JONATHAN STERLING.

a very industrious and good man. He never held any but township offices, but fulfilled the duties of these well. He and his wife were members of the German Baptist Church. He was a Democrat, and attended the polls faithfully. The Sterlings are said not to be fighting men, have no soldiers in the family, but are good voters. The principal recreation in which Mr. Jonathan Sterling allowed himself to indulge was voting and hurraing for the Democratic ticket. To his family, party, and God he was ever faithful.

JOSEPH WOODWARD.

Joseph Woodward, of German township, a farmer, is derived from Irish Quaker stock. His father, Joseph Woodward (Sr.), was born in Chester County, Pa., April 11, 1766, and some time after coming to Fayette County was married therein to Hope Shotwell, a native of New Jersey. He was a farmer. They had eight children, of whom Joseph, Jr., was the third, and was born Nov. 10, 1810, in Menallen township. June 7, 1832, Joseph (Jr.) married Eleanor Buchanan, of German township. They had thirteen children, of whom nine are living. Mrs. Woodward died Feb. 9, 1853, and June 29, 1854, Mr. Woodward married Sarah Ann Bunker, who died Aug. 6, 1872. He again married March 11, 1875, his third wife's maiden name being Sarah Black. Mr. Woodward

settled in his present home early in life, before his first marriage. His children are widely scattered, some living in Illinois, others in Kansas, and some in Pennsylvania, and all are married and prosperous. Mr. Woodward has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for nearly half a century, and an elder in the church for many years. His property consists of lands principally. He enjoys the respect and confidence of his neighbors, always having been noted for excellent good sense, uprightness, and kindly deeds.

DAVID JOHNSON.

The late David Johnson, of German township, was born in Rockingham County, Va., March 5, 1786, and came with his father, Peter Johnson, and the family into Fayette County when David, who was the oldest son, was quite young. They settled in German township. He was educated in the subscription schools of the times, worked on his father's farm, and learned the art of weaving, and remained at home till the time of his marriage to Mary Magdalena Bixler, of German township, June 27, 1809, whereafter he took up his residence with his father-in-law for one year, and then purchased a farm, still in the hands of relatives of his, near Uniontown, whereon he resided for six years, and selling the farm to his brother Jacob, bought the "Yanders farm" near Masontown, upon which he lived the rest of his days. He was the father of nine children, eight of whom were living at the time of his death, which occurred May 24, 1860. All the eight children, six boys and two girls, were also married at the time of the father's death. Mrs. Johnson died some three years before her husband, and both were buried in the private burying-ground on the New-comer farm, adjoining Mr. Johnson's original farm, and which he owned at the time of his death, and which his daughter Frances, Mrs. John Young, now owns.

Mr. Johnson and his wife were members of the Mennonite Church. Mr. Johnson was in early life a Whig in politics, but became a Republican. He was not an ardent politician, and never sought office. It is said of him that "If David Johnson was not an honest man then there are no honest men."

Mr. Johnson owned about sixteen hundred acres of land, the most of which is underlaid with the nine-foot vein of bituminous coal, and left to each of his children a farm of about two hundred acres of land, with house and outbuildings thereon, upon which severally the surviving children are still living in prosperous circumstances.

Mr. Jacob Johnson, the son of David, and the next to the last born of his children, and who, perhaps, more especially than the rest supplies the place of his father in the world, left the old homestead farm, whereon for a long number of years he had wrought, just prior to his father's death, and moved upon "the

Middle Run farm," in the same township, to which he has made many additions by purchase until his present landed estate covers about a thousand excellent acres. He married in 1852 Elizabeth Knotts, a native of Virginia. They have had five sons and two daughters. Four sons and two daughters are now living and residing with their father, and being industrious and faithful children are adding to the worth of the already valuable homestead farm. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Mennonite Church.

CAPT. ISAAC PHILLIPS KENDALL.

Capt. Isaac Phillips Kendall, a worthy farmer and citizen of Masontown, and a gentleman of individual characteristics and varied talents, was born in German township, April 7, 1822. His grandfather, Jeremiah Kendall, of English descent, was born in Virginia, and was a soldier of the Revolution, and at one time private secretary of Gen. Washington. He was wounded at the battle of Brandywine. He married Rhoda McIntyre, of Virginia, a lady of Scotch lineage, and, nearly a hundred years ago, settled in Fayette County, and had "patented" to him at that time the farm upon which Capt. Kendall's father and himself were born, and on which the father always lived, and the captain has resided until March, 1881. Capt. Kendall's father was Jeremiah. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. His wife was Sarah Phillips, of Nicholson township. Capt. Kendall received his education in the common schools and at Rector College, Pruntytown, Va. Nov. 7, 1844, he married Nancy J. Allebaugh, the oldest daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Allebaugh. The latter (referred to in the biography of Samuel Allebaugh) resides with her son-in-law, Capt. Kendall. Capt. and Mrs. Kendall have had no children.

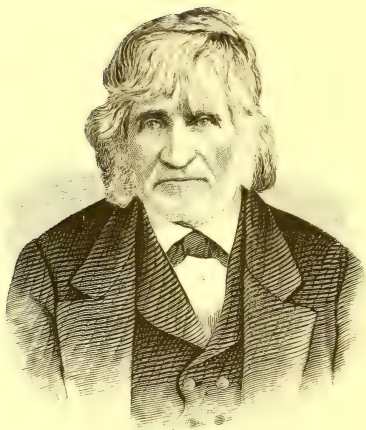
Capt. Kendall has held important township offices, but is no seeker after official positions. He derives his military title from his election to the post of captain, commissioned as such by Governor F. R. Shunk in a volunteer company, Nov. 7, 1846, which company tendered their services for the war with Mexico, but were not accepted. He was afterwards elected major of battalion on a 7th of November. He remembers the date of his military election and re-election because it is the same (November 7th) as that of his marriage. Thus peace and war go hand in hand together with him.

Capt. Kendall is a successful business man, and is now engaged in farming and manufacturing coke. He has always been a farmer, and says that he is a poor one; but his neighbors do not think so. His considerable possessions consist of agricultural lands, coal deposits, bank stocks, etc. He is, in the English sense, a very clever gentleman. Indeed, he may be called a "genius" without possessing excellent powers of mechanical invention. He is, moreover, a man of refined sensitiveness, studential habits, and strong in-



J. P. Kendall





David Solomon,



SAMUEL ALLEBAUGH.

dividual traits. In 1866, at the age of forty-four, a time of life when most men, especially those engaged in active business, would be disinclined to commence a new study, the captain, until that time unable to read a musical note, took up the study of music, as a pastime as well as a science, pursuing it faithfully for three years before he felt competent to attempt to instruct in the art. He is now well equipped, a successful teacher, and instructs pupils in Sunday- and common schools. Perhaps he is more noted as a teacher of music than in any other capacity. He would say so of himself; but he is as well noted throughout the region he inhabits as an excellent neighbor, high-minded public citizen, and warm-hearted friend.

SAMUEL ALLEBAUGH.

The late Samuel Allebaugh, of Masontown, was of German stock. His father, Christian Allebaugh, lived in Rockingham County, Va., where he married Catharine Showler, of the same county, by whom he had ten children, eight sons and two daughters. Samuel was their fourth child, and was born March 3, 1789, and was educated in the country schools of Rockingham County. Growing up he learned the trade of blacksmithing, and finally came into Fayette County, locating at Masontown in 1810. He married Elizabeth Weibel, of German township then, now Nicholson. They had eight children, equally divided as to sex (six of whom are living),—Josiah S., who married Nancy J. Heath, March 4, 1832; James M., who

married Elizabeth Guinn; Andrew J.; William R., who married Mary M. Hill, and died June 13, 1875; Nancy J., married Nov. 7, 1844, to Capt. Isaac P. Kendall; Elizabeth A., who married James S. Rohrer, Jan. 25, 1846; Rebecca C., who married Adam Poundstone, Feb. 8, 1846, and died Nov. 1, 1852; Elmira J., who married Capt. C. L. Conner, Sept. 21, 1843. Capt. Conner was a soldier in the Mexican war and in that of the Rebellion, and was engaged in each from the beginning to its close. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and died April 5, 1877.

Samuel Allebaugh died Sept. 16, 1867, and was interred in the German Baptist burying-ground. After leaving Virginia he lived wholly in Masontown, except for a period of about five years which he passed on his farm in German township, on the waters of Brown's Run, and two years which were spent in Fairfield County, Ohio, on a farm which he purchased in 1835, upon which he moved in 1836, and which he sold in 1837, returning in the fall of that year to his old and cherished home in Masontown. His reputation for manly virtues was excellent; in fact, he was noted for his good qualities as a neighbor and citizen. According to his means he generously assisted all his children to a start in life. They had all arrived at maturity before his death. His widow, Elizabeth, in her ninety-second year, is an active, intelligent, and amiable old lady. Mr. Allebaugh was long a member of the German Baptist or Dunkard Church. His children are Cumberland Presbyterians.

HENRY CLAY TOWNSHIP.¹

Boundaries and General Description.—Indian Trails and Graves.—Pioneers and Early Settlements.—Roads.—The Broad-oh River.—The National Road.—Mail Service.—Bridges on the Youghiogheny.—Township Organization and Officers.—Villages.—The Maryland and West Virginia Corner-Stone.—Religious Denominations in Henry Clay.—Common Schools.

In 1823, at the January session of court for Fayette County, there was presented a petition of the inhabitants of Wharton township for a division beginning at the Great Falls on Youghiogheny River; thence to Carrol's mill; thence by said mill to the Virginia (now West Virginia) line. An order was issued, and Morris Morris, Thomas Collins, and Abel Campbell appointed viewers to inquire into the propriety of such division. In obedience to the order they reported that with the assistance of a competent surveyor they had performed the duties assigned to

them by taking into consideration the territory of the township, its population, etc., and recommend a division of said township by running lines, viz.: Beginning at the Great Falls of the Youghiogheny River; thence south 180 perches, south 37½ degrees west, 646 perches to the mouth of Laurel Run; thence south 30 degrees east, 34 perches; thence south 75 degrees west, 24 perches; thence south 9 degrees east, 28 perches; thence south 4 degrees east, 78 perches; thence south 7½ degrees east, 30 perches; thence south 10 degrees west, 3 perches; thence south 19½ degrees east, 20 perches; thence south 8½ degrees east, 152 perches; thence south 30 degrees east, 60 perches; thence south 23 degrees east, 40 perches; thence south 300 perches; thence south 43½ degrees west, 702 perches to the United States turnpike; thence south 13 degrees west, 295 perches to the burnt cabin at the intersection of the road leading to Car-

¹ By Samuel T. Wiley.

rol's mill; thence with said road to the Virginia (now West Virginia) line.

This report was presented to the court on the 9th day of June, 1824, and by them confirmed, and it was directed by said court that the western section continue to be called "Wharton," and the eastern section be erected into the township of "Henry Clay."

Henry Clay township is bounded on the north by Stewart township, on the east is separated by the Youghiogheny River from Somerset County, Pa., on the south is divided by the celebrated Mason and Dixon's line from the States of Maryland and West Virginia, and on the west (bounded) by Wharton. It lies partly in the Ligonier Valley, and is the southeastern of the five mountain or highland townships, and is also the southeastern township of the county. Its greatest length from north to south is eight miles, and from east to west is seven and three-quarter miles. Laurel Hill Ridge runs through the township a little west of the centre, with an average width of three miles, and average height of two thousand three hundred feet above the level of the ocean. On the west of Laurel Hill Ridge high hills, rough and broken, extend to the Wharton line. On the east high hills extend to the river, and rise from six hundred to eight hundred feet above its banks. There are here no valley or bottoms, but the river cuts its way through rugged hills. These hills, east of the Ridge, extend as far south as the National road. From the National road south to Mason and Dixon's line is an elevated plain (with a rolling surface) over two thousand two hundred feet above the level of the ocean, a section well adapted to grazing. It was formerly called the "Glades."

Youghiogheny and Cheat Rivers drain the township. Beaver Creek, west of Laurel Hill, Mill, Hall, and Tub-Mill Runs, east, fall into the Youghiogheny, while Cheat receives from the southwest Little Sandy and Glade Runs; both rise in the edge of the township. The rapid fall in the Youghiogheny and these different runs offer many splendid sites for mills or factories. The soil is principally a clay loam on the hills and a sand loam along the streams and on the chestnut ridges of the mountain. Oak is the main timber, next chestnut, then small quantities of sugar, poplar, wild-cherry, dogwood, sycamore, and walnut. Originally it was a very heavy timbered region, but much of it has been cut, yet a large amount remains. Coal exists throughout the township, but in many places the veins are only from fifteen to eighteen inches thick. The Upper Freeport coal-vein, about four feet thick, is found on Hall's Run, Beaver Creek, along the river, and near Markleysburg. Above the river, north of the National road, the Philson coal-vein, two feet thick, is found, and close to the Horse-Shoe Bend the Berlin coal-vein, two feet thick, is found. South of Somersfield, and on land of H. J. and J. J. Easter and Susan Lenhart, are found veins of bituminous coal six feet six inches in thickness.

The coal is of excellent quality, and has been mined here for more than forty years. The principal supply of coal for the villages of Somersfield and Jockey Valley, as well as for much of the surrounding country, comes from these mines.

On the same lands there is found a vein of excellent iron ore, which is utilized to some extent, and which will be of great value if railroad facilities should be extended to this township.

The Mahoning sandstone is found in many places, and from twenty to fifty feet thick. Traces of the Morgantown sandstone are found, and other good building rock. The silicious limestone is found on Beaver Creek, well exposed, and also exists in the river hills in veins five to six feet thick, in bowlders or chunks.

Fruits, especially apples, do well throughout the whole township. Peaches are injured by the borer, and do not yield a regular crop. Pears, plums, and cherries do well, and grapes are a never-failing crop. Berries are an abundant crop.

Wheat yields from six to fourteen bushels per acre. Forty years ago it was supposed it could not be grown, but a better system of farming than what prevailed then shows that it can be raised. Rye, corn, buckwheat, and oats are raised, while potatoes are the staple crop. The soil, improved by liming and well farmed, would give better results than have yet been attained; but the high elevation of the township above the ocean, with its length of winter season, will always keep most of its productions below the average of lower localities. The township is well adapted to grazing and dairying. The climate is very healthy, from the high elevation, pure air, absence of swamps, and the best of water. The winter season commences with early frosts about two weeks sooner, and ends with rough weather two weeks later than in any other part of the county outside of the other mountain townships.

The township contains two villages,—Jockey Valley, on the National road, within one mile of the river, in the southeastern part, and Markleysburg, in the southern part, one mile and a half southwest of the National road. In 1870 the population was 951, of which 15 were foreign born, and all whites. In 1880 the population was 1232, including Markleysburg, the population of which was 77.

The Indian path known as Nemacolin's trail was the route of the old Braddock road through the township, and where it crosses the river, a half-mile up the river from the Smithfield bridge, on a high hill on lands of J. J. Easter, were several Indian graves. At Sloan's Ford an Indian trail crossed the river, and on land of Charles Tissue, on a beautiful knoll, was a stone pile or Indian grave. Mr. Tissue opened it and found a very large skull, apparently that of an Indian. The body had been laid down on the ground and stones set up edgewise along each side of the body, and then flat stones laid over them, and then about a wagon-

load of stones gathered and laid over them. The Indians only used this region as a hunting-ground, and never killed any settlers in the township.

Gen. Braddock's first camp in Fayette was at the Twelve Springs, near Job Clark's tavern stand. Persons have doubted his camping here, as the place does not suit the description of his first camp, but John E. Stone took the description, and after a full day's exploration found the place to agree with it in every particular.

PIONEERS AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

In 1768, John Penn granted to Chew & Wilcox several large tracts of land in the township. These proprietary (preferred) grants comprised three hundred and thirty-two acres on the head-waters of Beaver Creek, close to the Glover school-house, called Beaver Dam, a tract on Hall's Run, above W. Barnes, one hundred and fifty acres near the river at Confluence, three hundred and thirty-seven acres back of J. J. Easter's, running to the Maryland line, and over two thousand acres on Glade Run, near the corner-stone in the boundary line of Maryland and West Virginia.

Enoch Leonard was supposed to have been here about 1770. He lived within two or three miles of Sloan's Ford. His wife was Lydia Fish. His son Enoch married Henry Abram's sister, and went to Virginia. His daughter Charity married Joshua Jones, Elizabeth married a man by the name of Clay, and Lydia married Job Clark.

Henry Abrams came soon after Leonard. Job Clark came about 1778. He left home on account of his step-mother and enlisted in the American army, and claimed to have fought at Bunker Hill. He was a small man, with black hair and blue eyes; born in Connecticut, and married Lydia Leonard about 1779 or '80, and built his tavern soon after at the Twelve Springs. He was born in 1758, and died in 1842. The Hon. Andrew Stewart secured a pension of ninety-six dollars a year for him. His son Job was killed at the Inks tavern, in Wharton, by his team running away. Leonard married Hannah, daughter of Benjamin Price, Esq., and went West. Isabella married Andrew Flanigan, and Sallie married John Collier, who kept tavern at Mount Augusta. Moses Hall was supposed to have come here about 1785. He occasionally preached to the people of the surrounding country, though it does not appear that he was very much gifted in that direction. On one occasion he closed one of his sermons in this way. "Suppose," he said, "that all the men in the world were put into one man, all the rivers into one river, all the trees into one tree, and all the axes into one axe; that the one man should take the one axe and cut down the one tree, so that it would fall into the one river, what a splash, splash, and splatter dash there would be?" No doubt this was thought by himself if by no

one else) a very convincing argument. Moses Hall had a son Ephraim, and his son Squire kept tavern after him. Joseph Liston and Plancet came with Moses Hall. Andrew Flanigan from near Farmington, where his father, David Flanigan, lived. He married Isabella Clark about 1799. He was often in Henry Clay township when a mere child. He was in the war of 1812 under Capt. Andrew Moore. He kept on Braddock and National roads, in the same house. Clark Flanigan, one of his sons, married Mary Roberts and lives above Sloan's Ford, quite an old man, possessed of a good memory of the past.

John Sloan was the ancestor of the Sloans, Sloan's Ford being named after him. He came from Ireland about 1787, then disposed of his property to Sebastian Tissue, and removed with his family to Maryland, where he died. Of his family, William, David, Margaret, and Sarah returned to Henry Clay. William had two sons, Henry and James, and two daughters, Eliza and Sarah. The latter married Jonathan Butler, and is now living near the ford.

John Potter came from New Jersey to Henry Clay (then Wharton) in January, 1787. In 1797 he married Elizabeth Callaghan. John and George, their oldest children, went to Ohio, and died there. Elizabeth married Capt. J. Wickline, and died in Illinois; Ann married a Mr. Hathinson; Samuel married Sarah Leonard, and lives in Stewart township; Amos, the youngest, lives in Wharton, now seventy-four years of age. John Potter was justice of the peace for many years, and lived on the Braddock road. He was a wheelwright in New Jersey, and the British burned his shop. He built the first bridge near Somerfield, which was burnt. He was the author of a work of two hundred pages called "Potter's Inquiry." He was said to have been in the Revolutionary war. He was born in 1748, and died in 1826.

John Burnworth came in 1792 from Lancaster County. He settled near Fairview Church. He was born in 1767, and died in 1848. His wife was Hannah Hinebaugh. Their children were John R. (whose son is Rev. P. Burnworth), James (who married a cousin to Judge Shipley), Mary, Barbara, George, Christopher, Jonathan, Ziba (who lives near Fairview Church), Susan (the widow of Peter Lenhart, the tavern-keeper), Keziah, Rhoda (who married Julius Kemp, of Somerfield), and Rheuma (who married Charles Tissue, near Sloan's Ford).

In 1800, Ephraim Vansickle came to where A. B. Bradley now lives, close to Jockey Valley. His wife was Anna Robison. They came from New Jersey. Ephraim, one of their sons, is the hotel-keeper at Somerfield, and previously kept at Jockey Valley.

John O'Hegarty came from Lebanon, Pa. He bought the Mount Augusta farm, which was formerly the Daniel Collin stand in the days of the staging on the National road. There were stables for seventy-five horses then. This property is the largest parcel

the road in this county, and commands a magnificent view of the Alleghenies.

Before 1808 Charles Shipley came from Baltimore to near Fairview Church. His sons were William, Charles, and James. Sebastian Tissue married Susannah Haines. He was at Sloan's Ford at this time, and was in the war of 1812. His son Charles still lives at the ford. He had also three daughters,—Ursula, married James Lalor; Rachel, married Amos Butler; Nancy, married David Thorp. There are many descendants of Charles Shipley in Henry Clay and other parts of the county, among whom is the Hon. Samuel Shipley, of Uniontown, who was justice of the peace for ten years, county commissioner three years, and associate judge five years.

In 1807 Michael Thomas was living near Markleysburg. He came from Somerset, and married Magdalena Maust. One of his sons, Michael, lives near the home-place, an intelligent old gentleman. Isaac Umbel, the ancestor of the Umbels in the township, came about this time. His wife's name was Nancy Campbell. Andrew, his oldest son, lives near Markleysburg, and William, another son, lives on the National road.

In 1815 James Thorp was living on Beaver Creek, and in 1820 John Hall, Joseph Hall, John Show, Thomas and James Laland, and John Lechner were here. Lechner shot his son one evening in the brush, taking him for a deer. In 1832 Amos Glover and his wife, Eliza Gilmore, came here from Virginia. In 1852 Andrew Boyd came from Stewart, and about 1858 Jacob Staup came from Maryland. In 1818 William Chidester came to settle where W. T. Reckner now lives, near Fairview Church. John Lenhart came from Maryland and settled in Henry Clay about 1820.

John Easter came from Allegheny County, Md., about 1829, and settled on land purchased of William Butler, it being the same on which his son, J. J. Easter, now lives. Jacob Easter came from Maryland or Virginia and settled in Henry Clay about 1830.

John Griffin married Sarah Knotts, and came from Delaware about 1823. He bought the old Twelve Springs tavern, and lived in it till he built his stone tavern. His daughter Elizabeth now lives in it. Her husband was Jacob Stone, a son of Squire Stone, of Greene County. John Barnes came in 1840 to near Jockey Valley. His son, J. P. Barnes, is a leading citizen.

Samuel Rush lived in Henry Clay township, on what is now the Flanigan farm. He was a contractor on the National road in 1832 and 1833. His son, Marker Rush, used to ride as a postilion ahead of the mail from Uniontown east in the days of the National road.

Israel Parnell came to Henry Clay in 1817; settled on the property now occupied by his son, Israel Parnell. His three sons—Hiram, Jackson, and Israel—are now living in Henry Clay.

As late as 1824 wolves, panthers, and bears remained in the township. In that year a wolf chased Mrs. Elizabeth Stone, then a small girl, with her sister, into the old Twelve Springs tavern, then kept round the house till it heard a horseman approaching. In the same year Michael Thomas, then a young man, with three dogs and a heavy club, killed a bear near Markleysburg, and Richard Hall in that summer shot a panther. But since 1828 no wild animals but wildcats and deer have been known in the township.

ROADS.

The old roads in the township were: 1st, Braddock's; 2d, Turkey Foot road, from Confluence by Sloan's Ford, past Liberty Church, past Potter's Mill, to Dunbar's Camp; 3d, Selbysport road, from Wharton, passing south of Markleysburg,—often called Haydentown road; 4th, the National road.

Township roads: 1st, River road, from Somerfield to Liberty Church, connecting the National and Turkey Foot roads; 2d, Beaver Creek road, from Griffin's stand, past Beaver Creek, and joining Turkey Foot road near Liberty Church; and another branch from Beaver Creek, running into Stewart, to the Falls. And since these roads many minor roads have been laid out in different parts of the township.

Braddock's road entered the township about one-half mile up the river from the Widow Lenhart's, on lands of J. J. Easter. It passed from the ford down to the mouth of Hall's Run, or Jockey Valley, passing up Jockey Valley through T. Conaway's place; thence through lands of William Umbel, passing within one-half mile of Markleysburg, through lands of Michael, and past the residence of George J. Thomas; thence through lands of Jacob Humberston; thence through lands of Squire O'Hegarty, the old Griffin place, and through lands of Andrew Moyes to the township line.

After 1790 wagons were put on the road, and regular tavern stands were established along the road. The first wagon-stand after crossing the river was at Jockey Valley, kept by Andrew Flanigan, a log building, still standing. The second stand was about one-half mile farther west, a log building, kept by John Conaway. The old Jockey Valley school-house now stands on its site. Conaway moved from it to the National road when the latter was opened. The next stopping-point was Squire John Potter's, who from 1790 kept travelers till the road went down, but never had a license or followed it as a business. His house was of logs and stood about seventy yards south of William Umbel's residence on the National road, and during the time of the "Whiskey Insurrection" Potter was known as a government man, although owning a small still. "Tom the Tinker" sent him one or two threatening notices, but he gave no heed to them, and tradition has it that the party who arrested Col. Gaddis stopped at Potter's with him and stayed all night. When the road went down Potter moved to the house now occupied by William Umbel.

The third wagon stand was Moses Hall's, over half a mile west of Squire John Potter's. Moses Hall kept tavern at an early day. His son Squire kept a short time before the road went down. The house was a large log house, which stood just across the road from George J. Thomas' residence. Thomas moved in it in 1864, and the next spring tore it down. Squire Hall built a brick addition of two rooms to it, but never put a roof on it.

The "Standing Rock" is nearly a mile west of the Hall stand, on Squire John O'Hegarty's land. It is a large rock fifteen feet high, resting on a bed rock six feet square in the ground. The Standing Rock commences small at the bottom (about two feet in diameter), widening out up to the bulge, and then, instead of drawing in, gets wider for three or four feet higher up, and presents a top level as a table and sixteen feet square.

On the road nearly one mile south of Squire O'Hegarty's, where the Widow Bird lives, and over a mile west of the Standing Rock, John Bowermaster cleared land and kept and pastured pack-horses before there were wagons used on the road.

The fourth wagon stand was Job Clark's, or "The Twelve Springs," nearly two miles west of Bowermaster's, a large log house and log barn, a stone spring-house, and stone game- and meat-house, and within a circle of three hundred yards twelve strong-flowing springs, and on the hillside Clark planted a large orchard.

The National road was built through this township chiefly in 1816-17. In September, 1815, about six and a half miles of the road west of Smithfield was let by contract. It reached the present Wharton line. The contractors were Hagan, Doherty, McGlaughlin, and Nicholas Bradley, Aull, and Evans & Ramsey, and they sublet many parts. Kincaid, Beck & Evans built the Smithfield, or Somerfield, bridge in 1817-18 for \$40,000.

The bridge is 1465 feet above the level of the ocean, and 513 feet above Uniontown. Barren Hill, or the crest of Laurel Hill, west of O'Hegarty's, is 2450 feet above the ocean and 1498 feet above Uniontown. Woodcock Hill, or Briery Mountain, a spur or hill just west of Laurel Hill on the road, is 2500 feet above the ocean and 1548 feet above Uniontown.

TAVERN STANDS.

The first stand west of the bridge in the township was the Lenhart tavern stand. A man of the name of Ebert ran a tannery and had a small log house here, and John Lenhart bought it about 1830, and built to it and kept it. He rented to Jacob Tabb in 1839, and William Bruce in 1840, who kept it. His son, Peter Lenhart, kept it from 1841 to 1872, repairing and building to the house. It is a long two-story (frame) building, and was always a wagon stand. It is now occupied by Peter Lenhart's widow.

The second stand was the Flanigan, or Jockey

Valley stand, built by Andrew Flanigan as a tavern on the Braddock road, and when the National road was made through Jockey Valley he repaired his log house, and opened it in 1817 as a wagon stand. He was followed by Maj. Paull and Clement, who was succeeded by Jacob Probasco; then John Baker, Peter Baker, Jacob Richards (1841), Charles Kemp, and James Gooden were landlords. Morris Mauler, from Frostburg, kept and left, and followed the road into Wharton, renting and keeping from Frostburg, Md., to Monroe, Fayette Co.

Aaron Wyatt came next (in 1848) as landlord. He afterwards removed to Uniontown, and was succeeded in 1857 by John Olivine, who was followed by Lewis Hamill, now at Chalk Hill, and in 1871 by Alexander Spear, and since that it has been a private residence. It is a long two-story building of log, frame, and stone, and owned by Marshall Spurgeon.

The third stand was a two-story frame building, a few yards west of the Flanigan stand, and was leased by Ephraim Vansickle and his son-in-law, Daniel Bradley, in 1851, and was known as the Vansickle stand. It burned down in February, 1852, and Vansickle & Bradley built a log house and weather-boarded it, and were keeping in it in forty days after the fire. They kept till 1857. It was a wagon stand.

The fourth was the Conaway wagon stand. John Conaway left the Braddock road and built a log house on the National road, near a mile west of Jockey Valley. It was kept by him and afterwards by his sons. The house is now gone. It stood close to Thurman Conaway's residence.

The fifth stand was the Brown (wagon) stand, a log house kept by Thomas Brown. In 1826 a man by the name of Fuller furnished the material and built a large stone two-story house, forty-five feet front and seventy feet deep. He kept it, and after him his son Jacob, who went West and died. Jacob Humberston bought the property in 1857, and kept it in 1864 and 1865, and still owns and resides in the house.

The sixth stand was the Mount Augusta stand, over a mile west of the Brown stand. John Collier first kept here, about one hundred and fifty yards east of Mount Augusta. Daniel Collier, a son of John, then built a log house and kept it, and in 1824 built a large brick, the Mount Augusta proper. McMillen succeeded Collier, and then Thomas Brownfield bought and changed it from a wagon to a stage stand. He was elected county commissioner and sheriff, and went to Missouri. John O'Hegarty bought the property a few years ago, and the house burned down in 1872. It stood a few yards from O'Hegarty's present residence.

The seventh stand was the Griffin stand, and about one and a half miles west from Mount Augusta a large two-story stone building was built by John Griffin in 1824, who occupied it as a stage stand. After his death it was changed to a wagon stand, and kept by his widow and his son William in 1827, after whom

came Benjamin Miller, Charles Kemp, Isaac Denny, William Spau, and William Griffin again. It is now occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Stone, a daughter of John Griffin.

The eighth and last tavern stand in the township was the Marlowe wagon stand, nearly a mile west of the Griffin stand. It was a large two-story brick house. Benjamin Miller, an old wagoner, built and kept it a short time. It is supposed to have been built about 1830. James Marlowe came from Petersburg, and kept till 1856; then his sons Jeff and Upton kept it a short time. Andrew Moyes, from Allegheny County, where a post-office was established, and Dr. Benjamin Feichtner appointed postmaster. Elias Hicks succeeded him in charge of the office till 1865, when Joseph Reckner came in as postmaster; following him were Marion Arnett in 1872, H. Griffith, 1874, and the present incumbent, H. Umbel, who came in possession in 1879.

The mails over the National road passed from Farmington to Somerfield, and to those points the citizens of the township had to repair for their mail. In 1862 the Somerfield, Pa., and Bruceton, W. Va., route was established, passing through Markleysburg, where a post-office was established, and Dr. Benjamin Feichtner appointed postmaster. Elias Hicks succeeded him in charge of the office till 1865, when Joseph Reckner came in as postmaster; following him were Marion Arnett in 1872, H. Griffith, 1874, and the present incumbent, H. Umbel, who came in possession in 1879.

Moses Silbaugh, of Bruceton, was the first contractor for carrying the mail on this route. He was succeeded by George Burke, the present carrier, whose successor, J. C. Dehaven, of Jockey Valley, has been appointed.

The first bridge built over the Youghiogheny River in the limits of the township was a long wooden bridge near Braddock's Crossing, about one-half mile above the National road bridge. Squire John Potter built it, and it was burned by a barrel of tar being poured on it and set fire to in the night. The second bridge was a long wooden structure, built by Philip Smyth, the founder of Smythfield, or Somerfield. It stood about one-half mile below the present bridge. It was allowed to go to decay, and after it became impassable the ford over the river was used. Smyth's bridge was succeeded by the present bridge, a good stone structure of three arches, built by Kincaid, Beck & Evans in 1817-18. The longest span of this bridge is ninety feet, the next in length is seventy-five feet, and the other sixty-five feet. The height is forty feet; width, thirty feet; length of parapet walk, three hundred and fifty feet.

The first mill in the township was called the old Blougher, or Plucker's mill, about a mile down the river from the Widow Lenhart's, near to the mouth of Tub-Mill Run. According to some it was built by a man by the name of Oswalt. The old mill was rented for many years after Plucker owned it. Samuel Dean had it rented, and Levi Rush, father of Sebastian Rush, of Farmington, rented it about 1814.

Jacob Easter bought the property about 1850, and built a new mill in place of the old one, and sold to Jacob Beeghley, who sold to Harrison Hinebaugh, who sold to Jackson Tissue, the present owner.

Years ago people came to mill here for many miles around. The next mill was the old Shipley mill, said to have been built by William Shipley, a small log mill, on a run three-quarters of a mile from the river, about fifty years ago. It was bought by John K. Tissue (father of Jackson Tissue) in 1872, and torn down and a frame mill built in its stead which is running now. The next and last flouring-mill was built by Jacob Probasco at Jockey Valley about 1825, and is now owned by Marshall Spurgeon. It is a steam-mill; an engine was attached to it by Aden Clary. The two Tissue mills are run by water-power.

Distilleries.—About 1794, John Potter had a small distillery on the old Braddock road; about 1800, David Woodmansee had a distillery close to Sloan's Ford, and John Rush had one on the river. About 1814, Barnabas Bond had one close to Plucker's mill, and about 1820, John Kirkpatrick had a distillery on the river, and Michael Thomas one close to Markleysburg; but they are all gone, and there is not a distillery to-day in the township.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

Henry Clay township was organized in 1824. It was taken from Wharton, and included at that time the territory now occupied by Henry Clay, a portion of Stewart, and a small portion of Wharton. A portion was set off Nov. 17, 1855, to help form Stewart, and a small portion—a strip less than one-quarter of a mile broad—was set off in 1872, along the Wharton line, to Wharton. John O'Hegarty and Harvey Morris were appointed commissioners to run the line setting off this portion to Wharton, and they employed Martin Dixon as surveyor. The cause for it was the complaint of Zar Hart and others asking to be set off to Wharton, as Wharton schools were near, and Henry Clay schools at too great a distance from them. Before this new line was run, in 1853, a petition was presented for a view of Clay and Wharton line. John L. Dorsey, John F. Foster, and Robert McDowell were appointed viewers. The report was made, renewed, and reissued, and report made and approved March 27, 1854. The review was granted, and J. N. H. Patrick, James Robinson, and Hugh Graham appointed viewers. Their alteration and changing of lines was approved June, 1854, and confirmed Oct. 30, 1854.

No township records can be found prior to 1842, and those found afford only a partial record of township officers, as follows:

1824.—Constable, Levi Rush, appointed.

1825.—Constable, Levi Rush; Overseer of the Poor, John Griffin; Road Supervisors, John Conaway and John R. Burnworth.

1826.—Constable, Levi Rush; Auditors, Jacob Fike, John Griffin; Road Supervisors, John Burnworth, Charles Kemp.

- 1827.—Constable, John Conaway; Auditors, Levi Rush, Daniel Show, John Bolen, John Burnworth; Road Supervisor, A. Thomas.
- 1828.—Constable, John Conaway; John Burnworth, deputy.
- 1829.—Constable, George Burnworth; Auditors, S. Tissue, James Gooden; Clerk, Joseph Adanson.
- 1830.—Constable, William Tissue; Auditors, T. Brow, T. Stanton, Charles Rush, P. Rush; Road Supervisors, Charles Kemp, Sebastian Tissue; Clerk, Joseph Adanson.
- 1831.—Constable, William Tissue; Auditors, J. Hinebaugh, John Burnworth; Supervisor, Jacob Most; Clerk, Nicholas Bradley.
- 1832.—Constable, William Tissue; Supervisor, H. Show; Auditors, J. Vansickle, J. Myers, W. Ebert, Daniel Conaway; Clerk, James Gooden.
- 1833.—Constable, William Tissue; Auditors, J. Vansickle, J. Burnworth, John Kemp, Samuel Rush; Supervisor, S. Tissue; Clerk, Joseph Adanson.
- 1834.—Constable, William Tissue; Auditors, W. Ebert, S. Rush, James Watson, M. Thomas; Supervisors, P. Rush, J. McGlaughlin; Clerk, — Adanson; School Inspectors, Daniel Collier, Thomas J. Miller.
- 1835.—Constable, W. Tissue; Auditors, L. Rush, J. Vansickle, John Myers; School Inspectors, J. R. Burnworth, John Kemp.
- 1836.—Constable, W. Tissue; Supervisor, S. Shipley; Auditor, N. Bradley; Clerk, H. Show.
- 1837.—Constable, W. Tissue; Supervisors, S. Rush, Stephen Stuck, W. Griffin, Ephraim Vansickle; Auditors, J. Lenhart, L. Rush, James McGlaughlin, Andrew Umbel; Clerk, H. Show; School Inspectors, Charles Kemp, John Easter, James Gooden.
- 1838.—Constable, William Tissue; Auditors, John Burnworth, H. Show; Supervisors, S. Stuck, S. Tissue, S. Rush; Clerk, H. Show; School Directors, John Baker, John Burnworth, Andrew Umbel, Peter Rush, James Gooden.
- 1839.—Constables, W. Tissue, John Vansickle; Auditors, John Burnworth, H. Show; Supervisors, Israel Parnell, A. Glover, J. Conaway; School Directors, H. Show, J. R. Burnworth, J. Umbel, D. Conaway; Clerk, H. Show.
- 1840.—Constable, John Vansickle; Auditors, John Easter, Samuel Rush, Julius Kemp, John R. Burnworth; School Directors, W. Show, G. Morrison, J. R. Burnworth; Justices of the Peace, Samuel Shipley, William Tissue.
- 1841.—Constable, John Vansickle; School Directors, John W. Easter, S. Shipley, R. Brown; Clerk, John W. Easter; Auditor, S. Shipley.
- 1842.—Auditors, John Easter, Jr., S. Rush, S. Shipley; Clerk, John Easter; Supervisors, Israel Parnell, Henry Yother.
- 1843 to 1856.—No record.
- 1856.—Auditors, P. Lenhart, John H. Steele, L. Hall.
- 1857.—No record.
- 1858.—Auditors, L. Hall, D. Bradley, W. Show; Clerk, J. W. Lancaster; School Directors, John W. Lancaster, president, J. Vansickle, secretary, J. J. Easter, Clark Flanigan, J. Reiber.
- 1859.—Auditors, same as 1858; School Directors, J. Lancaster, John Reiber, John Markley, John Easter, Thomas Brownfield, C. Flanigan.
- 1860.—Auditors, L. Hall, J. W. Easter, J. W. Lancaster; School Directors, A. Boyd, J. Reiber, T. Brownfield, J. Easter.
- 1861.—Auditors, same as 1860; school directors, same as 1860, and no schools taught.
- 1862.—Auditors, J. Humbertson, J. Easter, R. Umbel; Clerk, J. W. Lancaster; School Directors, Daniel Bradley, president, J. Lancaster, secretary, J. Reiber, treasurer, C. Glover, A. Boyd.
- 1863.—Auditors, same as 1862; School Directors, Ziba Burnworth, president, J. Lancaster, secretary, C. Glover.
- 1864.—Auditors, M. T. Umbel, P. Clister, D. Bradley; Clerk, S. P. Lancaster; School Directors, Z. Burnworth, president, J. Lancaster, secretary, Gabriel Seese, Charles Glover, J. Lancaster.
- 1865.—Auditors, same as 1864; School Directors, John Barnes, president, J. Lancaster, secretary, Z. Burnworth, treasurer, G. Seese, Charles Glover.
- 1866.—Auditors, M. T. Umbel, A. Umbel, J. Barnes; Clerk, S. P. Lancaster; School Directors, G. Seese, J. Lancaster, M. Sumey, W. S. Glover, Daniel Umbel, John Barnes.
- 1867.—Auditors, same as 1866; School Directors, W. S. Glover, Daniel Umbel, J. Lancaster, A. J. Umbel, M. Sumey.
- 1868.—Auditors, no record; Justice of the Peace, J. W. Lancaster; School Directors, D. Umbel, president, L. L. Clary, secretary, A. J. Umbel, treas., J. O'Hegarty, J. J. Easter.
- 1869.—Auditors, Daniel Bradley, John Barnes, J. J. Easter; Clerk, S. P. Lancaster; School Directors, J. J. Easter, president, Dr. Switzer, secretary, A. J. Umbel, treasurer, W. Hinebaugh.
- 1870.—Auditors, same as 1869; School Directors, M. C. Thomas, president, Dr. Switzer, secretary, J. J. Easter, J. Shipley, J. Easter, A. Glover.
- 1871.—Auditors, Andrew Umbel, Daniel Bradley, J. J. Easter, J. Conaway, clerk; School Directors, G. J. Thomas, president, Dr. Switzer, secretary, J. J. Easter, W. Hinebaugh, M. C. Thomas.
- 1872.—Auditors, same as 1869; School Directors, G. J. Thomas, president, Dr. Switzer, secretary, J. J. Easter, John Conaway, M. C. Thomas, W. Hinebaugh.
- 1873.—Auditors, John Barnes, J. P. Barnes, S. P. Lancaster, clerk; School Directors, John Conaway, president, J. J. Easter, secretary, G. J. Thomas, treasurer, W. Hinebaugh, A. J. Umbel.
- 1874.—Auditors, same as 1873; School Directors, W. Hinebaugh, William Umbel, president, John Conaway, secretary, Elisha Leighty, William Reckner.
- 1875.—Auditors, no record; School Directors, W. Umbel, president, John Conaway, secretary, Joseph Reckner, A. J. Umbel, E. Leighty.
- 1876.—Auditors, M. R. Thomas, J. P. Barnes, J. J. Easter; S. P. Lancaster, clerk; School Directors, John O'Hegarty, president, John Conaway, secretary, W. Glover, treasurer, H. Silbaugh, W. Umbel, E. Leighty.
- 1877.—Auditors, M. R. Thomas, J. P. Barnes, Lutellus Davis; Clerk, S. D. Collins; School Directors, J. O'Hegarty, president, J. P. Barnes, secretary, A. Moser, treasurer, W. Glover, W. Hinebaugh, John Conaway.
- 1878.—Auditors, same as 1877; School Directors, John O'Hegarty, president, J. P. Barnes, secretary, J. Conaway, M. R. Thomas, W. Hinebaugh, A. Moser.
- 1879.—Auditors, A. J. Umbel, J. P. Barnes, L. Davis; School Directors, John O'Hegarty, president, J. P. Barnes, secretary, Charles Lytle, M. R. Thomas.
- 1880.—Auditors, A. J. Umbel, W. J. Barnes, S. W. Hall; Clerk, Clark N. Flanigan; School Directors, John O'Hegarty, president, H. Griffith, secretary, W. Hinebaugh, M. R. Thomas, Israel Parnell, M. McClintock.
- 1881.—Judge of Election, John Thomas; Inspectors, J. M. Seese, W. Conaway; Assessor, I. Seese; Road Supervisors, Samuel Wilson, Amos Tissue, constable; Auditors, H. Hinebaugh, W. J. Barnes, S. W. Hall; Clerk, A. B. Bradley; School Directors, Milton Glover, William Barnes.

The following persons have served as justices of the peace:

John Potter, John Leubart, William Tissue, Jacob Easter, W. W. Show, John H. Steele, John Vansickle, John Markley, John K. Tissue, George Graff, John W. Lancaster, Thomas Brownfield, and John Markley and John O'Hegarty, present justices.

JOCKEY VALLEY

is located on the National road, about a mile west of the river (in Hall's Run Valley), and consists of nine houses, one flouring-mill, one store, and one blacksmith-shop. A tavern stand on the old Braddock road, kept by Flanigan, was the first house. After the National road was made nearly on the Braddock road other houses were built, and Jacob Probasco in a few years erected a flouring-mill. Upon the decline of the National road, Jockey Valley suffered from the loss of travel, and has gained but slowly since. When the National road was completed there was always to be found at the Flanigan tavern stand one or more horse-jockeys to trade or run races. A race-track was also laid out by James Piper, a merchant of Somerfield, and from these circumstances people got to speaking of the place as "Jockey Valley," and the name remained with the village when it was built. The residents of the place are Daniel Bradley, lumberman; J. C. Dehaven, mail contractor; George Smith, blacksmith; H. Hinebaugh, miller; John Conaway, farmer; and John A. Patton, clerk. The taverns were the Flanigan and Vansickle stands, noticed under head of Braddock and National road stands. The flouring-mill was built by Jacob Probasco, some time between 1820 and 1825. John Baker succeeded him, then Capt. Thomas Endsley, about 1838, who ran it for several years, and was succeeded by Isaac Vansickle, who sold in 1852 to John Rhomsberg, who sold to Aden Clary, agent of Lloyd Lownes. Marshall Spurgeon is the present owner.

Jacob Probasco kept the first stock of goods in one room of the Flanigan tavern stand. John Baker next kept in the same room. Aaron Wyatt succeeded him, and next came Aden Clary. After Clary, in 1871, Daniel Bradley occupied the room while building a store-room. After Bradley came O. M. Hatfield, who kept till 1879.

When Aaron Wyatt was keeping store Daniel Bradley and Ephraim Vansickle put a stock of goods in a house now torn down. Vansickle soon retired from the firm, and Bradley kept from 1857 to 1871, when he moved his goods and kept in the Flanigan room till he built a new store-room, into which he moved and kept till 1878. In 1880, Mrs. J. C. Dehaven opened a grocery in one room of her dwelling.

The Southern Methodists hold services regularly in the school-house under the Rev. Simons.

MARKLEYSBURG.

About three miles southwest of Jockey Valley, in the southern part of the township, within two miles of

Mason and Dixon's line, is situated the pleasant little village of Markleysburg, laid out by Squire John Markley and named after him. The first house was built in 1860. The town has one principal street, named Main Street, and three back streets. The present residents are Hiram Griffith, merchant; Hiram Umbel, merchant and postmaster; S. K. Thomas, boarding-house keeper; Joseph Reckner, cabinet-maker; Dr. S. Switzer; Jonas W. Seese, carpenter; Rev. John Myers; Adam S. Sell, lumberman; Mrs. Julia Markley; Mrs. Little; James Cassidy, tinner; Mrs. Brown; F. Thomas, farmer; Watson Guard, shoemaker; John Howell, blacksmith; Squire John Markley; I. D. Seese, laborer; J. W. Seese, undertaker; C. Thomas, farmer; Moses Chrise, shoemaker; Silas Myers, farmer; John Matthews, teacher.

The only post-office ever established in the township is kept here. Situated on level lands, the village has room to build up into a large town. The Shoemaker Church stands in the village, and just on its edge is a very large Dunkard Church.

The first store was kept by Philip Myers and Brown, who were succeeded by George Thomas, when the building burnt. A new building was put up on its site, and Hicks & Markley kept in it. They were succeeded by Joseph Reckner. Daniel Umbel then kept in it a while, and moved to the building now used by Reckner as a cabinet-shop, and kept one year; they dissolved partnership, and Reckner kept six years and closed. Sylvanus Thomas, while Reckner was keeping, moved into the room vacated by Reckner & Umbel, and kept four years. Marion Arnett opened a store in 1872 in the house now occupied by I. D. Seese, as Reckner & Thomas had quit, and kept till 1874. Then, in 1874, H. Griffith built the present store-house, and kept until 1879, when he was succeeded by Hiram Umbel, the present occupant.

Physicians.—In 1862, Dr. Benjamin Feichtner came from West Virginia and located here. He served in the army, and returning at the end of his time formed a partnership with Dr. S. Switzer, from Maryland, who had just returned from the army. Dr. Feichtner soon went to Confluence, where he now practices, and Dr. Switzer remains, the only physician in the township, and himself and Dr. Feichtner the only physicians ever in the township.

About one mile and three-quarters from Markleysburg southwest, on the State line and Henry Clay line, stands a small stone pillar, marking the spot where Maryland and West Virginia join the Pennsylvania line.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

OLD LIBERTY CHURCH

was built about 1812, as a Union church for all denominations. It was a log building, and stood near the site of Fairview Church. It was also used as a school building. Peter T. Laishley and Henry

Clay Dean preached here. The Methodist Episcopal Church formed a class here about 1825. John Burnworth, Catherine McNear, and Job Clark were members. In 1830, John R. Burnworth and wife became members, and John White preached. In 1852 the church was burned.

FAIRVIEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was built in 1853, near the site of Old Liberty Church. Rev. Patterson Burnworth, Charles, William, and John K. Tissue, Ziba, Lorenzo, and Christopher Burnworth, Mrs. Isabella Flanigan, Mrs. Sarah Butler, and Mrs. Rhoda Kemp and many others constituted the class. Ministers in charge: A. J. Endsley, two years, Joseph Ray, Joseph Horner, Sawhill, J. Mansel, Ezra Hingely, J. McIntyre, M. M. Eaton, Meachem D. Jordan, S. T. Mitchell, D. J. Davis, Napthali Luccock, J. B. Taylor, and J. Murray, present minister.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Lutherans, about 1845, used Old Liberty Church, and in 1850 built Mount Zion Church, about a mile from Old Liberty Church. John Reiber and wife, J. W. Lancaster and wife, William and Jonathan Close and their wives, and Charles Troutman and others were members organizing the church. It burned down in 1872. They immediately rebuilt, and have a small frame house. It belongs to Addison charge. Ministers in charge, Revs. Failer, who preached in Old Liberty Church, and then in Mount Zion when finished; M. Snyder, David Tressler, Beaver, P. Geme, 1870; William Friday, 1874; Singler, David Crozer, A. M. Smith, and Andrew Felton, present minister.

GERMAN BAPTIST.

The Thomases, Myerses, and Fikes constituted the first organization of the church at Markleysburg some thirty years ago. In 1880 they built a large church at Markleysburg, seventy-six by forty feet, with a seating capacity for a thousand people. Their ministers have been Hinebaugh, S. Hazlett, Beeghley, and John Myers, present minister.

THE BRETHREN IN CHRIST,

or Shoemaker Church, built a house of worship in Markleysburg in 1868. George Shoemaker, the founder of the denomination, and his son Joshua, both from Westmoreland County, preached here, followed by Samuel Smith, but at present the church

has gone down, and the building is used by ministers of other denominations.

THE SOUTHERN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

organized a branch at Jockey Valley several years ago. Ministers: Markwood, Hazlett, Wolf, and Simons.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The Leonard graveyard, on the river, is the oldest burial-ground in the township. The Sloan graveyard is supposed to be next in order of age. It is close to Sloan's Ford, and some three miles down the river from the Leonard graveyard. The early Sloans are buried here, while the old Leonards and Job Clark and the Flanigans are buried at the Leonard graveyard.

Old Liberty Cemetery is now Fairview Cemetery. It is about sixty years old. Zion Cemetery was laid out in 1850, and the Markleysburg cemetery about 1860, being formerly an old graveyard. There is also an old graveyard near the Flanigan tavern and wagon stand, in Jockey Valley, where John Conaway, his wife, and others are buried.

SCHOOLS.

The first schools in the township were what was known as pay schools, taught by the quarter, and the teacher boarding around among his patrons. The free schools succeeded them, and have been well sustained by the citizens, they taxing themselves from five to seven mills on the dollar to keep their schools running.

The condition of the public schools of Henry Clay, as shown by the county superintendent's annual report, made June 7, 1880, is as follows:

Number of districts.....	7
Number of scholars.....	279
Average number attending.....	157
Average percentage of attendance.....	55
Cost per month of each scholar.....	\$9.64
Number of mills for school purposes.....	5
Total amount of school tax.....	\$976.58
State appropriation.....	\$259.91
Number of school-houses, all frame.....	7
Number of teachers, male 1, female 3.....	7
Amount paid teachers 5 months.....	\$770.00

The following persons have ranked as the leading teachers of the township since 1840: Rev. Patterson Burnworth, Julius Kemp, William Thomas, John Harah, and J. P. Barnes. R. V. Ritenhour and A. C. Holbert, candidates for the county superintendency in 1877, taught their first terms in Henry Clay.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

JEFFERSON, one of the richest agricultural townships in Fayette County, lies on the Monongahela River, which flows along the western border at the base of an abrupt hilly range, whose value lies in vast deposits of coal, found, indeed, not only along the river but in every part of the township, except perhaps under a small area in the southeast. Jefferson had in June, 1881, a population of 1613, and in January, 1881, an assessed valuation of \$745,903. The township boundaries are Washington township on the north, Redstone Creek on the south (separating Jefferson from Redstone and Brownsville townships), Perry and Franklin on the east, and the Monongahela on the west, at that point the dividing line between Fayette and Washington Counties. Along the river the surface of the country is rough and precipitous, but generally the land is rolling and easy of cultivation. Handsome and well-kept farms, like well-built and tastefully appointed farm homes, are common sights in Jefferson, and as features in a generally attractive landscape invite the pleased attention of the beholder. The interests of Jefferson, except on the river, where coal is mined extensively, are at present purely agricultural, although the interest of coal-mining must one day become a general one when railways push their way into the township, as they inevitably must. The Redstone Extension Railroad, now approaching completion, follows the course of the Redstone in Jefferson, and will straightway open the rich coal region lying upon and adjacent to its course. Other railway lines are yet to come. The township is watered by numerous small streams, of which the most important is the Little Redstone Creek, that rises in Jefferson and empties into the Monongahela near Fayette City.

There were, doubtless, in the territory now occupied by Jefferson township settlements along and near the river-front as early as 1761; but they were interrupted by Indian incursions that drove the settlers back, and, in a majority of cases, frightened them away permanently. A few returned, however, to their lands, and among these William Jacobs appears to be about the only one of whom there is present knowledge. His land lay at the mouth of the Redstone Creek, but that he took a very active part in improving the country is not clear, since in 1769 he sold the property to Prior Theobald and Lawrence Harrison. In 1777 the same tract came into the possession of Samuel Jackson, and

was his home until his death. Just when Andrew Linn came to the creek is not known, but it was not long after 1761. He tomahawked a claim to lands on both sides of the creek near the mouth, and put in a patch of corn on the Jefferson side, where he also put up a cabin. Presently he concluded the Indians were getting altogether too threatening, and, fearing harm might come to him and his family, he hastily fled to the country east of the Alleghenies. He came back in the fall, rightly conjecturing that the danger signs were past, and quite luckily found his corn crop intact and ready for gathering. In April, 1769, he applied to have his land surveyed, and August 22d of that year the survey was made. That was the first survey made under the law of 1769 within the present limits of Fayette County. Mr. Linn did not receive the patent for his land until 1787. In view of the fact that this was the first land surveyed in the county, a copy of the patent is given as follows:

"The Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye that in consideration of the sum of thirty-nine pounds, ten shillings and sixpence in lawful money paid by Andrew Linn into the Receiver General's office of this Commonwealth, there is granted by this Commonwealth unto the said Andrew Linn a certain tract of land called Crab-tree Bottom, situated on the east side of the Monongahela River, on the Great Redstone creek, in Fayette County, beginning at a corner sugar tree of Samuel McCulloch's land; thence by the same and a vacant hill south thirty-five degrees, east sixty-eight and a half perches, crossing said creek to a buttonwood tree; thence by said creek south eleven degrees, east one hundred and nine perches and eight-tenths to a buttonwood, south fifty-five degrees, east twenty-nine perches to a small buttonwood; thence across said creek and by vacant hilly land south eighty-seven degrees, east one hundred and sixteen perches to a post; thence by vacant hilly land north sixty-five degrees, east sixty-six perches to a sugar tree a corner of Nathan Linn's land; thence by the same north one degree, west 47 $\frac{7}{10}$ perches, and north 48 degrees, east 33 $\frac{1}{10}$ perches to a box-elder tree; thence by vacant land north 53 degrees, west 116 perches to an elm; north twelve degrees, west twenty-four perches to a Spanish oak; thence by vacant land or land of William Jacobs north seventy degrees, west 149 $\frac{2}{10}$ perches to a box-elder tree, and south 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, west 70 $\frac{1}{10}$ perches to the place of beginning, containing 244 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres and allowances of six per cent. for roads, etc., with appurtenances (which said tract was surveyed in pursuance of an application, No. 2051, entered April 5, 1769, by said Andrew Linn, for whom a warrant of acceptance issued on March 27th last). To have and to hold the said tract or parcel

of land with the appurtenances unto the said Andrew Linn and his heirs, to the use of him the said Andrew Linn, his heirs and assigns forever, free and clear of all restrictions and reservations as to mine royalties, quit-rents, or otherwise, excepting and reserving only the fifth part of all gold and silver ore for the use of this commonwealth, to be delivered at the pit's mouth clear of all charges. In witness whereof His Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Esq., President of the Supreme Executive Council, hath hereto set his hand and caused the State Seal to be hereto affixed in Council, June 16, 1787, and of the Commonwealth the eleventh.

"B. FRANKLIN.

"Attest, JAMES TRIMBLE,

"For J. ARMSTRONG, JR., Secy."

This tract has been in the possession of the Linn family since it was surveyed for Andrew Linn in 1769, and contains to-day valuable deposits of coal and iron ores that add to it a wealth of which Andrew Linn never dreamed.

Andrew Linn entered the Continental service during the Revolution as wagonmaster, and upon the close of the war resumed his rural life on the Redstone. About 1790 he moved across the creek, and lived near the present home of J. M. Linn until his death in 1794. After his death his widow enlarged the Linn landed possessions by the purchase of adjacent hilly tracts, and in 1796 built upon the Redstone a grist-mill, where Andrew Linn had some years before erected a saw-mill. The Widow Linn would doubtless have deferred the building of the grist-mill, but Basil Brown, with an eye upon the property, compelled the erection of the mill under the law providing that every owner of a mill-site should put up a mill thereon or abandon the same to the State. Mrs. Linn's son Isaac was for many years the miller. Besides Isaac, the sons of Andrew Linn were Andrew, Jr., William, Ayers, and John. There was but one daughter, Mary. She married John Corbly, a Baptist minister of Greene County, who while on his way to church one Sabbath with his children was attacked by Indians. One of his daughters was scalped and killed, while he and his other children made good their escape by flight. John Linn went out to the Ohio frontier to fight the Indians and was killed. Andrew, Jr., moved to near Fayette City (or Cookstown). William, Ayers, and Isaac lived and died in Redstone. Isaac occupied the old homestead and carried on the mill. He went out as captain of a company of Pennsylvania militia in Col. Rees Hill's regiment in 1813, and served six months. J. M. Linn, son of Capt. Isaac, recalls seeing the company leave Brownsville for the field, and recalls the circumstance that the men crossed the river on the mill-dam, the stream being then quite low. The last survivor of Capt. Isaac Linn's company, Sergt. John Reed, died at the house of S. W. Reed, in Jefferson township, in the summer of 1880, at the age of ninety-four.

In 1817, Capt. Isaac Linn built the brick man-

sion which is now occupied by his son, J. M. Linn. Henry Hutchinson, one of the hod-carriers at the building of that house, died in Springhill township in 1879, at a great age, nearly ninety. He came of a long-lived family, his mother dying at the age of one hundred and six. Isaac Linn, who died in 1835, upon the farm where he first saw the light, had nine children, of whom the sons were Andrew, John, William, Jacob, James Madison, Thomas, and Ayers. James Madison lives on the old farm, Jacob in Armstrong County, Pa., Ayers in Jefferson township, and Thomas in Perry. J. M. Linn rebuilt the Linn mill in 1844, and still controls it. He has been a miller on that spot since 1820.

One of the conspicuous figures in Fayette County's early history was Samuel Jackson, a sturdy Quaker from Chester County, and a business man of large and liberal enterprise that made him quite famous in his day. Early in the year 1777 he settled in Fayette County, at the mouth of the Redstone Creek, and occupied land now included within the limits of Jefferson township. The deed for the property, now in the possession of E. J. Bailey, of Jefferson, recites that May 22, 1777, Jesse Martin, of Westmoreland County, transferred to Samuel Jackson, of London Grove, Chester Co., for a consideration of two hundred pounds, a piece of land with improvements at the mouth of the Redstone Creek, containing three hundred acres, known as "Martin's Folly," and bounded by the lands of Thomas Brown and Andrew Linn.

This land was originally occupied for a settlement by William Jacobs, who is said to have located upon it as early as 1761. Driven out by the Indians, Jacobs returned after a while and applied for a survey of his land, April 24, 1769. He sold it to Prior Theobald and Lawrence Harrison, to whom he executed a deed bearing date June 2, 1769. Harrison transferred his right to Theobald, July 10, 1769, and April 5, 1776, Theobald deeded the property to Jesse Martin, who, in 1777, sold to Jackson. Mr. Jackson selected a site for his home near the place now called Albany, and built thereon a log cabin. In 1785 he erected the commodious stone mansion now occupied by Eli J. Bailey, and in that house resided until his death in 1817. Although nearly a hundred years old the house is still a shapely, solid structure, and bids fair to remain so for years to come. The land purchased by Jackson of Jesse Martin was not patented by the former until Feb. 7, 1789. Jackson was a millwright, and soon after making a location put up at the mouth of the creek a saw-mill, grist-mill, and oil-mill. He engaged likewise to a considerable extent in the building of flat-boats, for which there was a lively demand from emigrants coming over Burd's road to the river, and thence desiring to journey to the lower country. The craft were each in size large enough to carry a family and effects, and while his customers waited for the construction of a vessel Jackson would

furnish them with entertainment at his house for a week or so.¹

Samuel Jackson expanded his business enterprises as time progressed, and grew to be a man of mark. His establishment, in connection with Jonathan Sharpless, of the first paper-mill west of the Alleghenies is spoken of elsewhere. He carried on a store at Brownsville, in company with Ellis Nichols, embarked in the manufacture of iron outside of the county, had interests in various other enterprises, and in 1817 founded the Albany Glass-Works on the Monongahela, of which more anon. Jackson was a man of peculiar and at times eccentric disposition, while not infrequently his Quaker blood would boil with unaccustomed heat and stir up matters rather unpleasantly to the objects of his wrath. When so disturbed he would walk with his long arms crossed behind him, kicking spitefully at sticks and stones that lay in his path. When his paper-mill employes saw him coming in such mood it was understood that trouble was ahead for somebody. On one occasion, while repairing his mill-dam, he kept a boat for the purpose of conveying his hands across the creek. While he and his men were at dinner one day a traveler saw the boat, and knowing no other way to cross the stream appropriated the craft, tied it to the other shore, and proceeded on his way. When Samuel came from dinner and found his boat on the opposite bank he was very angry, and vowed terrible retaliation should the opportunity offer. The opportunity did offer that very day, for the traveler had been only to Brownsville, and came back by way of Jackson's in the evening, and he frankly confessed to having taken the boat. Mr. Jackson became angry, and excitedly exclaimed, "Friend, I wouldn't strike thee or beat thee, but I have a mind to rub thee down, and that severely." The fellow resented the implied threat, whereupon Jackson cast self-control to the winds, and with his fist did rub the traveler's face so severely as to draw blood. He then caught up his victim bodily and cast him headlong into the creek, calling out at the same time, "There, I'll teach thee manners and likewise force thee to swim." Frightened and half-drowned the fellow scrambled out of the water, and hurried away as fast as his legs could carry

him, satisfied doubtless that although a Quaker might look meek enough he could easily show some of the old Adam upon provocation.

"During the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794," Mr. Jackson, who, as a member of the Society of Friends, was conscientiously opposed to distillation, favored the acts of the government as a means of suppression. He had dubbed one of the insurgent meetings a 'scrub congress.' It gave umbrage to them, and at a subsequent meeting it was proposed that a file of men should go to the residence of Samuel, about a mile distant, and bring him before them for condemnation and punishment. Samuel did not much like the visit or the intent of his visitors, and being a large, athletic man might have given them some trouble had he laid aside his Quaker principles; but being a man of peace, he submitted without resistance, and accompanied his escort with his peculiar and accustomed step, his long arms thrown crosswise behind, and with as much thoughtfulness in his manner as if he were going to one of his own First-Day meetings. The late Judge Brackenridge, who was of the assemblage, was personally acquainted with Samuel, and entertained a friendly regard for him. He mounted the stand and addressed the people, admitting that Samuel had been remiss in applying opprobrious epithets to so august and legitimate an assemblage, but that he attributed it more to a want of reflection on Samuel's part than to enmity or design, and that the best retaliation would be in stigmatizing him as a 'scrub Quaker.' It had the intended effect. The insurgents discharged Samuel with the appellation of being a 'scrub Quaker.' Had it not been for this ruse of Judge Brackenridge Samuel would no doubt have been personally injured, or, as others had been, in the destruction of his property."

In 1817, Samuel Jackson began the erection of glass-works upon his property, at a place now known as Albany, but died before getting the works in operation. His sons, Jesse and Samuel, pushed the business after their father's death, and made of Albany a busy place. They had an eight-pot furnace, employed about fifty men, and built for their convenience a store and a score or more of tenement-houses. The works produced common window-glass, and obtained sand from the neighborhood of Perryopolis, whence it was hauled in wagons. Glass was manufactured at that point by various persons until 1865, when Ashbel Gabler & Co. carried on the works. Since 1865 nothing has been done there. Bowman & Reppert owned the property for many years to 1881, when it was sold to George E. Hogg, whose intention it is to develop the valuable coal deposits underlying it. Samuel Jackson's sons were Samuel, Jr., John, Josiah, Jesse, and Joseph, all of whom ultimately removed to the West and died there. Of Mr. Jackson's three daughters,

¹ In 1781 there was in Jefferson, near the mouth of the Redstone, a store-house called the Hangard, built in February of that year by Capt. William Trent for the Ohio Company. Trent set-out early in 1754 from Virginia with a company of forty men, to aid in finishing a fort at the Forks of the Ohio already supposed to have been begun by other employees of the Ohio Company. Capt. Trent's line of march was along Nemacolin's trail to Christopher Gist's, and then by the Redstone trail to the mouth of the Redstone, where, as already told, he built a store-house for the company and proceeded on his journey. On June 20, 1754, M. Combon de Villiers, in command of a force of French and Indians, enroute from Fort Duquesne to attack Washington at Gist's, halted at the Hangard and encamped on the rising ground about two musket-shots from the building. M. de Villiers afterwards described the Hangard as "a sort of fort built of logs, one upon another, well notched in, and about thirty feet long by twenty feet wide." When they returned in July the French burned the structure. It occupied the present site of the Bailey mill.

² From the "American Pioneer."

Rebecca was noted for a prodigious strength, touching which a good many stories are still current. One of them is that it was a common thing to see her carry a barrel of flour from her father's mill to his house, and another that to lift a barrel of whiskey clear of the ground was one of her pastimes. She inherited the mill property, and in 1820 built a new grist-mill on the creek to replace the one built by her father, which was burned with the oil-mill and saw-mill before his death. The mill she built was enlarged by E. J. Bailey in 1844, and carried on by him until 1865, when the dam gave way. Since then it has been suffered to remain idle. For her second husband Becky married Joseph Bailey, and then removed her home to Greene County.

William Elliott, one of Jefferson's early settlers, and a man of more than ordinary local prominence, made a location upon which his grandson Robert now lives. In a family of eight children he had but two sons, who were named Johnson and James. William Elliott, the father, was killed by a falling tree a few years after occupying his Jefferson home. His son Johnson lost his life in a similar way when but nineteen years of age. James had a family of ten children, of whom James, Robert, and Joseph live in Jefferson. James Elliott, the father of the three last named, died in 1842.

Before the close of the Revolution four brothers, named Robert, James, William, and Peter Patterson, moved from Dauphin County to Fayette County, where they proposed to found new homes. Robert settled in Westmoreland County and the others in Fayette, Peter and William in Jefferson township, and James in Franklin. The brothers came westward in company, and with their families traveled and carried their effects on the backs of horses. With the journey over the mountains and the pack-saddle mode of progress William became especially familiar, for after their settlement in Fayette he made several trips to the East for salt and other supplies. Peter Patterson patented the land now owned by Emma Cope, near Redstone post-office, and lived there until his death at the age of more than ninety. He had a large family, but of the sons only Thomas made his home in the township after reaching man's estate. He opened the "Red Lion Tavern" on the place and in the house now occupied by David Browneller, but did not keep it a great while. He gave it up before 1809, but while it lasted the "Red Lion" was a stopping-place of some note on the old Pittsburgh road leading from the country south by way of the Sharpless' paper-mill. William Patterson warranted, in 1786, the place now owned by William G. Patterson. He is said to have been born on shipboard during the emigration of his parents from Ireland to America. His children numbered nine, of whom but two were sons, named James and William. James, who lived and died in Jefferson, was a captain in the war of 1812 under Gen. Harrison. Patterson went out as a

member of Capt. Reginald Brashear's company, but Capt. Brashear falling from his horse and sustaining severe injury resigned his command, in which he was succeeded by James Patterson. A colored man named Harry Goe, born in slavery upon William Goe's farm, was a teamster in Capt. Patterson's company. Some of Goe's descendants still live in Jefferson. Capt. Patterson followed the business of teaming as well as farming, and hauled goods from Baltimore and Philadelphia to Brownsville until 1823. In that year his son, William G. Patterson, continued the business, and freighted from Baltimore to Wheeling until the Baltimore and Ohio Railway reached the Ohio River. Capt. James died on the W. G. Patterson farm in 1827. William Patterson, brother of Capt. James, lived on the present David Wakefield's farm. He had eleven children, of whom the sons were David, James, William, and Jeremiah. David served in the war of 1812 under Capt. Geisey. Of the eleven children six are living. They are Nelly, Martha, James, and Nancy Patterson, of Jefferson township; Jeremiah Patterson, of Kansas, and Mrs. Sarah Ely (mother of Mrs. Benjamin Phillips), of Redstone township.

In the bend of the river John Dixon, a Quaker, was the first permanent settler. He came from Eastern Pennsylvania in 1770, and bought the tomahawk claim of one Wiseman to about four hundred acres, upon which Wiseman had built a cabin and set out a few apple-trees. Mr. Dixon's home was on the present Bowman place, where about 1800 he built the stone house still standing there. In 1813 he built a woolen-factory on his farm, and carried it on two years, when, the close of the war acting disastrously upon the business, he gave it up. Mr. Dixon had a family of ten children, of whom four were sons. Nathan lived upon the homestead, and died there in 1829. John Dixon, his father, died in 1840.

About 1800, Louis Marchand, a physician, located in the river bend upon a four-hundred-acre tract, and engaged in the practice of his profession. Being a bachelor he took Joshua Wagoner as a farm tenant and lived with the Wagoner family. Dr. Marchand acquired considerable fame as a skillful physician, and enjoyed a large and profitable practice. As the compounder of an anti-hydrophobia pill, his reputation extended far beyond the confines of Fayette County, and from far-distant points, where stories of the marvelous cures effected had penetrated, came candidates for treatment at the hands of Dr. Marchand. That the doctor did produce a pill of wonderful curative powers is verified by the testimony of those who were his neighbors, and from whom we hear to-day of his unbounded success. After practicing on the river about twenty years, Dr. Marchand removed to Uniontown, where he remained about twenty years, and during his residence there married Sally, daughter of Samuel Sackett, of Smithfield. From Uniontown he returned to his Jefferson farm, where he ended his days, dying in 1864.

The Brackenridge tavern stand spoken of was on the road between Perryopolis and Brownsville, near the site of the Mount Vernon Methodist Church. Bryant Taylor was perhaps the first landlord there, and after him Samuel Brackenridge conducted its hospitalities for some years. Brackenridge's was a favorite resort, and merry reunions there of young folks were of frequent occurrence. Old Mr. Brackenridge was peculiar in being easily annoyed, and the mischievous ones of the neighborhood never lost an opportunity to vex and harass him. There was much travel over the road, for it was by that way sand and other supplies were conveyed from Perryopolis to the Albany Glass-Works. Brackenridge kept the tavern until his death in 1840, after which it was closed.

William Forsyth purchased in 1780 a tomahawk right to four hundred acres on the river, and gave in exchange two cows, a bushel of salt, and a gun. Adjoining Forsyth one Isaac Hastings had already made a settlement, but he soon grew tired of staying there and moved away. Eli, son of William Forsyth, threw a cobblestone dam across the river, and for a little time operated a grist-mill on the Forsyth place.

Not far from Albany, at a locality known as Turtle-town, old Billy Norcross was a blacksmith at an early day. Billy was not a very nice man to look at. Indeed, he was so objectionable in appearance that horses taken to him to be shod utterly refused to go near him until they were blindfolded. At least, such is the story told of him.

William Goe, a Marylander, came to Fayette County in 1780, and located in Jefferson, on the river near Troytown, and there resided until his death. He lived to be nearly a hundred years old, and was buried in a coffin that he had kept in his house for years. He concluded it would be well to have his coffin about him during life, so that he might get used to it, and accordingly ordered Samuel Brown to make one for him. He stored it in his garret, where in due time it became a receptacle for dried fruit, and soon served as a lodging-place for rats. When old Mr. Goe discovered the base uses to which the coffin had come he declared he wouldn't allow himself to be buried in it, and gave it over for the last home of one of his slaves just deceased. For himself a second one was made by Samuel Brown, and in that one Mr. Goe was accustomed to lie occasionally during life, to make sure, perhaps, that he was not outgrowing it. William Goe was eccentric enough to sow his grain while riding horseback through his field, but just why he followed that fashion no one appears to know.

One of the largest distilleries in Fayette was built by Bateman Goe (son of William Goe), on Whiskey Run, about the year 1800. Goe had a still-house, malt-house, and chopping-house, and manufactured great quantities of apple-jack. In 1809 a severe flood came and swept still, malt-house, and all into the Redstone.

A hundred barrels of manufactured whiskey stored in the still-house were carried away in the general wreck, and, like the rest of the property, utterly lost. Nearly forty years afterwards the still "worm" was found buried in the sand on the creek bottom. Mr. Goe rebuilt the distillery and carried it on until his death in 1817. After that his son Henry conducted the business until 1830, and then gave it up. In this connection comes a recollection of a story about W. G. Patterson and John Watson. They wanted some whiskey for harvest-time, and undertook to make it at the old Goe distillery, then abandoned. The whiskey was scorched a little and turned blue, but it passed muster after a fashion, not, however, without some misgivings on the part of the farm hands, who were at first suspicious of the color. Subsequently they gave it the name of blue jay whiskey, and as the manufacturers of the "blue jay" brand, Messrs. Patterson and Watson became famous far and near.

Philip, another of William Goe's sons, moved to Kentucky, and married a daughter of Daniel Boone. Bateman Goe, the distiller, was grandfather to Robert S. Goe, Gen. John S. Goe, and Mrs. Robert Elliott, of Jefferson. Allusion to Bateman Goe and his distillery suggests the remark that stills were in the early time as plentiful almost as blackberries in June, and that every large farm should have its still-house was expected as a matter of course. David Porter, living near Merrittstown, was the gauger for the government about 1809, and as he embraced within his jurisdiction a large stretch of country, he was kept as busy as a bee.

On Sept. 5, 1784, a tract of land, including four hundred and twenty-three acres, and called "Tunis," was surveyed to Tunis Wells, and in 1790 patented to him for three pounds, ten shillings, and sixpence. Mr. Wells made his settlement about 1780, and, losing his wife by death soon after coming, married for his second wife Margaret Williams. By his first wife he had six children, of whom none are now living. By his second the children were Mary, Joseph, Rachel, Elizabeth, Margaret, James, Jacob, and Charlotte. The only one living is Charlotte, whose home is in Iowa. James died in Jefferson, Jacob in Ohio, and Joseph on the old homestead in 1877. There his widow still lives. Tunis Wells himself died on his Jefferson farm in 1811, and was buried in the Dunlap Creek churchyard. His widow died in 1845. Joseph Wells' widow, now residing on the Tunis Wells place, came with her father, Issachar Shaw, to Jefferson in 1816.

Near the Sharpless paper-mill site William Norris lived on land that he warranted in 1772, Richard Noble on the W. C. Johnson place that he patented in 1785, and John Ray on land now occupied by Joseph and E. D. Stewart, and patented by Ray in 1788. Adam Laughlin lived on a farm adjoining S. R. Nutt's place, where he died in 1811.

Peter Miller, a Quaker, was conspicuous with Jona-

than Sharpless as a leading member of the Society of Friends worshipping at Centre Meeting-house, in Redstone. He came to the vicinity of Redstone Creek from New Jersey in 1791, and located land now occupied in part by Thomas Miller, in Jefferson township. Peter Miller was a most excellent gentleman, of particular methods, and famous withal as a model farmer. In illustration of his rustic ideas and non-familiarity with law, it is told that upon being summoned to court as a witness, and being asked how he would swear, insisted upon replying, "I qualify." Much to his and the court's relief, Jonathan Sharpless, there present, came to the rescue with "he affirms."

Mr. Miller and his family were constant and zealous attendants at the Quaker meeting-house in Redstone, whither the young ladies frequently proceeded upon their father's oxen. At the junction of Crab-Apple Run with Redstone Creek may be seen a rock yet known as Quaker Rock, so called from the fact that from the rock the Quakers had thrown a tree across the creek, and thus easily constructed a bridge that served them when they journeyed to church each First Day. Peter Miller had six children. The sons were named David and Joseph. David moved in 1820 to Ohio. Peter, the father, died in Jefferson in 1838, at the age of eighty-five. Joseph died in 1875, aged ninety-two. Of the latter's sons, Thomas and J. D. are residents of Jefferson township.

The place now occupied by Jacob Wolf was originally settled by one McGuire, who sold it to Alexander Deyarmon, a moulder at Jackson & Sharpless' paper-mill. Deyarmon was a very eccentric man, and indulged in such queer freaks of contorting his body and communing with himself while walking out that strangers often thought him demented. He was, on the contrary, a person of exceedingly sound mind and quite shrewd withal. Once, he with his wife, attended divine services at James Patterson's house, where Rev. Mr. Johnston had been preaching. After service the members of the company gathered about the fireside for an after-church conversation. Presently Mrs. Deyarmon asked Mr. Johnston the question, "How long were Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden before they fell?" Mr. Johnston replied, "Well, madame, I have frequently discussed that question with myself, but thus far I have not been able to solve it satisfactorily." At this Mr. Deyarmon jumped up and sharply exclaimed, "I'll tell you, Mr. Johnston, how long Adam remained in the Garden of Eden. He stayed until he got a wife, then he had to quit."

Of Andrew Hammell, who was an early settler on the place now owned by James Esington, it is told that being a strong Covenanter he was most bitterly opposed to the organization of Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church, and when the erection of a church edifice was proposed he prophesied most dire misfortune in the event of the project being consummated.

He forbade the members of his family setting foot within the building, and at all times, when occasion offered, lifted his voice in condemnation of the adherents of Methodism. One day he and a lad named James Dumm were riding homeward from mill, and being overtaken by a violent thunder-storm were both with their horses instantly killed by a lightning stroke while passing Fairview Church. When found their bodies were carried into the church, and people pondered over the singular circumstance that when dead Hammell's first resting-place should be the sanctuary that nothing could have induced him to enter while living.

Joshua Clark lived on the Red Lion road before 1800, upon the place now occupied by Archibald Boyd's widow. Clark's son Nathaniel was a school-teacher, and taught in Jefferson some years. Joshua Clark bought an original tract including the present Amos Cope and James Clark farms, paying for it a horse that cost him forty dollars.

Two of Jefferson's early blacksmiths were Reason Grimes (on the Tunis Wells farm) and James Coulson, on the Mrs. D. Coulson place. Mr. Coulson was noted as a hunter, fisherman, and botanist. Of his resolute character and somewhat eccentric disposition many stories are still extant. His sons, William, Martin, and Sanford, are now among the best known and wealthiest steamboatmen on the upper Missouri. Martin, whose home is in Pittsburgh, once worked for W. G. Patterson for fifteen dollars a month.

Henry Murphy lived on the farm now occupied by Samuel Murphy. Henry's son John lived to be upwards of ninety. James, another son, was a blacksmith on the "pike."

The Copes settled at an early day in the Red Lion neighborhood. They were exceedingly numerous, and ranked among the best known and most highly respected Quakers of Fayette County. The greater portion of the Copes moved from Jefferson to Columbiana County, Ohio, and located at New Salem.

John Lyons settled on the Christian Swartz farm, and George Crawford on a tract that includes the farms of Eli Forsyth and the Messrs. Byers. In the Red Lion neighborhood some of the early comers were the families of Stewart, Stephens, Farquhar, Patterson, Shearer, Ford, Negus, and Clark.

In 1816, Philip Bortner bought of William Goe the place upon which John Bortner now lives. Philip set up a wagon-shop there and followed the business many years. In his eighty-fourth year he made a wheel, and it was pronounced a most excellent job. He died in 1847, aged ninety-one.

David Hough, one of the pioneer millers on the Little Redstone, in Washington township, moved to Jefferson at an early day. In his neighborhood were also Beriel Taylor and Samuel Brown. Samuel Brown was esteemed a mechanical genius of more than ordinary capacity, and according to popular opinion was able to make anything that mechanical skill could

produce. For a long time he had a workshop on his place, and manufactured among other useful things a great many cider-press screws, and coffins. Mr. Brown died in 1845, aged eighty-two.

William Parkhill came from Dunbar to Jefferson about 1800, and bought the old Martin Schilling mill property on the Little Redstone, now owned by D. M. Shearer. In 1776 the Schilling mill-site was occupied by John Carmichael, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1776. Below that point Barzillai Newbold carried on a mill before 1800 on the Krepps place.

Christian Tarr, the potter, lived on the present J. S. Elliott place, and for many years made earthenware there. He was elected to Congress in 1817 and 1819, and served, it is said, with a good deal of credit. Mr. Tarr had on his place a colored man named Charles Smothers, who fought with Perry on Lake Erie, and for whom Mr. Tarr succeeded in obtaining from Congress an allowance of prize money for his share in the capture of the enemy. After Mr. Tarr's death his family removed from Jefferson to Ohio.

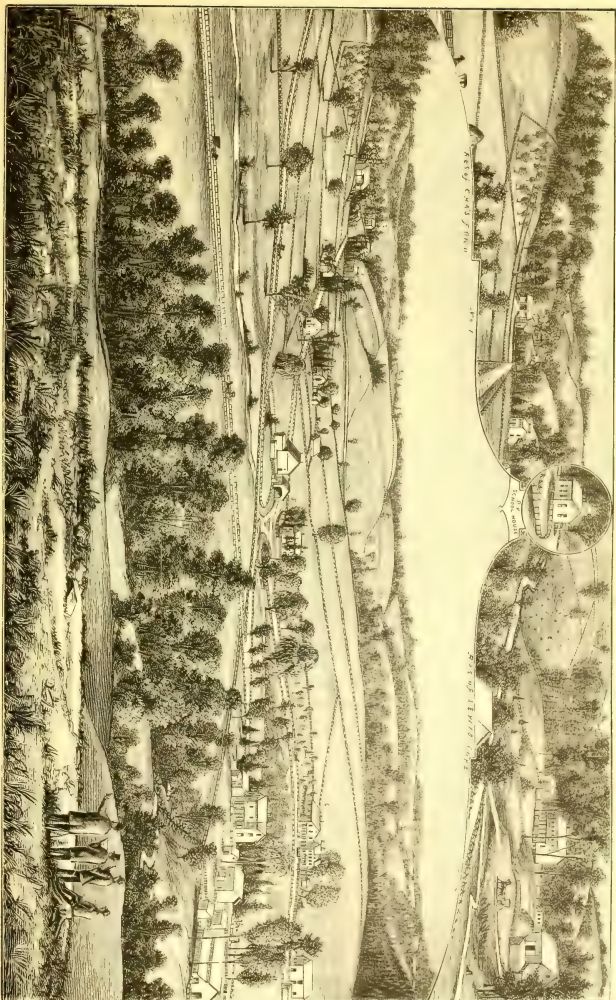
The only post-office Jefferson has ever had is the Redstone post-office, in the Pleasant Valley school district. Dennis Smith, who had for some time before that been keeping a store at that point, was appointed postmaster when the office was established in 1856. Successive postmasters and store-keepers were Joseph Wilgus, Hugh Conley, Edward Stephens, Gibson Binns, and James Forsythe, the latter being the present merchant and postmaster.

The people of Jefferson remember with a good deal of distinctness the great wind storm of 1852, which passed through the township over a belt of a half mile or more in width and inflicted a great amount of damage. The storm set in after nightfall and continued about two hours. It blew down fences, barns, and houses, killed small stock, and uprooted great trees as if they were twigs, but happily no human lives were lost. Among stories of the freaks of the hurricane one tells how feathers were blown from chickens as completely as if picked by hand. Another that the daughter of Rev. Mr. Rose, lying ill in her father's house, was carried, bed and all, a distance of two hundred yards and set down without the slightest injury, while the house in which she had been lying was utterly demolished. Still another relates that a lot of James Cary's papers were blown from his house through an open window, and one of the documents carried a distance of four miles, to just east of Smithfield, whence it was mailed to Mr. Cary the next day. W. G. Patterson lost an entire field of wheat, which, ready sheaved, was swept to the four points of the compass, leaving not a straw behind to mark the spot where it stood. Similar instances were common. Some farmers found that after the storm they had no fences left standing. The aggregate loss was very considerable, and the general spoliation consequent upon the blow gave the country a desolate look.

EARLY ROADS.

At the September term of court in 1784, Andrew Linn, Jr., Basil Brown, Samuel Jackson, William Forsythe, William Goe, and John Stephens were appointed viewers upon a petition for a road from Redstone Old Fort to Samuel Jackson's mill, at the mouth of Redstone Creek, and thence to Edward Cook's mill. At the December term the report of the viewers was confirmed. The length of the road was eight miles and a half and thirty-seven perches. At the March term of court in 1788 a road was petitioned for from Peter Patterson's to Samuel Jackson's mill, and at the September session the report of the viewers was confirmed. The names of the viewers were James Crawford, William Campbell, Josiah Crawford, Amos Hough, Thomas Gregg, and William Sparks. At the December sessions in 1789, John Cooper, Richard McGuire, James Patterson, James Finley, and Samuel Jackson were appointed to view a road from Brownsville by Samuel Jackson's mill to Moncraft's Ferry on the Youghiogheny River. In June, 1794, John Fulton, Charles Chalfant, Richard McGuire, Hugh Laughlin, Jeremiah Pears, and Jacob Beeson viewed a road from Jackson's new mill to the mouth of the Redstone. In March, 1797, a report of the review of a part of the road from Jackson's mill to Kyle's mill was made by John Patterson, Edward Chambers, Andrew Brown, Moses Davidson, George Crawford, and Joseph Downer. Aug. 15, 1792, an order was issued to James Patterson, William Patterson, John Robison, Peter Miller, Andrew Arnold, and Samuel Freeman to view a road from Andrew Arnold's to Samuel Jackson's new mill. In June, 1793, a petition for a road from Samuel Jackson's new mill to the mouth of Redstone Creek was granted. The viewers were John Work, Ebenezer Finley, Philip Galaday, Samuel Torrance, James Allison, and Hugh Jackson.

The first paper-mill west of the Alleghenies was built upon Redstone Creek, in Jefferson township, and as that incident was a matter of no ordinary importance in the history of Western Pennsylvania, there is good warrant for making detailed reference to it here. In 1791, Jonathan Sharpless, a blacksmith and general mechanic, living in Chester County, Pa., made a western trip to visit his brother-in-law, Solomon C. Phillips, then living in Washington County. While there, Sharpless, who was a stanch member of the Society of Friends, made the acquaintance of Samuel Jackson (also a Friend), who owned and carried on a grist-mill just across the Monongahela at the mouth of Redstone Creek, in what is now Jefferson township. Sharpless made frequent journeys over to Jackson's mill, and in some manner they came to discuss the subject of the want of a paper-mill west of the mountains, and from that to speculate upon the feasibility of themselves supplying the want. The result of their discussions was an agreement to build such a mill upon the Redstone



No. 1. Residence of Charles Ford.

" 2. Lewis Cope.

" 3. John Q. Adams.

" 4. Pioneer Cove.

RED LION VALLEY.

No. 5. Residence of David Brownlie.

" 6. James S. Foreythie.

" 7. Gibson Blinn.

Creek, on some land owned by Jackson. As a precedent thereto Sharpless returned home to provide the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, his half of the capital necessary to start the proposed enterprise, also to further investigate the business of paper-making as conducted on the Brandywine, that the new firm might have some practical knowledge of the business before embarking in it, for neither knew anything of the details of paper manufacture. Sharpless found the work of raising fifteen hundred dollars upon the fruits of his smith-labor a slow process, but within two years he had laid by the amount, and in 1793 he set out with his family for the West, prepared to set the paper-mill in motion. In 1794 the erection of the structure was begun upon the Redstone Creek, in what is now Jefferson township, and on what is the present site of the Parkhill grist-mill, at the mouth of Washwater Run. There was then upon the site an abandoned grist-mill, containing an undershot wheel, but when or by whom that mill had been built is not known.

The paper-mill building was made capacious. Its dimensions were seventy-five by forty, and three stories high, with a half-story cellar on the creek side. The understanding between the partners was that Sharpless should have the sole management of the business, while Jackson should simply provide means, and so, in accordance with that arrangement, Jackson gave his time to his grist-mill business at the mouth of the creek, where he resided, and other important matters, while Sharpless made his home near the paper-mill, and looked closely after matters there. The house in which he lived stood just across the creek in Redstone township. It had been built but a few years, and stands in part yet as a portion of the residence of Joseph Gadd. It was originally supplied with a "stick" chimney, which Mr. Sharpless replaced in 1799 with the stone chimney now used. Joseph Grist agreed to build the new chimney for eleven dollars, but he was twice as long at it as he expected to be. Nevertheless he held to his bargain, although a poor one, but generous old Mr. Sharpless determined that, bargain or no bargain, Grist should have a fair price for his labor, and so paid him just twice the sum agreed upon. Upon his place Mr. Sharpless had put up a blacksmith's shop, and there, assisted by Nathan Mitchell and John Piersol, worked the iron used in building the mill. Their most important work was the manufacture of six large iron screws intended for pressing the paper. Each screw was five inches in diameter and four feet six inches in length. The threads were cut by horse-power. Sharpless was noted, during his residence in Chester County, as a skillful inventor, and among other things he invented a powerful pressing-screw for use in the United States Mint in Philadelphia. The story goes that when the Mint was in its infancy a visitor remarked upon the poor work made by the coin-pressing machines, saying he knew of a young

blacksmith who could make a screw infinitely better than the ones there in use. He named Jonathan Sharpless as the man, and Sharpless was thereupon engaged to make a screw. It proved so satisfactory that he was at once requested to furnish more. His contract completed he was asked to make out his bill, and named two hundred and fifty dollars as his price although, truth to tell, he feared the bill would be rejected as too high, for his work upon the whole job had not covered more than a month's time. "Still," said he, when relating the story afterwards, "I thought the government was rich, and ought to pay me a big price." Not only was the bill not rejected, but it was paid cheerfully and quickly. After paying it the Mint superintendent gleefully remarked, "Mr. Sharpless, those screws are of such value to us that had you asked three times two hundred and fifty dollars you would have got your price." "That's the time they bit me," remarked the old gentleman while relating the incident years afterwards.¹ As to Mr. Sharpless' shop in Redstone, it may be related in passing that there he made for Capt. Shreve what are said to have been the first steamboat anchors used on the Monongahela River.

Returning to the subject of the paper-mill, the completion of the mill building, tenement-houses for mill-hands, and a small grist-mill was not effected until 1796, in which year the mill was started and the first paper made.

The following editorial is taken from the *Washington Telegraph* of Jan. 12, 1796, published at Washington, Washington Co., Pa., and refers to this mill:

"We are happy in being able to announce to the public with a considerable degree of confidence that a paper-mill will shortly be erected on this side the mountains; that there is little doubt of its being completed by the ensuing fall. The gentleman who undertakes it is of an enterprising disposition, and capable of going through the business with spirit. The work, for which several preparations are already made, will be erected on a never-failing stream, in a thick-settled part of the country, and close to navigation. The advantages accruing to our community from this addition to its manufactures will be very great, and it behooves every well-wisher to the community to contribute his mite toward the supporting it. It cannot be carried on without a supply of rags. Of these every family can supply more or less, and there will be stores in every town and various parts of the country ready to receive them. Every patriotic family then will doubtless cause all their rags to be preserved and forwarded to some place where they are collected, not so much for the pecuniary advantage to be derived from them as for the pleasure arising from having deserved well of their country. We shall shortly be furnished with a list of such store-

¹ Mr. Sharpless was born in Chester County, Pa., and lived in the mill until he made and set the wheels for the mill. The mill was then owned by the partnership of Nathan Sharpless and John Grist.

keepers as can make it convenient to receive them, and shall then announce their names to the public."

The *Telegraph* bearing date May 24, 1796, contains the following advertisement:

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"SAMUEL JACKSON AND CO.

"Inform the inhabitants of the Western Country that they are making every exertion to forward the completion of their Paper-Mill, which they are erecting on Big Redstone, about four miles from Brownsville, in Fayette County, a never-failing stream. That they have experienced Workmen engaged to carry on the work, and hope to be able before the expiration of the present year to furnish their Fellow-Citizens with the different kinds of paper usually in demand, of their own manufacture, and of as good quality as any brought from below the mountains. They request their fellow-Citizens generally to promote their undertaking by encouraging the saving and collecting of rags, and Linen Merchants and Store keepers in particular that they will give them a generous price in Cash for such clean Linen and Cotton rags as they may collect.

"REDSTONE, May 19, 1796."

The same paper of June 20, 1797, contains the following notice: "The paper which you now read was manufactured at Redstone, by Messrs. Jackson & Sharpless, and forwarded with a request to publish thereon a number of the *Telegraph*, that the public might judge of their performance."

In the *Pittsburgh Gazette* of June 24, 1797, appeared the following:

"This paper is made in the Western country. It is with great pleasure we present to the public the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, printed on paper made by Messrs. Jackson & Sharpless, on Redstone Creek, in Fayette County. Writing-paper, all kinds and qualities, as well as printing-paper, will be made at the mill. This is of great importance to the inhabitants of the country, not only because it will be cheaper than that which is brought across the mountains, but it will keep a large sum of money in the country which is yearly sent out for the article."

The first sheet of paper was dipped by Polly Given, a young woman employed in Jonathan Sharpless' family, to whom she had come from Brownsville. She married Capt. James Patterson in 1801. When Sharpless found that upwards of \$6000 had been laid out in the building of the paper-mill and attachments, instead of the \$3000 reckoned upon, he was somewhat nervous over the great outlay and feared a profitless result, especially as Jackson had furnished the bulk of the capital and held everything in his name, although Sharpless was ostensibly a half-partner. The situation worried Sharpless, for not only all of his money but money belonging to his wife had been put into the affair without any writings to show that he had any claim whatever. Added to that was the information that Mr. Jackson was a sharp one and likely to ignore his partner's claims entirely, in view of the fact that there was no written evidence to them. But Mr. Jackson was the soul of honor in all his transactions with Sharpless, and in 1798 gave

him a clear and unquestionable title to one-half of the business, the property, and the profits. The earliest manufacture of the mill was writing-paper, which Sharpless himself carried to Pittsburgh in a two-horse wagon, and there sold as he could find customers. To find them was not difficult, for he placed his goods far below the prices that had ruled before his advent, and at his prices he made a very handsome profit. In his record of the profits he stated that he paid four cents a pound for rags, and sold his paper for one dollar per quire. He used often to tell that when peddling his paper in Pittsburgh he would find his pockets so overloaded with silver that he would have to stop his sales until he could hurry back to the tavern and deposit his coin with the landlord. Then, his pockets being empty, he resumed traffic. In 1797 the mill made chiefly printing-paper, and employed as many as twenty or twenty-five hands.

Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless carried on the paper-mill together with much profit until 1810, when Sharpless concluded to retire from active participation, and accordingly leased his half-interest to Samuel Jackson for twelve hundred dollars per annum. Jackson thereupon took in as a partner his son Jesse, who had married Jonathan Sharpless' daughter Betsey. Jonathan Sharpless moved to Franklin township, on Redstone Creek, where he had purchased the mill property owned by Jonathan Hill, and which is now owned by Samuel Smock. Mr. Sharpless called the place Salem Mill, built there also a sickle-factory, fulling-mill, blacksmith-shop, etc., and conducted for many years an extensive business. There he died Jan. 20, 1860, at the age of ninety-two, and was buried in the Quaker Cemetery in Centre school district, Redstone township. Upon taking possession with his son of the paper-mill Samuel Jackson removed his residence from the mouth of the creek to the paper-mill, and occupied the stone mansion built by Jonathan Sharpless, near the mill, and yet in good preservation. Upon the death of Samuel Jackson in 1817, Jesse Jackson became the sole proprietor of the paper-mill business, and shortly associated with him Samuel, son of Jonathan Sharpless. In 1822, Jesse Jackson removed to the mouth of Redstone to take charge of the mill there, leaving the paper-mill in the hands of Samuel Sharpless, William Sharpless, and Job Harvey. The latter firm carried it on three years. A time-book kept by them in 1823, still preserved, shows a list of the girls employed at the mill that year. They were named Nellie Shaw, Nancy Castler, Peggy Cochran, Eliza Maxon, Matilda Maxon, Eliza Rose, Ann Shaw, Eliza Dunn, Ann Lyle, Mary Reed, Mary Bowlin, Lucinda Bowlin, and Sabia Robinson. In 1825, William Sharpless and Jefferson Carter succeeded to the business, and in 1832 Samuel Sharpless and his father Jonathan became the proprietors, although the latter took no part in the active management. The next succession was a firm composed of Samuel Sharpless, John Wallace (the latter

for many years previous having been the mill foreman), and Richard Huskins. While they were in possession the mill burned, Oct. 28, 1842. The loss was considerable, for the building contained a stock of manufactured paper valued at twenty thousand dollars. All of it was destroyed. That disaster brought the paper business at that point to a close. In 1843-44, Samuel Sharpless erected upon the site the Redstone Flour-Mill, and carried it on until his death in 1846. After that the successive proprietors were James and John B. Patterson, Charles Foulk, Sharpless, Patterson & Baird, Baird, Davidson & Co., Sharpless & Patterson, Linn & Parkhill, and J. P. Parkhill. Mr. Parkhill conducted the business until 1875, since which time the property has lain idle.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL LIST.

At the September sessions of the court in 1839 a petition for the division of the township of Washington was presented. George Craft, Dennis Springer, and Thomas McMillen were appointed commissioners to investigate and report upon the matter of dividing said township. Their report, made at the June session of court in 1840, was as follows:

"We report that we met pursuant to previous notice at the house of Abraham Hough, on Monday, the 11th day of November, 1839; that we then proceeded to make a division of said township of Washington as nearly agreeable to the said order as practicable, making natural boundaries the lines of said new township when the same would arrive at the points mentioned in said order, commencing at a coal-bank on the Monongahela River about ten perches above the mouth of a small run called Coal Run, on the lands of said Abraham Hough; then eastwardly through the lands of said Hough and lands of John Blythe to a point on the north branch of Little Redstone, near a coal-bank on the lands of John Blythe; thence by the meanders of said north branch of the Little Redstone up to Evan Cope's sickle shop; thence by a straight line, passing near Hamilton's blacksmith-shop, to a point in the line between said Stevens and Asa Chambers; thence by the same to a point in Perry township line, near the residence of said Asa Chambers; thence by Perry township line to the line between Franklin and Washington townships, now proposed to be called Jefferson township; thence by said line to Redstone Creek; thence by Redstone Creek to its mouth, thence by the Monongahela River to the place of beginning. The undersigned are of opinion that from what is now called Washington township, and the number of voters residing therein, that the foregoing division is necessary, and they therefore recommend to the Honorable Court to authorize the erection of a new township to be called Jefferson."

At the same sessions the commissioners' report, as above given, was confirmed by the court.

At the June sessions of court, 1843, a petition was presented "For altering a line between Jefferson and Perry townships so as to include Martin Lutz within Jefferson township." Commissioners were appointed, and the following report was presented and approved March 14, 1845:

"To the Honorable the Judges above named.
"We the persons appointed by the annexed order of Court for the purpose of revising township lines, having first been

duly sworn and affirmed according to Law, do report in favor of placing so much of the land of Martin Lutz as indicated in the above Plot No. 2, viz., that the Township line be so altered that it commence at an elm tree, one of the corners of said Lutz land, and run north 22½, east 22 perches, thence north 16½, east 76 perches, thence south 70½, west 40 perches, to the old line, and that in our opinion there is a necessity for the same. Given under our hands and seals this 18th day of January, A.D. 1845. James Fuller, William Elliot, Daniel Sharpless."

The court record continues:

"And now to wit, June 6th, 1845, the above report having been read in the Court in the manner and at the times prescribed by law, the Court approve and confirm the said alteration."

The civil list of Jefferson from 1840 to 1881 is given herewith:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1840. Alexander Blair.	1858. John S. Goe.
Richard Huskins.	1864. F. C. Herron.
1845. John H. Tarr.	J. N. Dixon.
1848. William G. Patterson.	1868. J. N. Dixon.
1850. John Miner.	F. C. Herron.
Abraham Pershing.	1872. Gibson Binns.
1852. Charles McCracken.	1874. William P. Clifton.
John S. Goe.	1877. Gibson Binns.
1853. John S. Goe.	1878. Jacob Wolf.
Wm. G. Patterson.	James Essington.
1858. Wm. J. Stewart.	

ASSESSORS.

1840. John H. Tarr.	1861. D. W. Blair.
1841. William G. Patterson.	1862. William Johnston.
1842. Samuel B. Chalfant.	1863. John A. Corder.
1843. Thomas Miller.	1864. Jonathan Sharpless.
1844. John Van Sickle.	1865. Henry Wileman.
1845. Steel Sample.	1866. Johnston Forsyth.
1846. Peter Miller.	1867. William H. Wolfe.
1847. David L. Brackenridge.	1868. Robert Boyd.
1848. Asa Worley.	1869. B. M. Chalfant.
1849. Nathan Morehead.	1871. Lewis Cope.
1850. Martin Beehtel.	1872. Joseph W. Chalfant.
1851. James L. Brackenridge.	1873. Taylor Clark.
1852. Jesse C. Strawn.	1874. James S. Elliott.
1853-54. F. C. Herron.	1875. David Browneller.
1855. John N. Dickson.	1876. E. O. Murphy.
1856. Abner Donaldson.	1877. James Chalfant.
1857. J. B. Hutchinson.	1878. S. S. Patterson.
1858. S. K. Nutt.	1879. N. E. Murphy.
1859. James Essington.	1880. Harvey Steele.
1860. William Elliott.	1881. H. H. Trump.

AUDITORS.

1840. Joseph D. Wilgus.	1849. James C. Elliott.
James Elliott.	1850. John H. Andrew.
George Kirkpatrick.	1851. David Shearer.
1841. Samuel Cope.	1852. William Elliott.
1842. William Sharpless.	1852. William G. Patterson.
1843. John W. Chalfant.	1854. William Forsyth.
1844. Isaac Umble.	1855. Thomas Miller.
Jacob Kemp.	1856. Levi B. Stephens.
1845. William G. Patterson.	1857. James Coulson.
1846. John Byers.	1858. Andrew Ford.
1847. Levi Calvin.	Archibald Boyd.
1848. William Forsyth.	1859. John N. Dixon.

CHURCHES.

LITTLE REDSTONE CHURCH.

Little Redstone Church was organized by Rev. Jacob Jennings in a log cabin that stood close to where the town hall now stands. The year of the organization is supposed to have been 1797, although the loss of the early church records renders positive evidence upon that point unobtainable. For the same reason the names of the constituent members of the organization cannot be given. The first elders chosen were Joseph Lyon, John Blythe, Sr., and John Wells. Among those who served as elders in the early history of the church may also be mentioned William Steele, John Steele, John McKinnon, John Hazlip, Peter Humrickhouse, John Gormly, William Forsyth, Nicholas Baker, J. H. Duncan, Henry Barkman, David Hough, William Hough, Joseph Wells, James Cummings, J. V. Gibbard, and William Parkhill. Little Redstone Church was supplied with preaching by the pastors of Dunlap's Creek Church, and when Rev. Mr. Jennings ended his pastorate Rev. William Johnston took charge. During his term of service the organization at Little Redstone was discontinued and its members transferred to the Brownsville Church. In 1844 Little Redstone was reorganized by the election of William Steele, John Steele, John Wells, and John Blythe as elders. A brick church was built in 1845, about a half-mile north of the old location (William Elliott, William Forsyth, and William G. Patterson being the building committee), and a churchyard laid out. Rev. Thomas Martin assumed the pastorate and remained until 1848, when he was succeeded by Rev. Robert M. Wallace. Mr. Wallace remained until 1860. His successors to the present time have been Revs. Joseph H. Stevenson, George Scott, R. R. Gailey, and C. C. B. Duncan. The latter was the pastor in April, 1881. The present membership is ninety. The trustees in April, 1881, were S. R. Nutt and John N. Dixon.

FAIRVIEW (METHODIST EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.

Fairview was organized in 1828, with something like forty or fifty members. Among those who took a leading part in effecting the organization were Samuel Goe, Robert Dunn, Stacy Hunt, William Ball, Jacob Wolf, and William Condon. After using the stone school-house a year for meetings the congregation built a frame church in 1829, and in 1849 built the present brick edifice. The present pastor is Rev. J. J. Mitchell, who preaches once in two weeks. The membership is now about sixty. The class-leader is Johnson Noble, who is also superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has enjoyed a continuous and prosperous existence since Sept. 18, 1830. The church trustees are Playford Cook, George Krepps, Johnson A. Noble, Joseph W. Miller, J. D. Miller, Alexander W. Jordan, James Essington, John Stephens, and Charles Stuckslager. Some of the early pastors of

Fairview were Revs. Thornton Fleming, Jacob Young, James Wilson, William Monroe, Christopher Frye, Joshua Monroe, Thomas Jemison, Asa Shinn, David Sharp, John Spencer, Charles Elliott, Robert Boyd, William Stephens, — Bascom, J. G. Sanson, John Erwin, Warner Long, and Samuel Wakefield.

BELLEVUE (PROTESTANT METHODIST) CHURCH.

Bellevue Church was organized in 1832, by Rev. Mr. Dunlevy, of the Brownsville Circuit, in the church building of the Fairview Methodist Episcopal congregation. Among the prominent constituent members were Thomas Burton and wife, Robert Isherwood and family, Alexander Blair and wife, and Robert Dunn and wife. The major portion of the organizing members had been connected with Fairview, and at Fairview as well as at the school-house meetings were held until 1835, when Bellevue Church was erected. The first trustees were H. B. Goe, Thomas Burton, and Robert Dunn. A Sunday-school was not organized until 1856. Previous to that, Fairview had a Union Sunday-school. Rev. Mr. Dunlevy was the first pastor at Bellevue. After him some of the earliest pastors were Revs. Cyrington, Palmer, Hull, Valentine Lucas, Henry Lucas, Taylor, Colehour, Crowther, and Stillwagon. Bellevue had at one time a membership of seventy-five, but can boast now of but about forty communicants. Among the early class-leaders were Alexander Blair, Robert Dunn, Thomas Burton, T. W. Dunn, and Jacob Wolf. The present pastor is Henry Lucas, and the leader, Thomas W. Dunn. The trustees are Jacob Wolf, S. W. Reed, and William Bradman.

MOUNT VERNON CHURCH (PROTESTANT METHODIST).

Mount Vernon was at one time a prosperous organization, but since 1872 it has had a precarious existence, and at present may be considered as virtually dissolved. No regular preaching has been enjoyed there for some time. A church building was erected in 1855. In 1872, Francis Herron, the mainstay of the society, removed from the township, and being soon followed by other members, the speedy decline of the church followed. There was an organization of Methodist Episcopalians at Mount Vernon in 1849, but it failed in a few years for want of support.

On the Boyd farm in Washington School District an Episcopal Church stood in 1805. It was a log cabin, minus doors or windows, and had for a pulpit a rough desk, under which the rector's surplice was usually kept. This looseness in hiding the priestly robes led to their being abstracted by certain mischievous spirits, and a consequent dismay when the rector next came and searched for his garments that were *non est*. Joshua Clark donated seven acres of land for the church and churchyard. The property was for many years assessed to the Church of England. It is thought the church was built as early as 1800. In 1806 the Episcopalians gave up their meetings, and for a while

afterwards the German Lutherans used the house for worship.

COAL PRODUCTION.

The coal deposits beneath the soil of Jefferson township are said to extend beneath the entire area of territory, except a small portion in the southeast. The so-called Pittsburgh nine-foot vein prevails here, and the deposits are therefore of an exceedingly valuable nature. Thus far, however, developments in the way of important mining operations for shipment have been confined to the river-front, for the reason that only by means of the river has there been ready transportation to coal-consuming centres. The contemplated completion of the Redstone Extension Railroad along the course of the Redstone Creek will offer an outlet for the product of the creek coal region, and the opening of the railway will of course be the signal for the opening on the Redstone in Jefferson township of extensive mining enterprises. Something like four thousand acres of coal lands lying along the creek have long been owned by the Redstone Coal Company, which has been waiting simply for the march of railway progress to bring forth its hidden treasures.

Upon the river, in Jefferson, coal-mining has been carried on to a greater or lesser extent since 1834, and engages at present the attention of six different mining companies, whose ship annually millions of bushels, employ hundreds of hands, and have upon investment hundreds of thousands of dollars. In the olden days mining was pursued according to primitive methods. The coal was wheeled from the pit to the river bottom and there dumped, to remain until such a time as the water in the river became high. Water being plentiful the coal was dumped into flats and floated down the stream to Pittsburgh or other points. Similarly coal was mined along the Little Redstone, and floated out in the same way upon the coming of high water. The largest operators on the river in Jefferson at present are Turnbull & Hall, who have been mining there since 1871. They have a river-front of half a mile (or from the Washington line to Troytown), owned from the commencement from six hundred to seven hundred acres of coal, and of that quantity have three hundred acres still to be mined. They have two openings. Both reach from the river to Little Redstone Creek, while one passes under the creek and so on. Turnbull & Hall have a capacity for mining eighteen thousand bushels of lump coal daily, and employ ordinarily one hundred and twenty-five men. They own a steam tow-boat and forty-three coal-boats, possess also forty tenements in which their miners live; they disburse monthly about twelve thousand dollars in wages, carry on a store for the convenience of their hands, and have upon investment in their business about one hundred thousand dollars.

Adjoining Turnbull & Hall on the west is a miners'

village, known for years as Troytown, from one James Troy, who about 1855 began mining operations there and erected a score or more of tenements. The landed interests have been, however, owned in chief for many years by Adam Jacobs, of Brownsville, who has leased the coal privileges to various parties from time to time. Among the mining operators at that point after the departure of James Troy were Thornton Chalfant, Mark Winnet, John Bortner, and Daniel Bortner. Armstrong & Jacobs took the business in September, 1880, and employ at present twenty hands. They get out from three thousand to four thousand bushels daily. Their working territory includes about one hundred acres. Next above the Troytown Works is the Forsyth mine, operated by Harris & Brother, who have two hundred acres under lease and mine about three thousand bushels daily.

Adjoining the Harris place is the White Pine coal-mine, which has been abandoned since 1876, when John Stofft was the lessee. The Forsyth tract has been leased to the extent of two hundred acres by the Little Alps Company, and will be mined in the autumn of 1881. At the Marchand mine, in the river bend, Eli Leonard now takes out from three thousand to four thousand bushels of coal daily, and employs a force of thirty-five men. At the Bud Coal Works the Little Alps Company has been operating quite extensively since 1873, but that tract, like the Marchand Mine, shows signs of exhaustion. The Little Alps Company's works include the coal under an area of about seventy acres, produce at the rate of six hundred thousand bushels annually, and give employment to fifty men. Next to the Little Alps Works, going up the river, lie the works of Morgan & Dixon, who have been at work since 1874. They owned originally one hundred acres of coal, of which they have yet about fifty to be mined. Their working force averages from forty to sixty men, and their yield is about twenty thousand bushels weekly. They own a steam tow-boat and eighteen coal-boats. Between Morgan & Dixon and the mouth of the Redstone Creek there is an abundance of coal, but as yet the deposits have not been developed.

The Redstone Coal Company, alluded to in the foregoing as owning about four thousand acres of coal lands along the Redstone Creek, was organized in May, 1873, by Westmoreland County capitalists. At the head was A. L. McFarland, and associated with him were Messrs. H. D. Foster, Edward Cowan, William Welsh, George Bennett, F. Z. Shellenberg, Israel Painter, the McClellans, and others. They bought coal lands on Redstone Creek, reaching from the mouth of the creek to Vance's mill, and as a condition precedent to their purchases agreed to construct a railway through their territory. The railway company was accordingly formed, with J. H. Bowman as president, and a majority of the directors of the Redstone Coal Company as directors of the railway company. Subscriptions to the amount of one hundred



Louis Marchand 1822

thousand dollars were received from people living along the line, and work upon the road was begun without much delay. The plan was to grade from Brownsville to Mount Braddock, where connection was to be made with the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad. Smith and Prindiville took the contract for grading. Prindiville completed his portion of the work, but Smith retired from the field before he had fairly begun. His part of the unfinished contract was sold to Campbell & Co., of Altoona, who upon winding up their affairs with the railway company found themselves unable to get much satisfaction upon their unpaid claim of about twelve thousand dollars. They entered suit and obtained judgment, whereupon, in 1879, the road was sold by the sheriff, and bid in by Mr. Prindiville for seventeen thousand dollars. He sold out to Charles Spear, of Pittsburgh, who took in George E. Hogg and Adam Jacobs, of Brownsville, and they in turn sold their interests in the fall of 1880 to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Meanwhile nothing was done upon the road after the bed had been graded to Vance's mill, but upon the acquirement of possession by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company measures were set on foot to push the work to completion with such effect that the road is now nearly ready for the running of trains from Brownsville to Uniontown. The Redstone Coal Company remains still intact, F. Z. Shellenberg being the president, and S. S. Graham secretary and treasurer, and awaits simply the completion of the railway line to begin the development of the coal-mines.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DR. LOUIS MARCHAND.

In the year 1770, Dr. David Marchand, the ancestor of the Marchands now residing in Western Pennsylvania, settled on Little Sewickly Creek, about six miles southwest of Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa. He was born in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, and emigrated at an early age with his father, David Marchand, to the British colonies in America, and settled near Hagerstown, Md. His father was a Huguenot, and fled his country on account of religious persecution.

Dr. David was a physician of rare ability. He practiced in Westmoreland and adjoining counties, and so great was the number of patients who applied to him at his office that he established a hospital near his home, to which many persons resorted for medical treatment. He died July 22, 1809, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and his remains sleep in the cemetery of Brush Creek Church, of which he was a liberal supporter. His old German wooden-backed Bible contains this entry upon the first page:

"These are the children which the Lord hath given me. Will the Lord keep them to walk in His way,

that in their conduct in life and in death they may, in Christ, grow in patience and virtue:

"Catharine, born March 8, 1767.

"Elizabeth, born Nov. 5, 1768.

"Susanna, born Oct. 13, 1770.

"Judith, born Jan. 12, 1772.

"Daniel, born Dec. 8, 1773.

"Esther, born Aug. 23, 1775.

"David, born Dec. 10, 1776.

"Louis, born June 23, 1782."

The daughters all married and settled in Westmoreland County, Pa. The sons all became physicians, and all eminent in their profession, and their distinguished ability, and that of their father, connected the name Marchand in the most prominent manner with the medical profession in that early day. Dr. David, Jr., located in Westmoreland County. He possessed great popularity as a citizen and a man, and was twice elected to Congress, and returned home with a pure and good record. He was the father of nine children, seven sons, all professional men. Dr. Daniel settled in Uniontown, Fayette Co.

Dr. Louis Marchand read medicine with his father, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1809. He then located upon the Marchand homestead farm, in Jefferson township, Fayette Co., five miles below Brownsville, on the Monongahela River, where he practiced his profession for a few years. Upon the death of his brother Daniel he located in Uniontown. While there he married (about 1823) Sarah, daughter of Dr. Samuel Sackett, who lived on Georges Creek, one mile south of Smithfield. He continued to practice his profession in Uniontown until 1843, when he retired from practice and removed to his farm in Jefferson township, where he led a quiet life until his death, Jan. 11, 1857. His remains rest in the family graveyard upon the farm where he spent his declining years. He was long a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and became a member at the time of its organization in Uniontown. He had the profoundest reverence for God and sacred things, and had implicit faith in the atonement of Christ. Many remember him kindly for his valuable services, and bless his memory for his disinterested love. He practiced medicine from love for his profession, and from a desire to do good to suffering humanity. He was an esteemed citizen and true patriot. "His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, *this is a man.*" He had nine children, seven of whom grew to manhood and womanhood,—Elizabeth, married to A. I. Miller; Samuel Sackett Marchand, who was a physician, and noted for ability and skill in his profession. He was educated at Madison College, Fayette County, and Cleveland Medical College. He practiced in Westmoreland County, Pa., and entered the army during the late war as captain of Company H, 136th Regiment (Col. Bayne's). He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13

1862, and died in Libby Prison, Feb. 28, 1863. His remains were interred at Richmond, but have since been removed to the family burial-ground on the farm in Jefferson township.

The third child, Rachel, married A. I. Miller as his second wife. The other children were Mary Louisa, who married Thomas W. Lilly; Frances Caroline, who married John W. Ward; Lucius A., who married Minerva Vandruff, and resides upon the old homestead; and Catharine B., married to Ellis W. Lilly.

WILLIAM FORSYTH.

William Forsyth was born in Jefferson township, Fayette Co., Pa., Aug. 28, 1799; died July 20, 1878; Scotch-Irish stock. He was married, Sept. 18, 1828, to Jane P. Steele, daughter of John Steele, of Jefferson township. Jane died Jan. 24, 1882.

They had eight children,—John, born July 2, 1829, died Sept. 4, 1852; Eli S., married to Kate E. Wood; Nancy J., married to Joseph S. Elliott; Willam Johnson, married to Lizzie R. Bailly; Elizabeth D., married Isaac T. Crouch; Mary A., married to Louis S. Miller; James S., married to Mary E. Morton; Ruth A., married to W. Frank Hough.

Mr. Forsyth was engaged in farming all his life. He was also a coal merchant, and was successful in all his business. He was a model farmer. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church at Brownsville, where he held the office of elder. When Little Red-stone Presbyterian Church was organized, about 1840, he was chosen a ruling elder there, and continued in that position until his death. He was an exemplary Christian, respected and beloved by all who knew him. He was quiet, unostentatious, and benevolent.

His grandfather, William, settled upon the Forsyth homestead in 1775. He came from the Eastern Shore, Md. The farm was known as "Wolves' Harbor." He had eleven children. William's father, Eli, was one of the younger. He was born about 1770. He married Jane McKee, who emigrated from Ireland when about seventeen. They had eleven children, William being the oldest.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT.

William Elliott was born in Jefferson township, April 5, 1814, and died July 21, 1878. He was of Scotch-Irish stock, and was educated in common schools and Georges Creek Academy. He was married, April 12, 1837, to Eliza Jane Conwell, of Luzerne township. They had eight children,—James Stokely, married to Jane Wood; Annie Mary, married to Robert R. Abrams; George Craft, deceased; Margaretta Davidson; Matilda Florence, married to William Craft; Virginia Bell, married to William P. Allen; Sarah Emma, married to Frank V. Jeffries, and is dead; and Louisa Searight, unmarried.

Mr. Elliott was born in the old Elliott homestead, about a mile from where his family now resides, to which place he moved in 1837, and led the life of a farmer the rest of his years. He held a number of township offices, and was collector of internal revenue for Fayette County, receiving his appointment in 1862. He and his wife joined the Presbyterian Church soon after their marriage. Mr. Elliott was a successful business man. He was honest, and enjoyed the respect of his neighbors. He left his family in very comfortable circumstances. He had but little, if any, aid when starting out in life, and gathered what he had and which his family now enjoy by his own energy and good management.

JOSEPH S. ELLIOTT.

Joseph S. Elliott is the son of James Elliott, whose father, William, came into Fayette County from Westmoreland County at an early day, and had what is now called "the old Elliott homestead," in Jefferson township, patented. His wife was Ruth Crawford. They had eleven children. James was the fifth child and only son who grew to manhood, and was born in Jefferson township, April 25, 1785, and was a farmer. June 3, 1813, he married Mary Cunningham, of Rostraver township, Westmoreland Co. They had ten children,—William, James C., Edward J., Robert, Ruth, Mary A., Joseph S., Alexander, Sarah R., and Martha,—all of whom grew to maturity.

Joseph S. Elliott was born at the old Elliott homestead, Jefferson township, Fayette Co., Pa., April 18, 1827. His school education was limited. His business education, gathered from observation and contact with business men, is excellent. He was married Oct. 7, 1852, to Nancy J. Forsyth. They have six children,—William F., married to Laura A. Wells; Violette H., married to Joseph A. Cook; Oliphant P., Ida J., Eva M., and Gracie F.

Mr. Elliott spent his early life upon his father's farm. In 1850 he began work for himself upon the farm where he now resides, and has ever since been engaged in farming and stock-dealing. He is a shrewd, energetic, successful business man, one of the *real* business men of the county. He makes money and enjoys it, and has one of the most comfortable homes in the county. He has no church record, but is a liberal supporter of all causes which he deems worthy. His business status among those who know him is as good as need be. He has held the usual township offices intrusted to business men in a business township. His possessions are chiefly stock and lands. He owns a thousand acres of as good land as there is in Western Pennsylvania, and all underlaid with bituminous coal except one hundred and thirty-two acres. He has made his own fortune, with the assistance of a most excellent wife. Mrs. Elliott is a lady of rare general intelligence, and has a wider



Mr. Joseph



Wm. Elliott



Wm. A. Allen



Henry B Gor

knowledge of the requirements of business life than have most ladies, and has always eagerly united with her husband in his various enterprises, while at the same time paying special attention to domestic affairs.

A lesson for the young men of Fayette County may be gleaned from Mr. Elliott's career in the fact that he began with but little means, and, contrary to Horace Greeley's well-known advice to young men, refused to "Go West," he holding that a dollar earned here in a settled country is worth two wrought out in the far West. So he settled down in Jefferson township, and went into debt in the purchase, against the judgment of his neighbors one and all, of the "Tark farm," feeling that if he could not make a great sum of money on it he could at least so manage as to make of it a good practical savings-bank, which would on sale render up whatever deposits he might make in it; and by extreme industry, by tact in management, and by possessing himself of and applying the best arts of agriculture, under a system of mixed farming, including the raising of sheep for their fleeces, etc., demonstrate that Fayette County is as good a land as any in the West, or anywhere else, to stay at home in and grow up to fortune.

HENRY BATEMAN GOE.

Mr. Henry B. Goe, late of Jefferson township, but now a resident of Allegheny City, Pa., is the great-grandson of William Goe, a native of Scotland, who migrated to America at an early day and settled in Prince George's County, Md., near what is now known as Upper Marlboro', a suburb of Baltimore. William Goe was there married to Elizabeth Turner, a daughter of John Turner, Jr. He was a planter and slaveholder, but boasted that he never sold a slave. He died in the summer of 1762, leaving a widow and two children,—William, Jr., and Margaret.

William Goe, Jr., was born Aug. 4, 1729, and, like his father, was a planter and slaveholder, and was married, Nov. 28, 1754, to Dorcas Turner, a daughter of Philip Turner, and who was born May 4, 1735. They had fourteen children. William, Jr., with his family, migrated from Maryland to Fayette County (then Somerset County, Va.) about 1773, and settled on a farm on the east side of the Monongahela River, between it and Little Redstone Creek, near where the creek unites with the river. He died March 27, 1824, and was buried in a vault of his own construction on the farm. Of the number of his children was one named Henry Bateman Goe (the father of the present H. B. Goe), and who was born in Upper Marlboro', before referred to, June 14, 1770, and came to Fayette County with his father when three years old. After reaching maturity he went to Maryland, and there made the acquaintance of Susan Gettings (born Oct. 2, 1763), a daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Gettings, of Prince George County, and whom he married Feb. 16, 1792. She died June 30,

1837, and was buried in the same vault with her father-in-law, William Goe, Jr., and her husband, who had died twenty years before her.

Henry B. Goe, Sr., was an unusually active and prompt business man, and lived on a farm east of Brownsville, and near Great Redstone Creek. His farm was patented in the name of "Friendship," by which it is known to this day. Besides carrying on his farm, he ran a mill and distillery located on the farm. He also traded on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, going as far as New Orleans by flat-boats, and returning home overland by bridle-path through the wilderness. At one time, in 1806, failing to make at New Orleans satisfactory sale of a cargo, he crossed over to Cuba, and sold out in Havana. He died Oct. 28, 1817, leaving a widow and an only child, Henry Bateman Goe, Jr., whose name is the caption of this sketch, and who was born on Friendship farm, Dec. 29, 1803. He inherited Friendship farm of three hundred acres, and the adjoining "Springfield farm" of two hundred and fifty acres, together with a smaller farm near by these and a section of land below Zanesville, Ohio. His father dying when he was but fourteen years old, his mother, a woman of wonderful energy, assisted him at first in carrying on the farms and the distillery. He was married, Jan. 20, 1824, to Catharine Shotwell, a daughter of John and Sarah Shotwell, of Fayette County, and continued to operate the farm in connection with his mother until her death, when he came into full possession of the estate of his father, and conducted the farm and distillery as his principal active business until about 1832, when he abandoned the distillery and entered upon the scientific improvement of his farms and the raising of improved stock, and soon became a noted breeder, for those days, of short-horned cattle and merino sheep. He about that time raised an excellent flock of improved merino sheep, descended from the Atwood stock and that of the early importers. His short-horns were better known than his merinos, and perhaps he carried their improvement still further than he did that of his sheep. He continued actively engaged in the stock-raising business until the fall of 1866, when he relinquished it into the hands of his son, John S. Goe, who, in the course of three or four years, closed it out for him. In 1866, Mr. Goe sold his farm to his son, Robert S. Goe, and moved to Allegheny City, and entered into the oil business in Pittsburgh and Bradford, Pa., and is still interested in the business.

In religion he is a Disciple, or Christian, and was baptized by immersion, together with his wife, in December, 1836. He has for many years held the office of elder in the church, and has been a liberal contributor to missionary and other church causes.

Mr. and Mrs. Goe, having lost one child, are the parents of nine living children,—John S., H. Bateman, Mrs. Susan Gettings Newcomer, Mrs. Sarah Caroline Elliott, Robert S., Mrs. E. S. Ganse, Joel S., Rose S., and Laura.

JOHN S. GOE.

John S. Goe, the oldest son of Henry Bateman Goe, a biographical sketch of whom precedes this, was born on Friendship farm, Jefferson township, Dec. 13, 1825. Gen. Goe enjoys to-day a world-wide reputation as the breeder of the finest flocks of pure-bred merino sheep in the world, and as one of the breeders of the best herds of thoroughbred, short-horned cattle to be found. The raising of pure-bred domestic animals and the improvement of his farm have been the special aspirations, aims of ambition, and labors of his life, and, as is conceded by his most envious competitors even, his labors have been crowned with signal success. His stock is sought for from all the States and Territories of the Union, from Mexico and Australia, colonies of his stock having been sent out from his farm to all the States and the countries above named. The fame of his stock, thus widely spread, is a just one, for his short-horns are descendants from special selections from the great herds of the old English breeders, the Collings, Whiticar, Stevenson, Mason, Bates, and Booth. In his herd are descendants of one of the most famous bulls which ever snuffed the air, "The Duke of Oneida," 9927, and his dam, "The 10th Duchess of Geneva," said to have been the best pure Duchess in America. She was sold at the great sale of short-horns at New York Mills in 1874 for thirty-five thousand dollars to a foreign purchaser, who took her to England, where she was recognized as the best pure Duchess in that country.

Gen. Goe's experience as an exporter has not always been a smooth one. He has had many obstacles to surmount. The first exportation of his sheep to Australia, in response to an order from there, comprised a struggle of three years or more with the English government. Importation into Australia was forbidden by an old and obsolete law, under penalty of confiscation and fine, and perhaps imprisonment also. The Australian purchaser of Gen. Goe's sheep, after having forwarded a draft of six hundred pounds sterling and an unlimited letter of credit to pay expenses, found himself foiled by the captain of the steamer "City of New York" and by envious Australian breeders who took advantage of the law, and finally a special permit was prayed for from Parliament to land the sheep in Australia, which permit was granted about two years after it was first applied for.

Gen. Goe, having previously held the position of major of the First Independent Squadron of Dragoons of uniformed militia of Pennsylvania, in the Second Brigade of the Seventeenth Division, obtained his title of brigadier-general by commission issued by Governor William Bigler on the 20th day of June, 1854, giving him command of the Second Brigade of the Seventeenth Division of the forces of the Commonwealth.

Oct. 6, 1846, Gen. Goe married Miss Catharine E.

Colvin, then residing near Freeport, Harrison Co., Ohio. They have five children,—Dorcas C., John S., Jr., Eva C., Emma Virginia, and Irene.

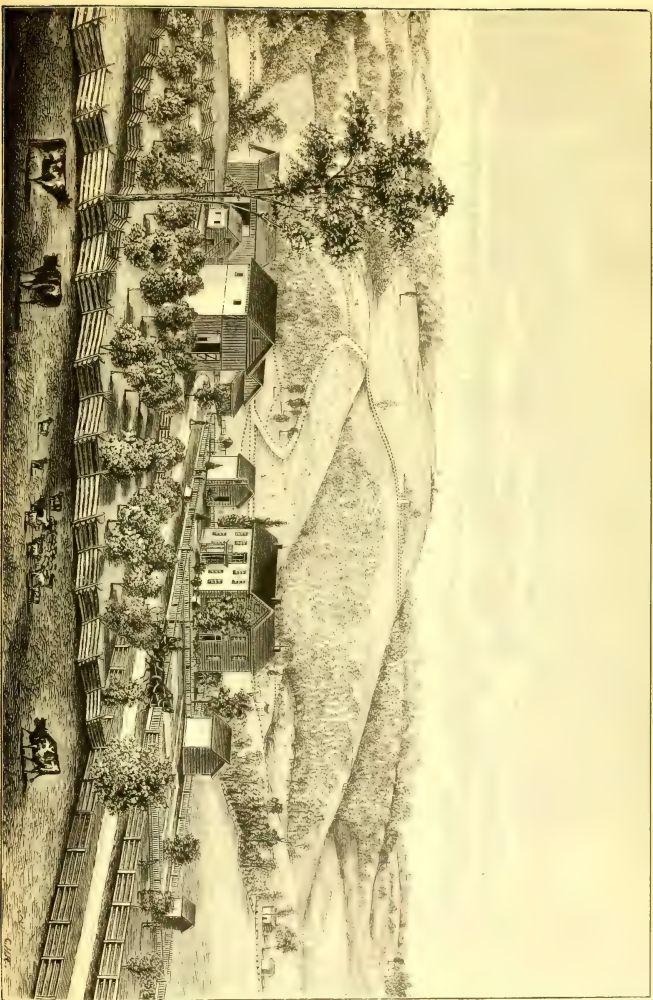
WILLIAM G. PATTERSON.

William G. Patterson, of Jefferson township, is of Irish descent. He thinks that his great-grandfather was born on the ocean, while his parents were on the way to America. His grandfather, William Patterson, came with three brothers into Fayette County from Dauphin County, Pa., about 1780. His father, James Patterson, was born in Dauphin County in 1771, and about 1801 married Mary Given, a native of Ireland. They had ten children; William G. was the fourth. James Patterson was a captain in the war of 1812. His business was farming, distilling, and teaming. He located on the farm where his son, William G., now lives, about the time the county was organized. He commanded a company in the State militia for many years.

William G. Patterson was born in Jefferson township, upon the farm where he now resides, Dec. 20, 1809, and was educated in the common schools. He was married April 6, 1854, to Mrs. Edith Nichols Craft, daughter of Samuel Sharpless, of Jefferson township. They have three living children,—Samuel S., Mary E., Minerva C. Amanda, another child, is dead. Mr. Patterson's entire life has been passed in Jefferson, except a few years spent in California, Pa., while educating his children. He has been a farmer and general business man all his life, and has been successful. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been a justice of the peace and held other important town offices. Mr. Patterson is a useful and honorable citizen, respected by his neighbors and all who have known him in life.

CHRISTIAN SWARTZ.

Christian Swartz was born in Germany, near the Rhine, Jan. 6, 1806. He died in Jefferson township, Fayette Co., Feb. 25, 1875. He was educated in the public schools of Germany, and emigrated to America in 1833, landing at Charleston, S. C., and then went to Baltimore. He there took a road-wagon and traveled to Westmoreland County, Pa., near Mount Pleasant, where he rented a farm. There he married Elizabeth Seightlinger, who had emigrated from Germany with him. They remained in Westmoreland County eight years. Then they located in Tyrone township, Fayette Co., where they remained four years. They settled where the family now lives in 1846. They had six children, five of whom are living,—Susan, married to Hugh Laughlin; John, married first to Maggie Blair, again to Mary Krepps; Christian, married to Mary Jane Clark, who is dead; Lizzie, unmarried; Joseph, unmarried; James, married first to Mary S. Lytle, again to Catharine Beck.



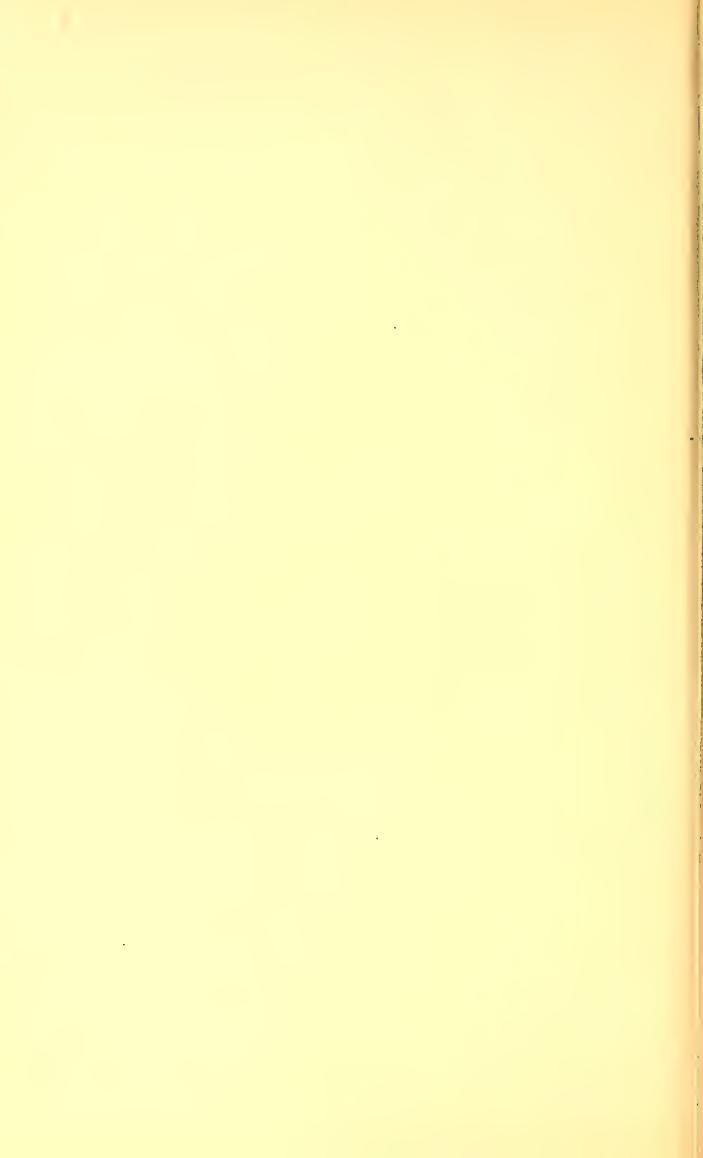
RESIDENCE OF THE LATE CHRISTIAN SWARTZ, AND PRESENT RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH SWARTZ,
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP, FAYETTE CO., PA.



JOHN S. GOE.



Wm G Patterson





William Hough



Antibala Boya

Christian Swartz was a farmer, and one of the best in the county.

Mr. Swartz and his wife had about three dollars when he married and settled in Westmoreland County. By industry and economy he accumulated a good deal of property, leaving his children lands, bonds, etc. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church before he left Germany. He united with Little Redstone Presbyterian Church soon after coming to Fayette County. He was noted for his piety, and was a useful citizen. Mr. Swartz had the respect of all who knew him, and was specially known and esteemed by his neighbors as a kind father to his family, as a faithful friend and honest citizen, upright in all his dealings with his fellow-men. Mrs. Swartz, now seventy-two years of age (1882), survives him, together with three sons and two daughters. Another son, Christian, died in the spring of 1878.

WILLIAM HOUGH.

The Hough families of the old stock in this country are known to have descended from a William Hough, who emigrated from Cheshire County, England, and located first near Plymouth, and then at Gloucester, Mass., and finally at New London, Conn., where he died Aug. 10, 1683, or from Richard and John Hough, who also came from Cheshire, England, in the ships "Endeavor" and "Friendship," in the year 1683, and settled in Bucks County, Pa.

David Hough was the first of the name to settle in Fayette County. He emigrated from Eastern Pennsylvania at an early day, and located upon a farm still occupied by his descendants. He was a tiller of the soil, and lived an industrious, useful life. He married Barbara Orally. They had twelve children. David died March 3, 1858, aged eighty-four years. Barbara died Oct. 11, 1841, aged sixty-two years.

The subject of this sketch, William Hough, was the sixth son of David and Barbara Hough, and was born in Fayette County in 1812, a few months after the declaration of war against Great Britain. He received his early education in the district schools, and spent most of his life upon the farm of his parentage, where for more than half a century his labor and attention were given to agriculture. His first vote was cast for Gen. Andrew Jackson. Becoming dissatisfied with the policy of the Democratic party, he united with the Whig party, and continued in that faith until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined it, and continued an earnest supporter of its principles until his death.

William Hough was married Nov. 7, 1833, to Catharine Fisher, of Rostraver township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and there were born to them five sons and four daughters, of whom seven are still living, viz.: Elvira, married to Richard Brown; Abia Allen, married to Mary Atkinson; George F., married to Elizabeth Weaver; David S., married to Elizabeth Krepps;

Deraza, married to Daniel Bostner; William F., married to Ruth Forsyth; Clara, married to Ewing McCurdy.

Mr. Hough held a number of township offices, always discharging the duties satisfactorily. He was for many years a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, and for several years a ruling elder in Little Redstone Church of that communion. During his latter years he was much afflicted with paralysis, which terminated his life Feb. 13, 1876.

He was held in high esteem by his neighbors. His Christian life challenged the respect of all who knew him. His life was one of industry, and he left his family a valuable inheritance, namely, a good name, lands, etc.

ARCHIBALD BOYD.

The late Archibald Boyd, of Jefferson township, was born July 4, 1799, in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland Co., Pa. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was educated in the common schools, learned the business of farming, and worked with his father until he was twenty-one years of age. He then engaged in droving. This he followed until his marriage, Jan. 29, 1833, to Margaret Hunter, of Westmoreland County. He then rented a farm, and worked it for six years. After that he moved to Stewartville, and kept a hotel for one year. He next bought a farm in South Huntingdon township, Westmoreland Co. Here he remained for twelve years, when he bought the present homestead of his offspring, and here he lived until the time of his death, Oct. 9, 1879.

He had three children,—Robert, married to Margaret A. Gray, and who is a farmer, and lives upon the Boyd homestead. His children are Jennie G., Maggie V., Mary E., Carrie E., George M., Maude O.

William, who was born March 13, 1836, and died April 13, 1881.

Mary, who married John H. Bryson. They reside in North Union, Fayette Co. They have seven living children,—Maggie V., Susan V., Andrew O., William H., Melvin H., Robert E., Lulu May.

Archibald Boyd held the usual township offices. He was a member of the Little Redstone Presbyterian Church. His pecuniary start in the world was small. By industry and judicious management he increased this largely, and left his progeny all well situated. He was a first-class farmer, a valuable citizen, a good man.

His father, Robert Boyd, was a native of Adams County, Pa. He married Elizabeth Larimer, of Chester County, Pa. They moved soon after marriage to Westmoreland County, where most of their children were born. They had nine. Archibald was the fourth.

LOUIS SOWERS MILLER.

Louis S. Miller is the grandson of Israel Miller, in his day a leading business man of Brownsville, Fayette Co., and the only child of Augustus I. Miller, a native of the same place. Israel Miller was born April 6, 1783, and on May 6, 1810, married Anna Maria Sowers, daughter of Michael and Dorothy Sowers, who was born June 29, 1790. Michael Sowers was one of the earliest business men of this region, and was born Oct. 16, 1762. Israel Miller died April 16, 1871. Mrs. Anna M. Miller died May 5, 1850, in her sixtieth year. Israel and Anna Maria Miller were the parents of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, of whom was Augustus I. Miller, who was born Feb. 2, 1821, the third in number of the sons. On Nov. 13, 1845, he married Elizabeth K. Marchand, daughter of Dr. Louis and Sarah Sackett Marchand, of Uniontown, Pa. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and enlisted among the three months' troops in April, 1861, joining the Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and after the expiration of that period of enlistment enlisted in November, 1861, for the term of three years, being attached to Company H, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and died at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 19, 1863, of disease contracted while in the service.

Louis S. Miller was born in Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa., March 16, 1848. His early education was received in the public schools, his business education in Iron City Commercial College and the business world. His mother dying when he was two days old, his early life was spent with his grandmother, Mrs. Dr. Louis Marchand. He was married Nov. 10, 1870, to Mary A. Forsythe. They have five children,—Laura, Frank, Oliver, Jennie, and Lizzie. He has occupied his present residence three years. His farm is worked by tenants under his direction. He devotes most of his time to the coal business. His neighbors regard him as a good business man.

JOSEPH WELLS.

It sometimes happens that refined feelings, the domestic virtues, and true nobility of character adorn and brighten the obscurity of a country home, and achieve for the possessor all the happiness and comfort that cultivated society and enlightened civilization can give. Instinctively just and upright in his dealings with his fellow-men, kind-hearted and charitable to the poor, careful and attentive to his business, thrifty and economical, but single-minded and generous,—in short, a good illustration of the domestic and social virtues,—such a man was Joseph Wells, late of Jefferson township, Fayette Co., Pa.

Joseph Wells was of Irish descent, and was born April 19, 1803, on the farm where, with true Irish instinct, he lived all his days. He received such education as the common schools of the Commonwealth afforded in his youthful days, and in early manhood

became a "pike boy," driving his team on the National road from Brownsville to Cumberland and return, a business he followed for many years. On Dec. 1, 1824, he married Anna Shaw, an estimable lady, who is still living, and who is well known for her many social and Christian virtues. They had eight children, one of whom died in infancy; two others, married daughters, are dead, and the remaining four daughters and one son are all married and living in the county, the son occupying the homestead.

Mr. Wells began life with little of this world's goods, but by industry and careful husbandry he acquired the ownership of the paternal homestead, and a handsome competence besides, enjoying in his old age the comforts and even the luxuries of life. While struggling to pay for his farm he unluckily lost several hundred dollars by indorsing for a friend, and although he recovered from this financial trouble, his autograph was seldom, if ever, afterwards seen on the back of a promissory note.

In religion he was a Presbyterian, having been a communicant in that church for fifty years. He joined the Brownsville Presbyterian Church under the ministrations of Rev. William Johnston, and in 1840 united with the Little Redstone Church at its organization, where for many years he was a ruling elder, and continued a member until the time of his death. Of Mr. Wells one who knew him long and intimately, pertinently says, "Unlike many Presbyterians we meet at this day, he believed the decrees which constitute the peculiar tenets of his church, or at least he came as near believing them as any person I have ever met, with a single exception." Still in business he was human, and while strictly honest, his excellent judgment often gave him the best end of the bargain in buying a steer or selling a horse. To him the sermon on the mount was law, but in practical operations he had acquisitiveness and secretiveness enough to enable him to do business successfully, and add a balance to the profit account at the end of each year. In politics he was a Democrat of the old school, and held as firmly to the Jacksonian and Jeffersonian Democracy as he did to the everlasting decrees.

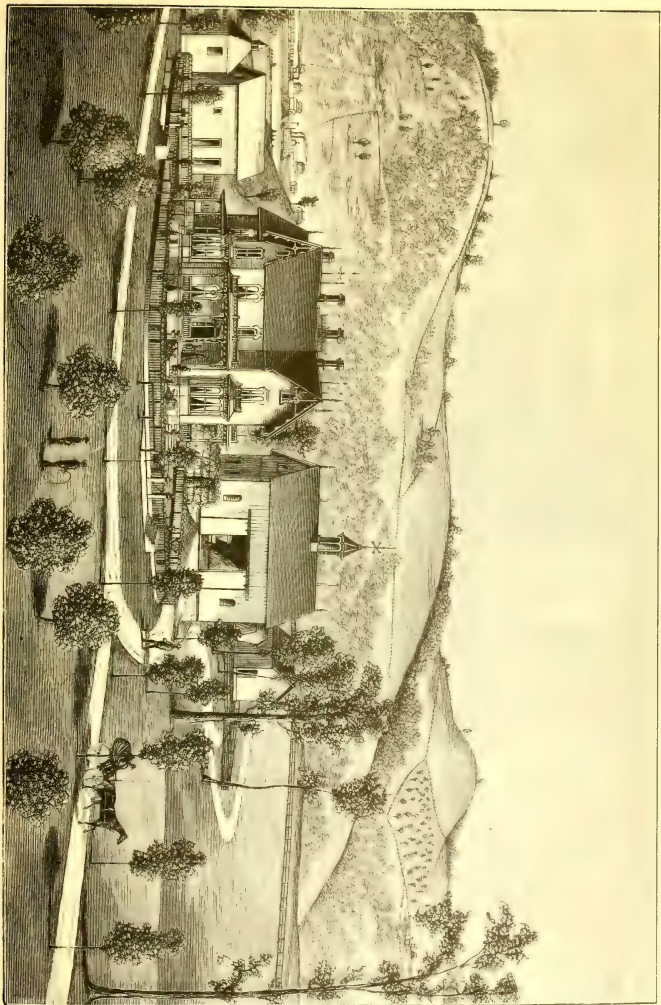
The poor of his neighborhood knew in him one of their most charitable friends, and he gave liberally to the benevolent enterprises of the church. Having a sound and vigorous constitution, and being temperate in his habits, he preserved a hale and healthful body for more than threescore and ten years. After one or two premonitory attacks he was stricken fatally with paralysis, and died May 28, 1877, respected by his neighbors, esteemed by his friends, and sincerely loved and mourned by his family. To the last moment of his conscious life he held fast to his integrity and his Christian faith. Not a single doubt clouded his mind or cast a shadow over his peaceful soul. His faith, steadfast to the end, is voiced in the lines,—

"An angel's arm can't snatch me from the grave,
Legions of angels can't confine me there."



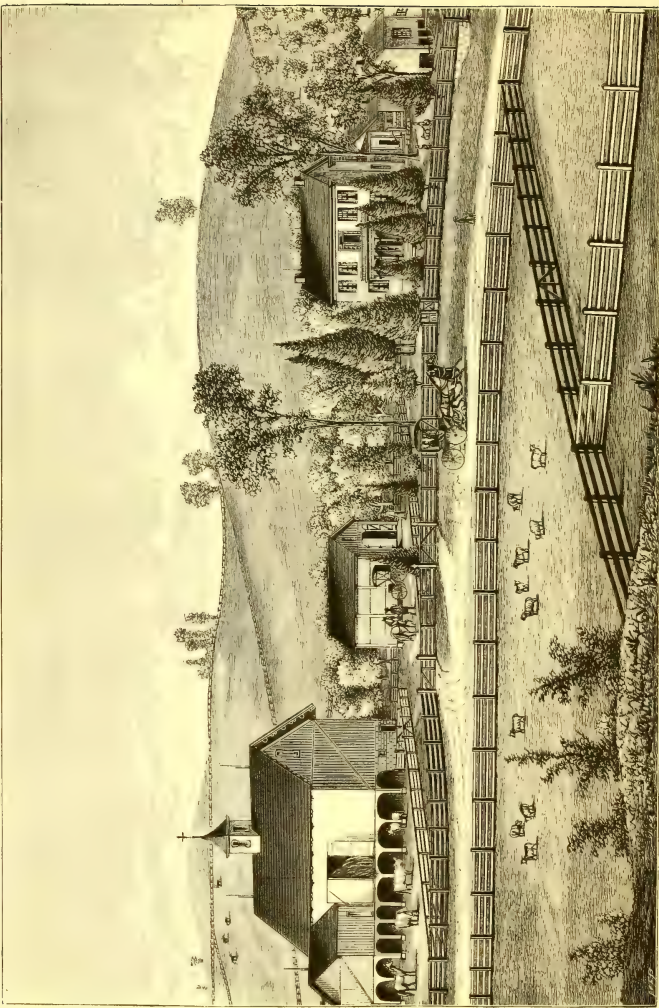
Joseph Wells





RESIDENCE OF L. S. MILLER,
ON MONONGAMELA RIVER, JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP, LAVETTE CO., PA.





RESIDENCE OF JOHN OYELLE,
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP, FAYETTE CO., PA.

JOHN STEELE.

John Steele, one of the most worthy men and leading farmers of Jefferson township, Fayette Co., Pa., as well as one of the most methodical, solid business men of the county, is the son of William Steele, who was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., July 22, 1779, and about 1806 married Sarah Elliott, and soon after moved to a farm in Jefferson township, which is now owned by his son John. Upon this farm the eleven children, five sons and six daughters, of William Steele were born. John was the eighth in number, and is the only son now living. He was born Aug. 31, 1822.

Mr. Steele received his education in the common

schools. March 6, 1850, he married Mary Jackman, of Washington County, Pa. He has one child living, James Harvey Steele, who married Ruth Nutt.

Mr. Steele has all his active business life been engaged in farming. He owns large tracts of land, two or three good farms of the best quality of soil, and manages them excellently. Mr. Steele's father, a justly considerate and sensible gentleman, gave him a fair start in life, and he has added largely to his paternal possessions. About twenty-five years ago he built his present commodious residence and its comfortable outbuildings.

Mr. Steele and his family are members of the Little Redstone Presbyterian Church. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors.

LUZERNE TOWNSHIP.

LUZERNE, one of the original townships of Fayette, lies on the Monongahela River, which along the western and northern lines of the township describes a series of irregular bends, and flows for the most part between hilly ranges that give sweeping views of the river's course and a long stretch of country beside. The great bend on the west curves gracefully from Davidson's Ferry to Millsboro', and there taking a sharp turn outward makes a second but more abrupt curve to where William G. Crawford's farm fronts the stream. Across by land from Davidson's Ferry to Crawford's the distance measures less than three miles; between the same points by river it is more than eleven miles. The river separates the township on the north and west from Washington and Greene Counties. On the south the boundary is German township, and on the east Redstone. Steamboats ascend the Monongahela as far as New Geneva. Ferries established at convenient distances give easy access to the opposite shore. These are located at Jacobs', Davidson's, Rice's Landing, Millsboro', Fredericktown, and Crawford's. On the river-front, as already noted, the land lies high and forbids much profitable agriculture. Generally, however, the surface of the township is rolling and offers a fine field for farming. Coal is plentiful, but mining is chiefly confined to production for local demand. Merrittstown, the most important village in the township, is located upon Dunlap's Creek, whose mill-power is freely utilized at that and other points. Curious features in the landscape are found in so-called carved rocks, of which the most striking are on "the river hill" near Millsboro'. They are two in number, flat of surface, and jutting perhaps a foot above the ground. The larger of the two measures

about sixteen feet upon either side, and bears numerous sunken impressions of divers figures said to represent wild animals, fishes, turkey-tracks, etc. Legends make the Indians the carvers of these strange and in some cases unfamiliar figures, while speculative antiquarians hold to the prehistoric theory. Whatever the basis of argument, it is certain that the impressions were upon the rocks when the first white settlers came to the river region.

The total assessed valuation of Luzerne subject to county tax in 1881 was \$1,050,092, or a decline from the preceding year of \$2061. The population of the township by the census of 1880 was fourteen hundred and forty-five, including the village of Merrittstown.

The opening of the road from Laurel Hill to the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, by Col. James Burd, in 1759, brought settlers to the vicinity of its terminus at an earlier date than settlements were made in most of the other parts of the Monongahela Valley. Among the early comers William Colvin was the first who came into the territory which is now Luzerne with the intention of making a home here. He acquired a settlement right in 1763, and afterwards sold that right to Thomas Brown (the founder of Brownsville), who, on the 16th of December, 1779, obtained from the commissioners of the State of Virginia a certificate for four hundred and fifty-seven acres, "to include the settlement purchased of William Colvin, near Redstone Old Fort, made in the year 1763." This is recited in the certificate, and thus the date of Colvin's settlement is fixed. What became of Colvin after he sold his settlement right here is not known. The tract which he sold, and which was certificated to

Brown as above mentioned, was surveyed to the latter in March, 1785. It was then described as bounded on the north by land of John and Samuel McCullough,¹ northwest by land of Rees Cadwallader and Thomas Gregg, and on the south by land of Basil Brown. Thomas Brown soon removed to the north side of Dunlap's Creek, where he laid out the town of Brownsville, as before mentioned.

Basil Brown, Sr., brother of Thomas, settled on the land mentioned in the preceding description as adjoining the Colvin tract in the year 1770. It was a tract of four hundred and forty-three acres, granted to him on a Virginia certificate, and was surveyed to him March 22, 1785. The certificate on which it was so surveyed recited that the tract granted was "to include his settlement made in the year 1770." On this homestead tract Basil Brown lived and died. He left two sons, Thomas and Basil, Jr., and a daughter, Sally, who was a cripple. Thomas Brown lived in Luzerne, on the farm now occupied by Lewis Adams. He married Dorcas, daughter of William Goe, and for a second wife the widow of Philip Worley. His brother, Basil Brown, Jr., was a bachelor, who remained for some years in Luzerne, and afterwards removed to Brownsville, where his father had purchased a number of town lots from his brother, the elder Thomas Brown. Basil Brown, Jr., and his sister Sally lived in Brownsville, on Market Street, at or near the corner of Morgan Street, where he died at the age of seventy-five years. Sally, the cripple, died in that town some years later.

John McKibben was a very early settler in what is now Luzerne, locating on three hundred and eighteen acres in April, 1766, as is recited in a deed for the same tract, made by David Breeding to Nathaniel Breeding, in 1783. The tract is located about one mile southwesterly from Merrittstown, and was for many years the farm and home of Nathaniel Breeding. It is now owned by his grandson, George E. Hogg, of Brownsville.

Jehu Conwell and his brother, Capt. William Conwell, settled within the limits of this township in June, 1767. One James Bredin was in the territory before the Conwells, who upon their arrival found Bredin living in a log cabin upon a tomahawk claim, where he had girdled a few trees, he having come in the previous April. For a small consideration the Conwells purchased Bredin's claim and improvements, and he departed for other scenes. The land thus taken by the Conwells lies now in the Heistersburg school district, and is included within the John McMullen farm. The country was at that time infested by savages and wild beasts, but with neither had the settlers then any trouble, for the former were friendly, and the latter not so much inclined to pursue man as afraid of being themselves pursued. By and by, however, the In-

dians began to show signs of hostility, and the Conwells thought it advisable to withdraw for a brief season to a more populous locality. In August, 1772, Jehu returned to his old home in Delaware, in October was married, and in November of the same year set out with his young bride for the Luzerne clearing. Existence was comparatively quiet and uneventful until 1774, when Indian aggressions set in in earnest. Jehu Conwell and his brother, Capt. William, then bestirred themselves and started the project of building a fort. A site was selected upon the Coleman plantation, on the west side of Dunlap's Creek, not much more than half a mile below Merrittstown, on a place now occupied by Harrison Henshaw. There a block-house was hastily constructed, to include within its inclosure the spring near the present Henshaw house. Assisted and directed by the Conwells, the settlers had the fort completed in quick time, and in May, 1794, it was occupied. There appears to be no evidence that the fort was ever attacked, or that the people living in that portion of Luzerne met with serious injury at the hands of the savages, although they were for a time in great terror for fear of Indians. Several children are said to have been born within the fort during 1774. The names of only two can now be given. One was Ruth, daughter of Capt. William Conwell. She married Abram Armstrong. Another was a daughter of Jehu Conwell. She married Judge William Ewing. After the autumn of 1774, the clouds of alarm clearing away, block-house life was abandoned, and the peaceful pursuits of the pioneer were pushed forward with renewed vigor.

When the flag of national independence was raised in 1776, Jehu and William Conwell responded to the call, and fought through the Revolution. Happily surviving the struggle they resumed their rural labors, and in good time ended their lives upon the Luzerne lands they had cleared from the wilderness. Jehu died in January, 1834, at the age of eighty-six, upon the farm that had been his home for sixty years, and from which he is said in that time never to have removed himself a distance of more than fifty miles. He was married more than sixty years, and had seven children. His sons Shepard, Yates T., John, and George settled and died in Luzerne. One of his daughters married Judge William Ewing, another Andrew Porter, and the third John Arnold. With his brother, Capt. William, he rests now in the old Conwell burying-ground upon the George Conwell farm, where lie also numerous others of the same name.

Jehu Conwell was not only a farmer, but a manufacturer and miller. He built a log grist-mill upon Big Run, which was certainly the first grist-mill in the township, and, according to some authorities, the first in the county.² A half-bushel measure, made

¹ These McCulloughs were Indian traders who acquired settlement rights here nearly as early as Colvin, but they were not permanent settlers, and soon departed.

² Clark Breeding, of Uniontown, says Jehu Conwell told him he constructed the mill the year after he came to the township. It was used simply for pounding corn. A butter-wheel was the motive-power for a great sweep, to which a pounder was attached. The mortar was a rock

of mulberry wood and used in the mill when the latter was first erected, is yet in the possession of George W. Conwell. Jehu built also a distillery at the same place, and as the business transacted there assumed an appearance of extraordinary briskness, while it attracted many patrons, the locality was given the name of Frogtown, and by that name was known for many years.

About the time of the coming of Jehu and William Conwell there came also to Luzerne Aaron Hackney, grandfather of Aaron Hackney, now of Luzerne. He settled in the Conwell neighborhood, but, like the Conwells and other early settlers, was soon compelled to vacate his new home by the threatening danger of Indian aggressions. He returned to his former home in Virginia, but came again to Luzerne after an absence of about two years, and remained there ever after until his death in 1807. His sons were George, Joseph, John, Jehu, and Aaron. George, Joseph, and Jehu died in Luzerne, John moved to Menallen, and Aaron to Mercer County.

Richard Ascraft, a Revolutionary spy and scout, claimed also to be a settler and land-owner upon the Monongahela, just above Heaton's mill, nearly opposite the mouth of Ten-Mile Creek. He was living there about, and perhaps before, 1767, and likely enough was simply a hunter, scout, and trader, without any ambition in the direction of a husbandman's vocation except to raise what little he needed for home consumption. From the record of the proceedings of the West Virginia Historical Society in 1871 is taken the following copy of an affidavit made by Richard Ascraft and Thomas Carr before James Chew, July 19, 1777:

"Richard Ascraft and Thomas Carr, two of the spies, came before James Chew, one of the Magistrates for Monongahalia County, and made oath that on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., they discovered on the head-waters of Buffalo creek (tracks) which to the best of their knowledge appeared to be them of the enemy, and that from the sign of the said tracks their number might be seven or eight, that the said tracks were making toward the Monongahalia river, and appeared to be gone the said day."

The land tract on the river known as "The Bone of Contention" is thus alluded to by Veech:

"The land just above Bridgeport, on the river, embracing some three or four hundred acres, was in early time the subject of long and angry controversies—from 1769 to 1785—between adverse claimants under military permits. It was well named in the official survey (which one of the parties procured of it under a Pennsylvania location) 'Bone of Contention.' One Angus McDonald claimed it, or part of it, under a military permit from Col. Bouquet, dated April 26, 1763, and a settlement on it. In March, 1770, he sold his claim to Capt. Luke Collins, describing the land as 'at a place called Fort Burd, to

include the field cleared by me where the saw-pit was, above the mouth of Delap's Creek.' Collins conveyed it to Michael Cresap (of Logan speech celebrity) on the 13th of April, 1772, 'at half-past nine in the morning,' describing it as situate between 'Point Lookout and John Martin's land,' recently owned, we believe, by the late Mrs. John T. Krepps. Cresap's executors, in June, 1781, conveyed to one William Schooly, an old Brownsville merchant, who conveyed to Rees Cadwallader. The adverse claimants were Henry Shryock and William Shearer, assignees of George Andrew. Their claim reached farther southward towards the creek, and farther up the river, covering the John Martin land. They sold out to Robert Adams and Thomas Shain. Although they had the oldest permit (in 1762), their title seems to have been overcome by the settlement and official location and survey of their adversary. One Robert Thorn seems also to have been a claimant of part of the land, but Collins bought him out. This protracted controversy involved many curious questions, and called up many ancient recollections. No doubt the visit to this locality of Mr. Deputy Sheriff Woods of Bedford in 1771 was *perpetrated* by this controversy. Many of these early claims were lost or frustrated by neglect to settle the land according to law, and thus were supplanted by others. They were valued by their owners at a very low mark, and often sold for trifling sums."

The Crawford settlement in Luzerne was important in one respect. It was the first location in the bend of the river, and included an extensive tract that reached along the river-front from Millshoro' to Crawford's Ferry, south of lock No. 5. The heads of the Crawford families were James and Josiah, who came together from Maryland to Fayette County in 1770 or 1771, and bought about sixteen hundred acres on the Monongahela, in Luzerne. James Crawford built his cabin a little below Fredericktown, on the bank of the stream, and not long after established a ferry there. Before that ferry was established, Josiah Crawford, his brother, who had settled near the river upon the place now occupied by Joseph Crawford, south of lock No. 5, had put a ferry on at that point. That was probably the pioneer ferry on the Monongahela along the Luzerne line. Illustrative of the wild character of the country when he founded his settlement, James Crawford said that when he and his brother Josiah came out on their land-prospecting tour, they found houses so scarce they had to sleep in the woods at night with the snow knee-deep all about them, and that when he (James) put up his cabin it was the only house between the river at that point and Uniontown. The log house that James Crawford built at the river is still standing, and is said to be in good preservation despite the fact that scarcely any repairs have been put upon it. The weather-boards with which he inclosed it he got out by hand upon his place with the aid of his slaves, of whom he had several. James and Josiah Crawford were known to the Indians as Quakers and friends to William Penn. For this, it is said, the savages not only did not molest them, but took frequent occasion to show an exceedingly friendly disposition. Once the Indians gave James and his family a severe fright. A party of them came down the river one evening and put up

in which an excavation was rudely made. Conwell said he had grown tired of going miles up or miles to mill, and was determined to have a mill of his own.

for the night upon James' place. In the morning they said to the old gentleman that they had determined to take one of his children with them, and to emphasize their remarks with an apparent threat showed him some scalps. The old man pretended that he wasn't much frightened, and in that fiction was helped along by his good wife, who knew as well as did her husband the value of a strong policy of conciliation toward the redskins, and thus they acquiesced in the taking of the child, while in response to the Indian demand that he (James) too should accompany them apparent willing resignation was yielded. To the unspeakable relief of the Crawfords the Indians informed them, laughingly, that neither child nor old man should be taken, and that the project was simply put forward by way of a joke. Joke as it was, the Crawfords did not for many a day forget the terror it had brought upon them.

In the course of time James Crawford concluded to go still farther west, and dividing the bulk of his property among his children, moved to Ohio and settled upon land now occupied by the city of Chillicothe, where he died. His sons were John, Ephraim, William, and Joseph, all of whom died in Luzerne. John and William lived to reach the age of ninety-six. Josiah (brother of James Crawford), who died in Luzerne at the age of eighty, had seven sons, named James, Josiah, Jr., Benedict, Elijah, Levi, Ephraim, and Abel. Benedict was killed on the river by the Indians; Elijah, Ephraim, and Levi died in Luzerne; the rest removed out of the township. There are still among the residents of Luzerne many bearing the name of Crawford. Of these the oldest representatives are William, aged eighty-two; Joseph, eighty-three; Ephraim, seventy-five; and George, seventy.

The ferries established by James and Josiah Crawford were maintained for many years by some member of the family, and before the great volume of traffic between the East and West was diverted to the National road they were kept busy night and day transporting passengers, live-stock, and freight that at one time moved through that region. There was at a very early day a John Crawford at what is now known as Jacobs' Ferry, where he had a ferry. He was not of the other Crawford family, but belonged, it is believed, to the Crawfords of Greene County. He disappeared from Luzerne history, and gave place at the ferry to Jeremiah Davidson, who came from Mercer County before 1800, and continued the ferry established by John Crawford. Davidson must have been in the river region during the time of Indian troubles, for recollections of him and his time mention the circumstance of his assisting at the organization of a party of settlers who went out upon an expedition that had for its object retaliation upon a band of savages who had been committing depredations. Davidson's first ferry-boat is said to have been a dug-out, which he soon replaced with a flat-boat. Besides being a ferryman and farmer, he was also a

boat-builder, and constructed barges for himself as well as for others. Not infrequently he would journey down the river in one of his barges on trading expeditions, and thus became a pretty well known character. The ferry he maintained until his death, about 1850.

The old Davidson property is now owned by Adam Jacobs, of Brownsville, who in 1862 bought and took possession thereof. His land embraces two tracts, patented respectively by John Crawford and Samuel Stokely. The Stokely farm was called "The Cave," by reason, it is said, of the fact that early explorations noted the presence thereon of a cave, but what sort of a cave, what its dimensions, or even its locality are to-day unknown, since not one of the many later searchers has been able to locate it. Capt. Jacobs has about one thousand acres of land near the river, and has at the ferry a summer residence, store, grist-mill, boat-yard, etc. At his boat-yard he has built four steamboats and numerous barges. During 1881 he employed a large force of men in the boat-yard upon steamboats and barges already contracted for. Upon the hill overlooking the river Capt. Jacobs has sunk a shaft running perpendicularly down one hundred feet, and four hundred and sixty feet along a slope. At that depth he has found the "nine-foot Pittsburgh vein," and intends developing the coal interests of that region. A branch wire of the Western Union Telegraph Line from Brownsville to Davidson's Ferry connects the latter place with Jacobs' Ferry. East Riverside post-office was established at Jacobs' Ferry in 1864. The first postmaster was Adam Jacobs, Jr. The second and present one is John N. Jacobs.

Another early ferry was the one established by David Davidson, where his son David has maintained a ferry for many years. At this place a steam ferry-boat was once put on, but business did not warrant its retention. There was another ferry at Rice's Landing, and still another at Millsboro', which latter was owned by Henry Heaton and Rezin Virgin. Below were the Crawford ferries, already spoken of.

In 1772, Andrew Frazer built a fine log house on the present W. S. Craft place, and placed high up on the chimney the mark "A F 1772." A lock weighing eleven and a half pounds secured the door, and is still held as a relic by his descendants in Cincinnati. Some of the apple-trees planted by Mr. Frazer about the time of his settlement are still bearing. Mr. Frazer died in 1800.

Robert Baird, Sr., was the eldest son of Moses Baird, Sr., of New Jersey, and was born in the year 1756. He came to this county first in the year 1777, a young man, and bought the lands in the southeastern part of what is now Luzerne township, and southwestern part of Redstone township, now owned by Jeremiah Baird, heirs of Uriah Higinbotham, Samuel M. Baird, and others, in all six hundred acres or more. He returned to New Jersey, married a Miss Elizabeth

Reeves, and came back with his young bride, bringing their household goods on horseback over three hundred miles. They had a good cabin near a large spring, amidst the almost trackless wilderness of sugar, black walnut, oak, etc. He was an energetic man, and soon had several acres cleared. His brothers and sisters came after a few years, and a family by the name of Frame, who settled on the next farms south. His brothers, John, Moses, and James, soon married, and moved to Ohio, as did also his younger sister. Moses was the father of Mrs. James Ewing, of Uniontown, Pa. His sisters Jane and Margaret married Charles and John Porter, of this county. The former was associate judge for many years.

Robert Baird, Sr., and his wife were very industrious and frugal, and raised a family of four sons and four daughters, all of whom married and raised large families. He was a man of true Christian merit, and stood among the best of men in his day. His wife's brothers, Manassah and Michael Reeves, came to Western Pennsylvania soon after, and settled near to where Belle Vernon, Pa., now stands. Some of their descendants are in that section yet.

Mrs. Elizabeth Baird died in 1826, and Robert, Sr., married for his second wife Mrs. Sarah McClelland, of Greene County, Pa. He lived until Oct. 5, 1835. His oldest son, Alexander, inherited that part where the widow Uriah Higinbotham now lives and where Samuel M. Baird lives; his second son, Aaron, the part where Mr. Grove now lives; and his son Moses, where Jeremiah P. Baird now lives. His youngest son, Rev. Robert Baird, D.D., was educated at Jefferson College, Pa., and at Princeton, N. J., where he married Miss Fernine O. A. DeBoisson. Dr. Baird was for a long time corresponding secretary of "The Foreign Christian Alliance," during which time he crossed the ocean fourteen times and visited eighteen different crowned heads. He could converse in many languages, and was the author of several works. His "Travels in Northern Europe," "Religion in America" (written in French and afterwards translated into English), with many smaller works, live after him. He died in 1861, leaving a wife (who died a year afterwards) and four sons,—Rev. C. W. Baird, D.D., of Rye, N. Y.; Rev. H. M. Baird, D.D., Professor of Greek in the New York University; Judge E. P. Baird, of New York City; and William W. Baird, Esq., of the same place. Among the descendants of Robert Baird, Sr., now living there are six ministers of the gospel, five ruling elders of the church, and many that are useful mechanics and farmers.

Shortly after Robert Baird, Sr., settled in Fayette County, Pa., a family by the name of Morgan settled near where Morgantown, W. Va., now stands. The Indians were troublesome; the men who cleared the lands had to keep their guns with them or near at hand in the fields. On one occasion the elder son of the Morgans went away on business, and when he

returned he found their house burned, and his father, mother, one brother and sister murdered by the Indians. He stood terror-stricken. Two of the younger children, a boy and girl, had run away and hidden themselves. John Morgan, then and there, took an oath that he would kill every Indian he ever set eyes on. Several years after this, during which time he *did* kill many a redskin, he went to Baltimore for salt with his pack-horses. In the city one day he saw a small crowd of men and boys who were having fun over something; as he looked in among them he saw an Indian cutting pranks. Capt. Jack Morgan turned pale as he started away, and remembering his oath he turned, went back, pushed into the crowd, and with his knife stabbed the Indian to the heart and walked away. Of course he was remanded to jail for trial for murder. His attorney heard his story, his oath, etc., then asked if he had no friend that could testify to these things. He said Robert Baird, of Western Pennsylvania, could. So Baird was sent for, and when he heard of Capt. Jack's bad luck went to him in time to give testimony before the court and jury that tried the case. After the hearing the jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*. Capt. Morgan and Mr. Baird came home together, with their train of pack-horses laden with salt, etc. They were fast friends.

Mr. Baird's treatment of his youngest son, Robert, Jr., showed his wisdom and judgment in planning the future of his boy. The parents desired very much to educate their youngest son, whom they had so often prayed God to call into the ministry, so they toiled hard to get means and clothing (home-made at that) to send him to school. There was a grammar school at Uniontown, Pa. (twelve miles away), taught by a Mr. Gilbert. When the spring of the year came they took Robert, Jr., to the school, arranged for his board and tuition for six months, by which time he could enter college. Robert stayed a few weeks, when he packed up and walked home. It was near noon when he arrived. His mother soon learned with sorrow that he did not want to stay at school. His father came in from work, found his boy there, and learning his dislike to books, etc., or rather staying from home, he said, "Well, Robert, get a mattock, and come with me after dinner down to the thicket and help grub." Here they toiled for several days beneath a hot sun. Robert's hands blistered,—the thorny wild plum was hard to grub,—but still his father did not say a word about a change of work. About ten o'clock, the fourth or fifth day, Robert, Jr., said, "Father, I'll go to school and stay." "Well, my son," said his father, "if you are determined to do so you can go, otherwise this thicket must be cleared." "*I'll stay*," Young Baird went. At the end of six months he entered college, and graduated with honors and became one of the great men of America.

Robert Baird, Jr., was greatly attached to the cause

of religion and education; gave a great deal to the support of the church and schools and colleges. He was a ruling elder in the Dunlap's Creek Presbyterian Church more than forty years.

None of his children are living now. When his youngest son, Robert, Jr., brought home his wife, a few days after their marriage, according to the custom of those days, there must be a gathering of friends and a dinner. The old father had invited all his children and grandchildren to be present at the old mansion, Oct. 14, 1824, to take part in the festive occasion. They were *all* present: his three sons and four daughters, with their children, making in all forty-five persons, besides the bride and groom and the family. After dinner Rev. Robert Baird, Jr., made a short address to the young folks. And the old grandfather handed each grandchild, thirty-eight in number, a copy of the New Testament, bound in calf, saying, "My dear grandchildren, this is a small gift, but a very precious one. Make it the guide of your lives." Many of these are yet in the families of those grandchildren.

In September, 1879, the Bairds held a centennial gathering at the old home, in memory of the first settling of old grandfather Robert Baird, Sr., on these lands. There were present thirty-eight representatives, a singular coincidence. There are now living descendants in Fayette County of the family of Alexander Baird, one; of Aaron Baird, six; of Moses Baird, two; of Elizabeth, who became the wife of Randolph Dearth, one. The rest are scattered in the West and South.

Lewis and John Deem came to Luzerne among the earliest settlers, and located a tract of four hundred and fifty acres, which include now the farms of James Cunningham, I. N. Craft, and John Acklin. Lewis built a log cabin upon the present Craft place in 1777. John put up his cabin on the Acklin farm. The portion now owned by James Cunningham was bought of the Deems by Eber Homan. A part of the house built by Homan in 1780 still serves as a portion of the residence of James Cunningham, and, as far as appearances go, is yet staunch and tight. Eber Homan set up a blacksmith's shop on the Cunningham place, and employed also a hand-mill for grinding corn, not only for himself, but for many of his neighbors, who were glad of even that primitive kind of a mill. Grated corn was a common and sometimes exclusive diet with some people, simply because they were too poor to buy anything else. Instances are given of how farmers, preliminary to harvesting, finding themselves unable to purchase bread, would cut unripe wheat, dry it and take it to mill, so that bread might be provided to feed the harvesters at their coming to gather the crop.

In the list of Luzerne's pioneers—a list of some magnitude—may be recorded the names of James and William Dearth, the Vernons, Acklins, Ewings, Samuel Durnell, John Patterson, Joseph Ritchie,

John Denny, John McConnell, John Wance, Swethen Chandler, Charles and John Stewart, Job Briggs, and the Thorntons. Samuel Durnell was a Chester County shoemaker, and about the year 1800 located in Luzerne upon a place now owned by William Roberts, where he resumed his trade of shoemaking. He bought a farm later, and in 1819 he sold it, intending to remove to Ohio. While making his preparations for the journey he was taken ill and died.

John Wallace, of Chester County, migrated to Luzerne with his family, and settled on the river hill near Jacobs' Ferry. Of his two sons, Robert moved to Washington County; William settled in Ohio, returned to Luzerne, and died in the township. The only member of John Wallace's family living is the widow of Aaron Baird, now residing in Merrittstown.

Hugh Gilmore, a settler in German township about 1780, built a grist-mill and saw-mill on Redstone Creek, in Redstone township, and gave the charge thereof to his sons, James and Hugh Jr., who lived over the creek in Luzerne. James and Hugh Jr. died in Merrittstown. Three brothers named Dearth came in before 1780, but only two, James and William, made actual settlements. The third brother was a great hunter, and devoted himself almost constantly to the sports of the chase. As civilization advanced and cleared the forests he kept in the advance, and still clinging to his nomadic life among the wilds, pushed on westward as the pioneer's axe opened the way for the march of progress, and so kept on toward the setting sun a hunter and a roamer to the last. He died somewhere in the far West.

William Ewing, who married one of Jehu Conwell's daughters, lived on the J. W. Conwell place, and operated for some years the distillery started by Jehu Conwell. He was father of Nathaniel Ewing, who served the county as president judge. William Miller was on the present William Miller place (located by Amos Hough in 1784) in 1800, where he died in 1822. Samuel Hurford, one of his farm-hands, married his daughter Margaret, and died in the township in 1842. David Jamison, from Delaware, and afterwards of Washington County, settled in 1804, in Luzerne, near the river, upon land now occupied by A. G. and J. R. Jamison. There were one hundred and forty-seven acres in the tract that had been warranted to Jonathan Arnold in October, 1785, at which time also his son, Jonathan, Jr., located an adjoining tract. In July, 1785, William Hammond received a warrant for three hundred and fifty-two acres upon which is now the Andrew Porter farm.

In 1784, Rezin Virgin located the lands now occupied by Jacob Jamison and William Heller, the property being known as "Perkins' Beauty." The Richard Covert place was first settled by Kinsie Virgin, and in 1792, John Lawrence located land west of William Hammond. The Nelan property was warranted to Thomas Gilpin, and called "Gilpin's Adventure;" the William Hurford farm (known as Ulster) to

Thomas Ligan in 1785. Daniel Goble and Thomas Goodin warranted lands in 1784 just west of Cox Run, and Obed Garwood tracts near by in 1789 and 1792. Michael Cox received his warrant in 1786, and James Williams his on June 30, 1796. John Covert, who came to the river about 1800, lived there until his death. William Horner and Nicholas Black ranked among the old settlers on the river. Black was one of William Hammond's slaves, received his freedom because of his faithful service, turned basket-maker, and in time earned money enough to buy a farm, upon which his descendants are living at this day.

A deed dated Nov. 10, 1777, recites the transfer from John Craig to Charles Porter of three hundred acres (consideration £600), adjoining lands of John McKibben, Robert Smith, Lewis Deem, and others. Feb. 7, 1798, a tract called "Newery" (adjoining Jonas Kitts) was patented by Robert Adams, and sold by Adams to Alexander Nelan, July 8, 1799.

Before the outbreak of the Revolution James Cunningham, of Chester County, Pa., came out to Washington County, and tomahawked a claim near the present site of Washington borough, where there was at that time but one house, and that a log cabin. Mr. Cunningham put up a hut, did a little chopping, and returned to Chester County to make ready for a return trip to his proposed new settlement, looking to a permanent location thereon. He did come back that fall, but found that his cabin was already occupied, and although he hated to be beaten away from what he considered his own by right, he concluded not only to leave the interloper in peaceful possession, but to abandon utterly the project of settling in the Western wilds, being urged to that conclusion, no doubt, by the conviction that the country looked a trifle wilder and more desolate than he at first thought it did. So back he went to Chester County, bought a farm, and pursued a quiet and uneventful existence until the tocsin of war sounded, and then with four of his brothers, living also in Chester County, he entered the service in the Continental army. His brother John and a William Ramsey were captured by the enemy and confined in one of the abominable prison-ships into which the English thrust many of their captives. The ship in which Cunningham and Ramsey were confined was dispatched to a far-off port, and *en route* the unhappy prisoners in the dark and reeking hold died each day in great numbers, of actual suffocation. Ramsey and Cunningham were lucky enough to sustain life at a small aperture through which refreshing air came to them, but it was at that only by dint of sticking closely and constantly to the opening that they did manage to keep breath in their bodies. During their subsequent confinement on shore they had a terrible and painful experience. As a portion of their daily food (it is said) they received bread mixed with lime, and as a part of their daily exercise they found employment in separating the lime from the bread so

that eating the latter seemed possible. They passed safely if not happily through their captivity, to be restored at last to home and friends.

The experiences and sufferings they had endured in common made them fast friends, and at the close of the war they resolved to seek together a new home in the West. Both were bachelors, and a location and settlement in the wilderness was a matter of speedy accomplishment. They bought lands in Luzerne township, Fayette Co., and erected a distillery upon the place now occupied by Armstrong Porter. The log house they built for a dwelling they used in part as a malt-kiln, and in a little while they were doing quite a business in the manufacture of whiskey. Ramsey generally carried the product by flat-boat to New Orleans, and in making the return trip would sometimes come back on foot, but most frequently proceeded by sea to Philadelphia, and thence by horseback over the mountains, taking occasion also to bring a lot of salt with him, and such necessities as the backwoods failed to afford.

Some time before the year 1800, Mr. Ramsey concluded to leave Luzerne for Cincinnati, where he judged there was a wider and more profitable field for the exercise of his energies. The Luzerne distillery had brought much profit to himself and his partner, but Cincinnati promised more, and so he dissolved his business partnership with his old friend Cunningham and moved to the future Queen City. Not relishing the idea of being left alone, John Cunningham wrote to his brother James, still living in Chester County, that if he would come out to Luzerne and build a good stone house he might have in exchange one-half of the distillery business, as well as one-half of the land connected therewith. James responded promptly by selling his Chester County farm and moving to Luzerne with his family. The house that he built upon his arrival, according to contract, is the one now occupied by Armstrong Porter. Set in the stone-work is a wooden tablet, bearing the inscription, "James and Mary Cunningham, 1800." Of William Ramsey it will suffice to say that he engaged in business in Cincinnati, grew up with the town, and became in time one of its wealthiest merchants. John and James Cunningham carried on the distilling business in Luzerne until 1820, and grew rich. The distillery was operated by others until 1833, William Porter being the last proprietor.

John Cunningham died in the old stone house in 1830, at the age of eighty-seven, remaining to the last a bachelor, and bearing wherever he was known the title of "Uncle John." He was a member of the State Legislature thirteen successive years. For the fourteenth time he was nominated, but was defeated in the contest by Charles Porter, afterwards county judge. Uncle John took his defeat sorely to heart, but declared he would stand another nomination, just to show that he could beat Porter, and, in fact, both being nominated the next year, he did beat him. His

ambition fulfilled, he declined to appear any more as a candidate. Upon his first election he sent to England for a silver watch, that he might properly support the dignity of his exalted station, and wore it ever after with much pride. It is now in the possession of his brother's grandson, and although an article of some consequence in Cunningham's time, does not now look like much of a watch as compared to time-pieces of modern production.

John Cunningham's brother James died on the home farm in 1832. Of his two sons, William became a merchant at Merrittstown, and died in 1819. John boated on the Monongahela for his father and uncle, and died at an early age. In his school life he was a famous debater, and was, with his brother William, a schoolmate of Andrew Stewart, who entertained a high regard for John's educational abilities. James Cunningham's daughters were Arabella and Jane. The former married David Porter, and the latter William Gallaher.

Armstrong Porter came westward in 1774, and bought seven hundred acres of land in Luzerne township, including the farm now owned and occupied by W. J. Stewart. He lived in a two-story log house on the present Stewart place. His sons numbered six and his daughters two. The sons were named Andrew, Jared, William, David, John, and Armstrong, all of whom, except John (who moved to Ohio), settled and died in the township. Their mother lived to be over ninety, and each of them to an advanced age. Andrew died at the age of eighty-seven; Jared, at eighty-one; William, at eighty; David, at ninety-one; and Armstrong (in 1879), at ninety-six,—a remarkable showing of long life in so many members of one family.

Early settlements were made along Cox Run, near Dunlap's Creek. Among them a conspicuous figure was Michael Cox, who was famous as a great Indian-fighter and an ex-Revolutionary soldier. The Coxes were at one time quite numerous in Luzerne, but now may be looked for in vain. A story about Michael Cox and a hog stands as a laughable episode in the old man's experience. He had been so much troubled by the animal's depredations that he arose one day in his might and swore he would jerk the hog to an unmentionable place, meaning to throw him over a high bluff into a depth known locally as "hell." Accordingly Cox caught the hog by the tail, and dragging him toward the precipice put his available strength into a last pull that was to land the porker in perdition. Unluckily Cox pulled with such vigor that he fell on the precipice brink, the earth gave way, and Cox promptly relinquishing his hold upon the tail, descended into the place where he had hoped to send the beast. It was a terrible fall and well-nigh killed Cox, who lying where he fell and groaning out his misery attracted a lad named John Covert to the scene, and the boy running for assistance Cox was got home and to bed. His injuries were serious in-

deed, but he recovered after a long confinement. John Covert, the boy above named, died in Luzerne in 1881 at the age of ninety-three. Michael Cox died in Luzerne, and was buried upon the present C. H. Swan place. Cox had a large family, and to each of his sons gave a farm. One of these sons was a captain in the militia, and, what was singular for a militia captain, invariably appeared upon parade in his bare feet. One day at parade he got a thorn into one of his feet, and halting to repair damages yelled to his men, "Go ahead, boys, and march to yon mullein stalk while I pull this blasted thorn out of my foot."

Upon the farm where C. H. Swan lives a man (whose name is now not remembered) put up a fulling-mill and carding-machine as early as 1800. He dug at the expense of much time and labor a race through the limestone, and tried hard to make the venture a paying one. It proved instead a failure, and was abandoned by the projector in disgust. After lying idle some time the property was bought by Rev. William Johnston.

James Coleman was among the early settlers on the run, and on Oct. 24, 1783, deeded a tract to John Roiley, of Westmoreland, who for a consideration of £575 sold it to Andrew Oliphant, of Chester County. The land is described in the deed as "lying and being in Menallen township, Westmoreland County, adjoining the lands of Andrew Fraser, William Gray, Thomas Gregg, Michael Cox, Sr., Henry Swindler, and M. Douglas." The Thomas Gregg mentioned was a Quaker, but was charged, nevertheless, with holding his house open as a Tory rendezvous. The name of Gregg is now extinct in Luzerne. A grandson of Thomas has been recently the subject of some public notoriety in one Elihu Gregg, who burned the jail of Preston County, W. Va., in 1869, was sentenced to be hanged, escaped the day before the date fixed for his execution, was recaptured in Greene County, Pa., two years afterwards, tried a second time, and a second time sentenced to death. Governor Matthews commuted his sentence to a life-imprisonment, but this commutation the prisoner (then seventy-seven years old) refused to receive, saying he would have liberty or death. His case was reviewed a year later by Governor Jackson, who, in April, 1881, issued an unconditional pardon.

As an evidence of the kindly and self-denying humanity that characterized some of Luzerne's early settlers stands the story of the man who, coming into the township from Hagerstown to find employment, accidentally broke his leg only a little while after he came in. He was poor and unable to pay for such service as his case required, but eight of the inhabitants of old Luzerne improvised a hammock, laid the wounded man thereon, and shouldering the burden marched through the woods and over hills until they reached Hagerstown, and there delivered their charge into the hands of a surgeon, whom they bade attend him at their expense. Five of these men were

Thomas Davidson, John Conwell, Michael Cox, Eli Virgin, and William Roberts.

Passing down from Cox Run towards Brownsville, the chronicler of history comes upon an early Quaker settlement south of Bridgeport. Among those prominent among the "Friends" were Stephen Darlington, Jonas Cattell, Robert Miller, Obed and Jesse Garwood, David Cattell, John Haines, Joshua and John Moore, Jonah and Septimus Cadwallader, and Thomas Gregg. Septimus Cadwallader was a fuller, and set his mill on Dunlap's Creek, where Miller's mill now stands. Jonas Cattell built a tannery in 1808, and hired Samuel Wheaton, now living in Redstone, to dig the vats for him. William Dales became a proprietor of the tannery, and carried it on until his death in 1845. William Binns had also a tannery, which Joel Painter subsequently converted into a malt-house. Capt. I. C. Woodward, who was raised in the family of David Cattell, and began his service on the river in 1834, lives now in the same neighborhood that knew him in his boyhood's days.

The Quakers built a log church about 1800 in the Charleston District, at the site of the old graveyard. This church was destroyed by fire, and when a new house of worship was built the location was changed to Bridgeport. Among the Dearths known as early settlers in Luzerne, John Dearth is known to have been here in about 1780, for in August, 1783, he quit-claimed to Armstrong Porter a tract of land lying on Dunlap's Creek, and adjoining lands of Rogers, Robert and Lewis Deem.

Henry Heaton, at one time a prominent man in Luzerne history, was a miller on the river at Millsboro', and carried on a mill upon each side of the stream. He was a representative in the Legislature, but far from a handsome man. As to the latter reference to his personal appearance a good story is still extant to the effect that a man calling at his mill to see him was told that Mr. Heaton was attending a Legislative session at Harrisburg. The visitor was exceedingly anxious to see him, and accordingly started for Harrisburg. Although a stranger to Heaton he knew the latter as soon as he encountered him at the capital, and at once accosting him proceeded to unfold his business. Heaton appeared to be impatient while the man told his story, and before the latter had got half through broke in with, "See here, my friend, I'm mightily curious to know how you, who had never seen me before, knew me the instant you saw me. I'm so curious to learn that your business can wait until I find out." The man fidgeted some and said he'd rather not tell, but upon being informed that he must tell or go without transacting his business replied, "Well, Mr. Heaton, if you must know, I met a man near your mill of whom I asked a description of your personal appearance, so that I could pick you out unaided. He told me it would be the easiest thing in the world for me to know you, for I had but to look about me until I saw the ugliest-

looking man in America and call him Heaton, with a positive assurance that there would be no mistake." Heaton was philosopher enough to laugh, and as a proof that he was not sensitive about it used himself to tell the story as a capital joke. Another story about Heaton deals with him as a miller. He set out one day with a boat-load of stones to stop a hole in his mill-dam. He got his boat around in what he judged the proper position, and caught hold of a great boulder which he proposed to push into the opening. By some mischance he failed in his intent, so that instead of pushing the boulder in he lost his balance and himself went headlong from the boat into and through the aperture. He shot into the lower depths with considerable velocity, but managed to scramble up and out of his involuntary bath without feeling seriously damaged. Indeed, he was more surprised than hurt, and as he recovered his mental balance he exclaimed, with a good deal of emphasis, "By Jove, the man that beats that performance will have to go through the other way!" He said, moreover, that it was about the closest shave he had ever sustained, for his body just about fitted the opening, and while he was going through even he feared he might stick fast and be drowned. Mr. Heaton was widely known and highly respected, and in business as well as politics bore a conspicuous place. Singular to relate, four of his children were born mutes, and thus remained all their lives.

Nathaniel Breading, living in Cecil County, Md., found himself at the close of the Revolutionary war in possession of considerable Continental money, and not knowing what better to do with it, carried it away on horseback over the mountains to Southwestern Pennsylvania, and laid it out in about seven hundred acres of land lying upon Dunlap's Creek, in Luzerne township, about one mile above Merrittstown. Having bought his land, Mr. Breading proceeded at his leisure to bring his family out, and got comfortably located some time during 1784. Later he built a grist-mill and saw-mill down the creek, and hired Samuel Bunting as his miller. Mr. Breading always appeared in knee-breeches and silver buckles, and wore his hair in a cue. He rose to the distinction of member of the Supreme Executive Council from 1790 to the close of the Council, and of associate judge of the County Court, serving from 1790 until his death in 1821. He bore otherwise a prominent part in local affairs. The stone house which he built in 1794, and in which he died in 1822, is still a solid structure, and serves as the occasional residence of his grandson, George E. Hogg, of Brownsville, who owns the old Breading farm. A portion of the land purchases of Nathaniel Breading, as above noticed, appears to have been acquired by him from David Breading, his brother, of Lancaster, as per recorded deed bearing date May 8, 1783, the consideration being £500. The land is mentioned as being "a certain tract lying and being on Dunlap's Creek, in the township of Menallen, in

Westmoreland County, containing three hundred and eighteen acres, adjoining lands late of Robert Evans, Charles Porter, John Ewing, and other lands, it being the tract whereon John McKibben, of the County of Westmoreland and Commonwealth aforesaid, settled on the 24th of April, in the year of our Lord 1766, and which was surveyed and located to the aforesaid John McKibben by Alexander McLean, but without warrants." McKibben sold to David Breathing, and he to Nathaniel Breathing, as stated. A tract adjoining this, and containing two hundred and twelve acres, was surveyed under two warrants, dated respectively Nov. 6, 1771, and June 4, 1772. Rev. John McMillan, a pioneer preacher in the West, recorded in his journal under date of "second Sabbath in August, 1775," "Preached at the house of John McKibben, and lodged there all night." David Breathing, who with his brother Nathaniel served through the Revolutionary war, bought land in Fayette County while still living in Lancaster, and in 1786 followed Nathaniel to the new country as a settler. He lived on the farm now owned by Robert Hogsett, who lives in the stone house erected there by David Breathing in 1800. Both David and Nathaniel Breathing died in Luzerne. None of Nathaniel's children are now living. David's son, Clark, the only remaining member of the family bearing the name of Breathing, resides in Uniontown.

The hamlet of Heistersburg, so named from Governor Heister, was in 1825 the location of a roadside inn that Yates S. Conwell opened to accommodate the travel that passed between the river and the mountains over the State road. A store was opened there in 1830 by Robert Brown, who kept also the Conwell tavern. This latter house has been a house of entertainment since 1825, and for a long time was known as "The Exchange." The last landlord was Samuel Kelly, who died in the winter of 1880-81. In 1827, Samuel Roberts built a brick house at Heistersburg, and in a little while afterwards William Rice bought it, and kept store in one portion of it. In 1837, Zebulon Ridge rented it of Rice and converted it into a tavern stand. For some years Heistersburg boasted two taverns, each of which was tacitly understood to be a rallying-point for members of each political party, and report has it that Heistersburg was on more than one occasion a very animated locality. The best known of the respective landlords during the exciting political eras were Zebulon Ridge and John S. Conwell. Thomas Acklin is remembered as among the early store-keepers at Heistersburg, but he failed to make much of a mark as a merchant. The present brick store, kept by John Ridge, was built by John S. Conwell, and kept by him for some time. The first postmaster at Heistersburg was John S. Conwell. The office was discontinued after he resigned, and remained so for some time. Upon its revival Neil Hostetler was appointed. Succeeding him the in-

cumbents have been Taylor Lynch and David Conwell, the latter being the present postmaster.

From 1785 to 1800 licenses to tavern-keepers in Luzerne were issued as follows: William Homan, March, 1785; Abram Forker, March, 1792; Job Briggs, December, 1792; Samuel Large, June, 1796; Eber Homan, September, 1796; James McCoy, September, 1797; John Black, September, 1797; Elijah Crawford, March, 1799; Isaac Kimber, September, 1799; Adam Blair, June, 1800.

In the records of the September sessions in 1784 appears the following entry: "William Homan, of Luzerne, having been reported to the court by the constable of that township for keeping a tippling-house, and Thomas Scott, Esq., having declared upon his oath to the court that in his opinion all the property of said William Homan would be insufficient to pay the fine and costs on an indictment, and that he must become a charge on the township, the Court duly considering these circumstances do recommend to the attorney for the State not to prefer a bill of indictment against him."

EARLY ROADS.

One of the early roads laid out through Luzerne was the one extending from James Crawford's ferry to Uniontown. Upon a petition for the road, presented at the June sessions of court, 1784, Roger Roberts, Josiah Crawford, Aaron Hackney, William Royle, David Jennings, and Nathaniel McCarty were appointed viewers. A report of the road was made at the September sessions of the same year. The course of the road lay through Luzerne, Redstone, and Menallen townships, by way of "Mr. Lawrence's," "Mr. Fenting's," and "Big Meadow Branch," and so to Uniontown. At the same sessions the court confirmed the report and ordered it opened, cut, cleared, and bridged, thirty-three feet wide. A petition for a road from Oliver Crawford's ferry to Uniontown was presented at the June sessions in 1784. Samuel Adams, William Ross, William Gray, James Hammond, Andrew Fraser, and William Haney were appointed viewers. The road is spoken of as "the nearest and best way from Oliver Crawford's ferry to Uniontown," and passed by Thomas Davidson's house, Absalom Littel's, Charles Porter's, intersecting the road leading from James Crawford's ferry to Uniontown, and thence by the course of said road to Uniontown. A road twenty-five feet wide from Josiah Crawford's ferry to Uniontown was reported at the December sessions of 1784 by the viewers, Messrs. Armstrong Porter, Henry Swindler, Amos Hough, Samuel Douglas, Josiah Crawford, and Thomas Gregg, and accordingly confirmed. The route was from the ferry by way of Daniel Gudgel's, Samuel Douglas' mill (at Merrittstown), Amos Hough's mill, and intersecting the road from James Crawford's ferry to Uniontown, the course of which road thereafter being followed.

A report of two roads from Redstone Old Fort was made to the court at December sessions of 1788. One of the roads reached from the ferry of Thomas McGibbin, just below the Redstone Old Fort, on the Monongahela River, to Septimus Cadwallader's grist- and saw-mill, and from thence to intersect the road from the Friends' meeting-house to the ferry aforesaid, near the mouth of Joseph Grayble's lane. The second road was the road from the Friends' meeting-house to the ferry aforesaid. The viewers were Samuel Jackson, Josiah Crawford, James Crawford, Lewis Deem, Samuel McGinley, and Robert Baird. In September, 1794, Jehu Conwell, Charles Porter, Jr., Robert Baird, Michael Cox, Thomas Gregg, and William Oliphant laid a road thirty-three feet wide from Kinsey Virgin's ferry towards Brownsville, a distance of six miles and seventy-eight perches, intersecting a road leading to Brownsville. June, 1795, a road was laid from near Robert Adams' to James Crawford's road. The viewers were Jeremiah Pears, Robert Adams, Samuel Adams, Thomas Gregg, Hugh Laughlin, and Charles Porter, Jr.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION AND LIST OF OFFICERS.

At the December session of the Court of Quarter Sessions for 1783 the county was divided into townships, of which one was Luzerne. The limits were described as follows:

"A township beginning at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, thence up the Monongahela River to Oliver Crawford's Ferry, thence along the road leading from Oliver Crawford's Ferry to Uniontown to McKibbin's Run, thence down the said run to Dunlap's Creek, thence down Dunlap's Creek to the beginning, to be hereafter known by the name of 'Luzerne township.'"

At the December sessions of 1820 a petition of a number of persons living near the dividing line between the townships of German and Luzerne was presented, setting forth,—

"That the said line being declared to be the old Muddy Creek path, which is now obliterated, its precise location being known to few or none, whereby inconveniences may occur; besides, as the market and business of your petitioners are at Brownsville, it would be more convenient for them to be included in Luzerne township; they therefore pray the court to appoint three impartial men to enquire into the expediency of so altering said line as to make the same more certain and more convenient to your petitioners by beginning at Seeders' meeting-house, and running thence by a straight line to the headwaters of Patterson Run, and down said run to the Monongahela, or by such other course as they may think proper whereby the greater part of said line will be a natural boundary not liable to mistake or dispute. Viewers appointed, George Craft, Charles Porter, and Robert Boyd. Order issued; returned March 6, 1821; confirmed June 7, 1821."

A petition was presented to the court at this sessions of June, 1845, for the alteration of the line between German and Luzerne township. An order was issued and commissioners were appointed. A report was made and approved Sept. 4, 1845, and confirmed Dec. 12, 1845. The change of boundary is indicated in the

report of the commissioners, as follows, viz.: "Commencing at the corner between German, Luzerne, and Redstone townships, thence up Lilly's Run to Bixler's line, thence with said line until it intersects the present township line."

A list of the principal township officers chosen in Luzerne between 1784 and 1881, as gleaned from the imperfectly preserved records, is here given, viz.:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1840. P. F. Gibbons.	1866. Joseph G. Garwood.
James Cunningham.	Isaac Covert.
1843. James Cunningham.	1869. Isaac Messmore.
Lewis Mobley.	1871. W. S. Baker.
1850. Jesse B. Ramsey.	1872. William J. Stewart.
William R. Milligan.	1873. John Conwell.
1855. William Dunaway.	1874. Lewis Mobley.
James Cunningham.	1876. William S. Baker.
1860. Isaac Messmore.	1877. Isaac Covert.
Moses B. Porter.	Levi Antrim.
1861. Isaac Covert.	1878. James C. Acklin.
Joshua Meredith.	Jehu Conwell.
1865. Isaac Messmore.	

ASSESSORS.

1841. Samuel John.	1862. John Vernon.
1842. John Bradman.	Alexander Gibson.
1843. James D. Williams.	1863. William G. Wood.
1844. George D. Moore.	1864. Richard Covert.
1845. Lewis Knight.	William Dunaway.
1846. Mark R. Moore.	1865. Joseph Scott.
1847. James F. Baird.	1866. Joseph Hackney.
1848. John Bradman.	1867. Albert McMullin.
1849. John G. Hackney.	1868. George A. Miller.
1850. Samuel S. Crawford.	1869. John A. Messmore.
1851. Clark Breathing.	1871. Joseph T. Hackney.
1852. Samuel McGinnis.	1872. Reason Walters.
1853. James Dunaway.	1873. George W. Crawford.
1854. Charles C. Stewart.	1874. John Hackney.
1855. John Armstrong.	1875. George C. Porter.
1856. William P. Crawford.	1876. James Robinson.
1857. John G. Hackney.	1877. James Dunaway.
1858. John A. Nealon.	1878. William Porter.
1859. George G. Johnson.	1879. John W. Dearth.
1860. William Heller.	1880. Oliver Miller.
1861. John Conwell.	

AUDITORS.

1841. James Ewing.	1858. Samuel Roberts.
1842. P. F. Gibbons.	Mark R. Moore.
1843. William Dunaway.	1859. William Cattell.
1844. William C. Johnston.	1860. John D. Scott.
1845. William R. Milligan.	1861. Jesse Golden.
1846. James Cunningham.	1862. G. M. Nolan.
1847. Joseph Crawford.	Jesse P. Crawford.
1848. William Miller.	1863. James Cunningham.
1849. James Cunningham.	1864. John D. Cree.
1850. Alexander Gibson.	1865. John Nolan.
1851. James Ewing.	1866. Joseph Crawford.
1852. Cephas Porter.	1867. Otis G. Harn.
1853. James Cunningham.	1868. James Ewing.
1854. George A. Nealon.	William P. Craft.
1855. Hamilton H. Cree.	1869. John O. Stewart.
1856. Johnston McGinnis.	1870. Lewis Knight.
1857. James Ewing.	1871. David Porter.

1872. John N. Jacobs.
1873. William Dunaway.
1874. George W. Acklin.
1875. James Ewing.
1876. William Moore.

1877. John L. Nolan.
David Porter.
1878. William J. Stewart.
1879. Jefferson Hibbs.
1880. John Conwell.

SCHOOLS.

The oldest school record extant in Luzerne is an ancient document now in the hands of John M. Moore, dated 1802, and inscribed "School-House Subscription." The document reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned, do promise to pay such sums as shall be laid on us by James Thompson, John Work and David Breeding, to William Moore and Ebenezer Finley, trustees for the purpose of building a school house near Thomas Barnes, at the intersection of the Morgantown and James Thompson road, the size of 20 ft. by 18 do. Such sums we promise to pay in manners following: The one half payable in wheat at 9 p. rye at 5, corn 2-6 p. Bu. in James Thompson or Ebenezer Finley's mill; all on demand, as witness our hands and seal this 1st day of Dec, 1802. Further, we agree that the above witness shall purchase a seven-plate stove and set it up in the house when finished.

John Moore	\$5.50	Abram Haney.....	\$4.50
Ebenezer Finley.....	14.50	William Haney.....	6.00
Truss Frame.....	9.00	Samuel Haney.....	2.00
William Moore.....	2.00	Wm. Brown.....	5.50
Robert B. A. L.....	11.50	Jacob Moore.....	2.00
John Nicholson.....	1.00	Robert Thompson.....	5.50
Christ. Buchanan.....	5.50	Jacob Brown.....	2.00
James Frame.....	6.50	Aaron Moore.....	3.00
John Frame.....	5.50	James Haney.....	2.00

"We are of the opinion that the foregoing assessment is equitable according to the above article.

(Signed)

"JAMES THOMPSON,
"JOHN WORK,
"DAVID BREADING."

The school-house they built still stands, and is known as the old cross-roads or Morgantown road school-house. It was constructed of round logs, chinked and daubed, and covered with slat-boards and shingles; chimney made of split sticks. Slabs with two sticks under each end served for seats. Rough boards fastened against the walls were writing-desks. Two square holes about two by two and a half feet, one on each side of the house, were windows. There was one door, which was all that was necessary. The building has been inhabited for a number of years by Aaron Moore and John White, who vacated it on April 4, 1881.

Merrittstown was a little more fortunate than the surrounding country in the matter of educational advantages, for it had a school that was enough better than the ordinary school of the time to win the honor of being designated as "the college." The school-house, which stood near the old Baptist graveyard, was not any different from the log cabin school-houses of the period, but old Anthony Burns, the teacher, must have been considered a superior sort of pedagogue, since in that respect only was the superiority of the Merrittstown school discernible. Schoolmaster Burns

must have been a teacher in great favor, for he taught in Merrittstown and vicinity about fifty years, and gave up the business of teaching only when, at eighty years of age, he found himself too infirm to continue it. Andrew Stewart (afterwards known to fame as "Tariff Andy") took his first lessons in that school-house under a teacher named Carr, who ruled there before 1805, or before the advent of Burns, and who boasted in his school a Latin class, of which three members were Andrew Stewart, John Cunningham, and William Cunningham. Andrew Stewart's father was a blacksmith at Merrittstown for a while, and thus Andrew was a pupil in Daddy Carr's school. Later the Rev. William Johnston, pastor of the Dunlap's Creek Presbyterian Church, opened a Latin school at Merrittstown, and conducted it successfully for some years. Mention may likewise be made that William Darby, afterwards editor of *The Gazetteer*, was among the earliest teachers in the old Merrittstown log school-house, which, standing until 1836, was then accidentally burned. In 1806 the school-house in the present Crawford district stood about three-quarters of a mile distant from the site of the house now in use. The teacher in that year was Joseph Wancee, son of John Wancee, then living where John Wancee now lives. School children were not over plentiful there even in 1806, and by dint even of strongest effort the number available fell short of the requirement; whereupon Joseph Crawford, exceedingly anxious for a school, agreed to pay for the tuition of ten children, although he could send only three, and so the school was started. In 1813 the house in the Charleston district stood near the present house. Murdock, the then teacher, was succeeded by Mr. McCleary, Anthony Burns, and others.

The following is a list of the school districts of Luzerne as formed in 1835 under the operation of the school law of the previous year, and of the districts of the township at the present time (1881), viz.:

In 1835.	In 1881.
Merrittstown.....	Merrittstown (No. 1).
Heistersburg.....	Heistersburg (No. 2).
Mobile District changed to.....	Hannast (No. 3).
West Bend.....	West Bend (No. 4).
Crawford.....	Crawford's (No. 5).
Cross Roads (changed to).....	Charleston (No. 6).
Scrabbletown (changed to).....	Luzerne Village (No. 7).
Davidson's changed to.....	Sassafus (No. 8).
Oak Hill.....	Oak Hill (No. 9).
	Colored School (No. 10).

The amount expended in the year 1835 for school purposes was \$611.36. Teachers' wages then were from eleven to twenty-five dollars per month. The directors in 1838 were Joseph Crawford, Jr., John Moore, David Porter, Jr., Clark Breeding, P. F. Gibbons, and David Craft. Joseph Crawford, Jr., was president, and David Craft secretary. The list of school directors of Luzerne elected since the year 1840 is as follows:

1841. Ephraim R. Crawford.
Johnston McGinnis.
1842. William Dunamon.
Lebbeus Clark.
1843. Larkin S. Dearth.
William R. Milligan.
1844. Benjamin Vernon.
John R. Jennison.
1845. Wm. G. Crawford.
David H. Wakefield.
1846. James Ewing.
William R. McGinnis.
1847. John R. Jamison.
Cephas Porter.
1848. Jesse B. Ramsey.
Lewis Mobley.
1849. David Craft.
James P. Baird.
1850. Wm. Y. Roberts.
William Cattle.
1851. J. R. Jamison.
Jesse Heacock.
1852. James D. Williams.
David Porter.
1853. William H. Crawford.
Hamilton Cree.
1854. James Ewing.
Samuel McGinnis.
1855. William Hufford.
John Conwell.
1856. Robert Williams.
George A. Nelan.
1857. Clark Breeding.
John R. Jamison.
David Porter.
1858. William Cattell.
Isaac Covert.
1859. Ebenezer T. Gallaher.
William Dunaway.
1860. James Ewing.
Elisha P. Gibbons.
1861. William Hurford.
Samuel McGinnis.
William Cattell.
Isaac Messmore.
1862. Jacob N. Ridge.
Joshua Meredith.
1863. Isaac Woodward.
Lewis Knight.
1864. John Armstrong.
Jesse B. Glenwood.
1865. Samuel McGinnis.
George Vance.
1866. Samuel S. Meredith.
James Cunningham.
Robert Douilly.
Jacob S. Jamison.
1867. Robert Haro.
Henry Crawford.
1868. William Hatford.
John J. Cree.
William Keller.
1869. I. C. Woodward.
J. N. Craft.
Andrew Porter.
Wm. J. Stewart.
1870. I. C. Woodward.
E. C. Woodard.
Joseph Crawford.
1871. E. T. Gallaher.
Aaron Hackney.
J. L. Nelan.
1872. John Conwell.
John S. Pratt.
1873. Hiram Calvert.
C. D. Krepps.
Caleb B. Douilly.
1874. John O. Stewart.
John McEldowney.
Thomas L. Wood.
1875. Levi Antram.
E. T. Gallaher.
1876. William S. Craft.
Caleb Duvall.
1877. Adin Horn.
Charles Swan.
David Porter.
1878. L. C. McDougal.
Oliver Miller.
1879. John L. Nelan.
William S. Craft.
1880. John W. Dearth.
Charles Swan.

the church records have disappeared, no one knows where. One of the oldest of the four was the Baptist Church at Merrittstown. It must have been organized as early as 1800, for the present recollection is that when the church building was destroyed by fire in 1836 it was old and dilapidated. The church stood near the school-house, and was burned with the latter structure. Among the leading members of this Baptist organization were Abram Vernon, Josiah Richards, David Wilson, the Crafts, Harfords, Hibbs, and others. The congregation was a large one for many years, but towards the last it became weakened, and was virtually dissolved even before the church was burned, so that there was not strength to create a revival of the organization or the building of a new house of worship, and so the record was closed. The last pastor the church had was the Rev. William Brownfield, whose home was near Uniontown. He was a very eccentric preacher, and seems to take great comfort in doing and saying things widely out of the common way. Mr. James Cunningham remembers going one Sunday with James Walker to hear Brownfield preach, and that the parson paused suddenly in the midst of his sermon to point his finger sharply and apparently at Cunningham and his companion, to exclaim, in a loud voice, "Did you ever see me fly?" Then, keeping his eyes intently fixed upon the two young men, who blushed and looked much confused, he said, quite as loudly but more deliberately, "No, you haven't, and what's more you never will." Having thus relieved his mind of a seeming burden, he went on with his sermon. He was once engaged in reading the Declaration of Independence at a Fourth of July celebration, when, coming to that part of it where recital is made of the English king's oppressive acts, he grew quite excited, and with flashing eyes commented upon the passage with the single exclamation, "The villain!" delivered in such emphatic and fiery manner that none who saw or heard him could doubt for a moment that if Parson Brownfield could get at King George at that instant he would make short work of him.

HOPWELL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was formed not long after the year 1800, and near what is now known as Heistersburg, where its house of worship stood until about 1835. Singing-schools are said to have flourished there with considerable vigor, but the church organization did not maintain a very long lease of life. It may be well to say, however, that the dissolution of the church organization was chargeable as much as to anything to the fact that the location of the church edifice was not a convenient one. This statement would appear to be borne out in the declaration that when West Bend Methodist Episcopal Church was formed, about 1835, many of Hopewell's old members participated in organizing the new church.

In the southern portion of the township a Seced-

The school board of 1881 was composed of Oliver Miller, Charles Swan, John W. Dearth, John L. Nelan, L. C. McDougal, and William S. Craft.

CHURCHES.

Although Luzerne contains now but three houses of worship,—a Cumberland Presbyterian, a Methodist Episcopal, and an African Church (the latter at Luzerne Village),—no less than four other churches have been known to the township's history, although of those four nothing now remains save the recollection that they once flourished. Each church had a history that began almost as soon as the history of the township itself, and each has for so many years been a thing of the past that but little save a reference to their existence can be here presented, since

ers', or United Presbyterian Church was formed so long ago that no one now living remembers anything as to the details, and it is believed that none of the constituent members are living. For more than fifty years the church history has been but a memory. A strong effort was made some years ago to revive the organization, but the effort resulted in failure.

There was a Quaker Church in the Charleston district even before 1800. It was a log structure, and stood near where the old graveyard in that district may yet be seen. It was burned about 1820, and replaced by a stone church, whose location was fixed in Bridgeport borough. The land for the church lot in the borough was deeded by Jonah Cadwallader "to the Society of Friends and citizens of Browns-ville and Bridgeport, for the purpose of building upon it a house of worship." The church is no more, and Quaker meetings in Luzerne a thing of the past.

HOPEWELL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the autumn of 1831, Revs. Alfred M. Bryan and Milton Bird, acting as missionaries under the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, were called to visit the neighborhood of Hopewell, and as their ministrations were met with an interested awakening of religious fervor, it was thought expedient to form a Cumberland Presbyterian Society at Hopewell. The Methodist Episcopal Society of Hopewell tendered the use of their house, and May 14, 1832, the Cumberland Society was formed with a membership of eighteen, to whom the Lord's Supper was administered for the first time June 17, 1832, by Rev. A. M. Bryan, assisted by Rev. Samuel M. Aston. Thenceforward preaching was supplied by Revs. Bryan, Sparks, and Aston. Liberal accessions were made to the congregation, and on Sept. 19, 1832, the formal organization of a church was effected. Sixty members were enrolled, and there were, in addition to these in the congregation, twenty-five seekers after religion. The constituent members were Samuel Roberts, Josephus Bindsley, James Gibson, John Davidson, William Downey, Robert Baird, Enoch Baird, William Chambers, Eleanor Mehaffie, Sarah Davidson, Rachel Ritenhour, Isabella Milligan, Mary Gibson, Ruth W. Gibbons, Orpha McDougal, Moses Baird, Rachael Baird, Mary Porter, Rachel Downey, Mary Longley, Eliza Abrams, Mary B. Henderson, Eleanor Gibbons, Naomi Hurford, Sarah Moss, Ann Moss, Ann Hurford, Jane Loudon, Eliza J. Paul, Lydia G. Gibson, Mary Jamison, Ann V. Gibbons, Eleanor Irwin, Ursula Arnold, Alexander Wilson, Deborah Wilson, Andrew Porter, Jr., Henry Alexander, William Kelly, Maria Porter, Mary Hurford, Eliza Rogers, Edward Rose, Hugh Kerns, Melinda J. Porter, Esther Pennell, Achsah A. Roberts, Mary Lawrence, Rebecca Kennedy, Hester J. Roberts, William G. Roberts, Caroline Roberts, Tirza Roberts, Isaac Covert, Nancy Porter, Mossill Jamison, George W. Baumgartner, Elisha Pierce, and Mary

Pierce. Samuel Roberts, Josephus Lindsley, and James Gibson, Jr., were chosen and ordained ruling elders. Lindsley being selected to represent the church in Presbytery, reported that Revs. A. M. Bryan and S. M. Sparks had been assigned to preach at Hopewell during the ensuing six months. Nov. 3, 1839, John Davidson, Samuel Jennison, and Moses Barnes were chosen trustees.

In the spring of 1835, Rev. Mr. Wood was ordered to the charge as stated pastor, and remained until the spring of 1838. In April of that year Rev. A. M. Blackford succeeded to the pastorate. In April, 1840, came Rev. John Cary, and remaining one year was followed in April, 1841, by Rev. Samuel E. Hudson, whose term of service endured to 1846. In the fall of 1846, Fairview and Hopewell Churches united in a call to Rev. J. T. A. Henderson, who remained nearly all the time until 1856, Rev. Jesse Adams preaching also occasionally meanwhile. Rev. J. H. Coulter was the pastor a while after 1856, and then Mr. Henderson returned, to give way again to Mr. Coulter. Since April, 1880, Rev. A. W. White has been in charge.

The first house of worship was built in 1833-34. The second and present one was built in 1872. It is a handsome brick structure, 60 by 40 feet in dimensions, and cost six thousand dollars. The membership is now about two hundred and forty. The elders are John Vernon, William Heller, A. G. Swan, Samuel Baird, and Elijah Craft. The trustees are William Acklin, John Vernon, Oliver Miller. The Sunday-school superintendent is Jesse P. Crawford.

WEST BEND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The dissolution of the Hopewell Methodist Episcopal Church, about 1830, led to the formation of a Methodist Episcopal class in the river bend, the members being John Covert, Patience Lawrence, Richard Jamison and wife, George Lawrence and wife, and William Roberts, formerly of Hopewell. John Covert was chosen leader, and for many years afterwards was one of the ruling spirits in the church. Services were held in a school-house a few years, and when the congregation became prosperous enough to warrant the erection of a house of worship the one now used was built. Increase of membership has made the house too small, and within a short time it will be replaced by a spacious brick edifice to cost about six thousand dollars. The members number now about one hundred. The pastor is Rev. J. G. Gaugley. The trustees are Samuel Jamison, Benton Covert, John Covert, William Hurford, Albert Jamison, John Wance, and Joshua Strickler. The class-leader is Joshua Strickler.

A Union Church near Jacobs' Ferry is a monument to the generosity of Mrs. Adam Jacobs, of Brownsville. Residing during the summer seasons at the Ferry, she caused the church to be built for the purpose of having Episcopal services therein regularly

during her suburban stay, and then caused it to be declared that all denominations were free to hold meetings in the house at all times save such as were chosen for the meetings of the Episcopalians.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

Burial-places are numerous in Luzerne, and include among private and public graveyards some that are old and neglected, but yet dotted with weather-stained headstones that record the deaths and virtues of many of Luzerne's pioneers. There is the old Quaker burying-ground in the Charleston district (but little used now), one at Merrittstown, where the old Baptist Church once reared its modest front, one at Hopewell (or Heistersburg), one on the John Horner farm near the river, one on the David Porter farm, another at the site of the United Presbyterian Church, another on J. W. Dearth's farm, and still another on the Joseph Crawford place. All these are burial-places dating from 1800 or near that period. There is a neat cemetery at the Hopewell Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and one at the West Bend Methodist Episcopal Church, at which latter place there is also an unused graveyard, originally laid out for the family of Jonathan Arnold, but used also by the neighborhood.

THE VILLAGE OF MERRITTSTOWN.

Merrittstown, lying upon Dunlap's Creek, and on the eastern line of Luzerne township, ranks among the old villages of the county, but that it has materially improved with age cannot be truthfully said. It contains to-day as its representative business interests two stores, a grist-mill, tannery, and the usual minor village industries, and a population of sixty-two inhabitants by the census of 1880. Seventy years ago it was a livelier place, for then it was a station on one of the traveled routes between East and West, and a halting-place for stock-drivers, freighters, etc. The opening of railway communication diverted such traffic, and took away much of Merrittstown's importance, but now the probability of a railway to touch at this point has awakened hopes of renewed prosperity, and brightened the prospect materially.

Merrittstown was founded and laid out by two brothers, named Caleb and Abram Merritt, of whom Abram was a man of considerable energy. Just when the Merritts laid out the village cannot be ascertained, although the statement is made that the original plat of the town is in the hands of some person living in the far West. The date may, however, be fixed with moderate certainty as not far from 1790. It is known that Samuel Douglas had a grist-mill and saw-mill there as early as 1785, and sold his interests to the Merritts, who conceived the notion of building a village around the nucleus of a mill. The place was at first called New Town, but directly after Merrittstown. Abram Merritt's house stood opposite the present shoe-shop of Lewis Dur-

nell. Caleb lived on the lot now occupied by John Moore. But little can be said touching the history of Merrittstown up to 1805, but it would appear that at or before that time people journeying across the mountains and drovers taking stock to market began to make a point of stopping there, and the demand for accommodation naturally led to the opening of a public-house. In the year mentioned, therefore, we find that Adam Farquar was keeping a tavern in the old Caleb Merritt house, and that by that time the Merritt brothers had sold their property and moved to Ohio. Simeon Cary was then making nails by hand in a little log shop, and although he turned out some coarse and clumsy work in the shape of shingle-nails, he found the demand quite equal to the supply, for, as luck would have it for him and other unskillful manufacturers, the pioneers were not over-fastidious in that direction. A man named Richard Bates was the miller at the old Douglas mill, and it is said that the mill proprietor was Encal Dodd. Bates seems to have been especially conspicuous for the generous way in which he treated himself to strong drink. Upon the old account-books kept by John and James Cunningham, the distillers, it may be observed that charges against Richard Bates for "one gallon of whiskey" appear with remarkable frequency. Encal Dodd was esteemed a great talker, as well as one of the most rigidly honest men in the country, but slightly given to absent-mindedness withal. It is told of him that while grinding a grist for James Cunningham he maintained with that gentleman an incessant flow of argument, and as he talked he helped himself quite absent-mindedly to toll so frequently that when the grist was ground the miller had decidedly more of it than his customer. Mr. Cunningham, who had noted with much amusement the freak of his friend, laughingly remarked, "Well, Mr. Dodd, suppose I take the toll for my share and you take what I have." At this Dodd looked and felt much ashamed of his action, and then turned not only the toll into Cunningham's bag, but added an extra allowance from the mill stock, saying he was determined to punish himself for being so absent-minded.

In 1805, Elijah Coleman carried on a tannery where E. T. Gallaher now pursues the same business, and from best accounts obtainable Coleman had then been there some years. Of the Colemans none are now to be found in the township. Daniel Bixler was the village shoemaker, and upon the lot now occupied by W. L. Guiler, George Hogg kept a store, the pioneer store in Merrittstown.

A post-office was established in Merrittstown before 1805, with Elijah Coleman as the first postmaster. Old Dennis McCarty was the mail-carrier between Uniontown and Brownsville *via* Merrittstown, and for a long time made the trip on foot once a week. Although his mail-pouch was exceedingly light, he always carried a bulky batch of copies of *The Genius*

of *Liberty*, which he left to subscribers *en route*. Dennis was a white-haired old man, but a merry one, and regularly upon his approach to Merrittstown was greeted by the village lads, then in waiting for him, with the announcement, "Here comes old white head!" Having delivered his mail Dennis would bestow himself in the bar-room of the village tavern, and sing rollicking songs as long as the landlord would pay him for the songs in cider. Then Denny was in his glory, and the gathered villagers in a state of delight. Denny bore about with him a pair of ears of which each was ornamented with a slit. Rather proud than otherwise of the marks, he called frequent attention to them, and boastingly related that early in life he had been taken captive by the Indians, and thus received from them signs of their kindly attention.

Elijah Coleman did not fancy being postmaster because of the trouble it always gave him to make out his quarterly returns, and failing to get a better idea of the business as time passed he resigned in utter disgust. Adam Farquar, who kept the village tavern, is said also to have had a bowling alley in it, and between selling whiskey, furnishing entertainment, and running the nine-pin alley managed to make life pleasant and lively for the travelers who came that way in considerable force and halted at old Farquar's for the night.

In 1808, John McDougal came from Maryland to Merrittstown and set up a cabinet-shop. He was also a builder, and with John Allander to assist him did a good deal in the house-carpentering way. In 1810, George Hogg having given up business as a village trader, William Cunningham, son of James Cunningham, the distiller, opened a little store on the lot now occupied by L. C. McDougal's residence, and built also the house known as the Baird residence adjoining McDougal's. Mr. Cunningham's establishment was known as the Continental store, and as he had other business interests to look after, he employed John Gallagher and Benjamin Barton as his store clerks. He bought also the grist-mill property, and employed John Dunlap as his miller. He was excise officer for some years, and altogether had his hands full of industrial enterprises. He removed from the village to the Cunningham farm in 1817, and there died in 1819. During the latter portion of his stay at Merrittstown he operated a fulling-mill as an attachment to the grist-mill. Merrittstown had in 1810 a hatter named Joshua Wilson, who had a shop across from where Lewis Durnell's shoe-shop is, and there made heavy fur hats. He had in front of his place a great sign, upon which he had painted the picture of a hat, a fox, and other fur-coated animals. Matthias Lancaster, his workman, succeeded him in the business. Lancaster afterwards moved to Redstone. Caleb and Joshua Harford were the village blacksmiths, and Daniel Wilson the wagon-maker. The blacksmith's shop stood near where Mr. Moore's house

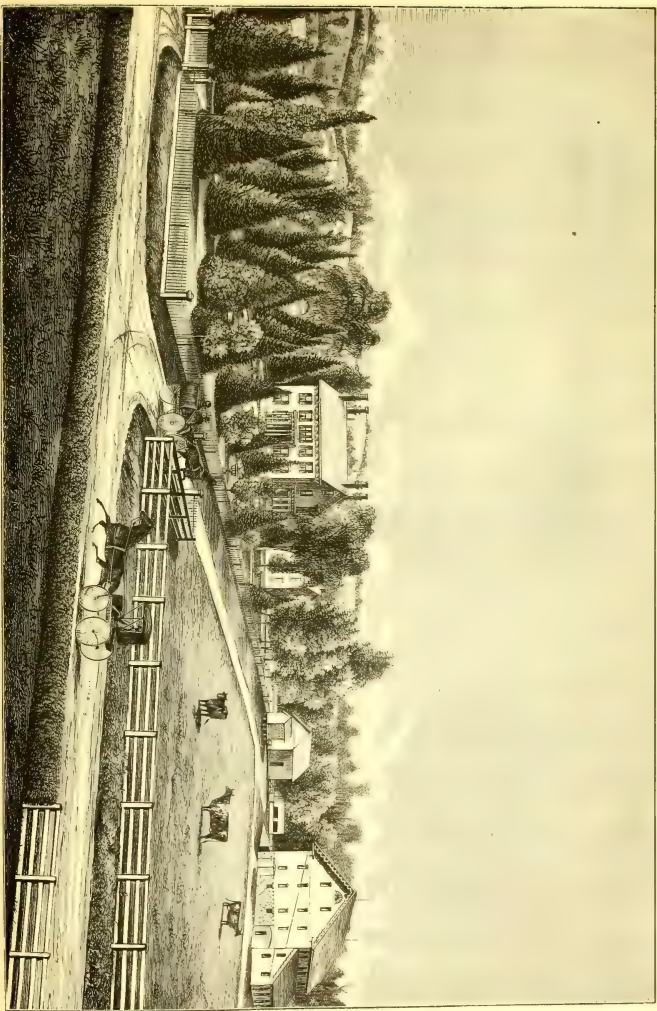
now stands. In that shop James Cunningham, now of Luzerne, worked as an apprentice under George Brown, beginning in 1826. Speaking of his impressions of Merrittstown's early history, Mr. Cunningham says he is sure that Daniel Wilson, the wagon-maker, was in the village in 1812, for Daniel Wilson's wife Hester once told him (Cunningham) that she carried him, then a babe, to the window one day in that year to see a company of soldiers march past on the way to the army. George Chandler was then the village tailor, and in his shop he had as apprentice Josephus Lindsley, who afterwards set up a shop of his own and became the village postmaster. Chandler carried on tailoring until his death, when the business was continued by his son Isaac, who not long afterwards removed to Ohio. Noah Lewis succeeded Adam Farquar as the village tavern-keeper in a house occupying the lot that adjoins Gadd's blacksmith's shop.

One of Merrittstown's local characters about 1812 was Lott Green, a Quaker and a good mechanic. He was a noted manufacturer of flax-hatchels and also a skillful repairer of firearms.

The year 1823 saw considerable activity in Merrittstown. John McDougall, the carpenter (who was said, by the way, to have put the cabin upon the first steamboat built at Brownsville), built a brick tavern stand upon the site of William Cunningham's Continental store, the frame of which latter was included within the new structure. Mr. McDougal kept the brick tavern until 1845, since when it has been used as a family residence, it now being the home of Mr. L. C. McDougall. John McDougall died in 1856.

In 1826 there were three village taverns in Merrittstown, namely, McDougal's, Hiram Miller's (in the old Noah Lewis stand), and Daniel Marble's (in the building now occupied by Lewis Durnell. A new grist-mill had replaced in 1824 the old Douglas mill, and was owned by Joseph Thornton, whose miller was John Grimes, who removed at a later date to Ohio. William Ramsey and his son Jesse were for many years millers at the Thornton mill and the Gilmore mill, a short distance up the stream. The Thornton mill is now carried on by Lynch & Hanna. After John McDougal closed his tavern stand no public-house was kept in Merrittstown from that day to this. The opening of the National road had turned traffic from the route through Merrittstown, and of course the consequence of no travel was no tavern.

After William Cunningham closed his store, in 1817, Merrittstown was without a local trading-place until 1830, when John Smith opened trade in a store-house built by George Brown, the blacksmith. In that year Hugh Gilmore had a distillery near the town, and Elijah Coleman was still carrying on his tannery. Coleman was no less famous for being a tanner than he was for being the father of nineteen children. Hiram Durnell had been the village shoemaker from 1818. George Brown, the blacksmith, had opened



RESIDENCE OF CAPT. ISAAC C. WOODWARD,
LUZERNE TOWNSHIP, FAYETTE CO., PA.

his shop in 1822, prospered, and went to store-keeping. He traded about ten years, when in consequence of business misfortunes he became deranged. George Brown, who was Merrittstown's fourth store-keeper, was the successor of Robert Brown, and the predecessor of Samuel Henderson and John Gallaher. In 1876 the village had two stores, kept by Alfred Cunningham and Thomas D. Miller. Cunningham's store was burned in 1877 and Miller's in 1879, at which time the post-office with all the mail, being in Miller's store, was likewise destroyed.

In 1822 the foot-bridge across Dunlap's Creek at Merrittstown was washed away by a flood, and from that on to 1836 fording or ferrying was the method of crossing. In that year John Langley and Liberty Miller built the mason-work, and Stoffel Balsinger, with his son Perry, the frame-work of a new bridge. The mason-work remains, but the frame, being badly constructed, fell soon after it was put up. The present frame was constructed by William Antrim.

In the post-office the successor of Elijah Coleman was William Cunningham, who was succeeded in 1817 by Josephus Lindsley, the tailor. Lindsley resigned in 1832 and left the town. The next postmaster was George Brown, the blacksmith, who, after holding the place several years, was followed by Hugh Gilmore. Then came Margaret Gilmore, Alexander Brown, John Armstrong, and James McDougal. The succession after McDougal was Hiram S. Horner, 1861-62; Lewis Durnell, 1862-68; Mary Messmore, 1868-69; Samuel H. Higinbotham, 1869-72; E. H. Baird, 1872-75; T. D. Miller, 1875-79; Harriet A. Cook, 1879, to the present time. For a small place Merrittstown appears to have had a pretty extensive supply of postmasters.

The first resident physician at the village now remembered was Dr. Morrill Parker, who located there in 1821 or 1822. He was at no time very popular, for he appeared to esteem himself a grade above his neighbors in the social scale, and instead of cultivating friendly relations with them he had visitors from abroad at his home constantly, and rather delighted in showing off what he was pleased to term his aristocratic company before the villagers. By the latter he was termed a high-flyer, and when he left the town, after a stay of a few years, he was not much regretted. He aspired to be an author, and wrote "The Arcanum of Arts and Sciences," but it is not known that it created a very great commotion in the world of letters. After Dr. Parker's departure there was no village physician for some time.

Dr. Meason was the next to locate, and after him Dr. Wilcox, but neither remained more than a year. In 1827 came Dr. Elliott Finley from Westmoreland County, who, after a stay of a few years, moved to

Greene County, where he was killed by an accidental fall from a wagon. After another interval the field was occupied by Dr. William L. Wilson, who left after the expiration of about a year. In 1840 an office was opened by Dr. J. N. Craft, son of David Craft. Dr. Craft practiced in Merrittstown and vicinity until his death in 1846, and achieved a popularity that causes grateful mention of his name to this day. His successor was Dr. H. R. Roberts, who had but little practice. N. L. Hufty followed Roberts, and in 1847 was succeeded by Dr. Henry Eastman, who came to Merrittstown in June of that year. Since then he has been steadily in practice in and about the village, and rides a wide circuit in a practice that has been extensive and profitable through his residence of thirty-four years and made his name a household word in hundreds of families in the county.

The only civic society in Merrittstown is Merrittstown Lodge, No. 772, I. O. O. F., which was organized Aug. 5, 1871, with charter members as follows: Isaac Messmore, P. G.; Samuel H. Higinbotham, John A. Messmore, P. G.; James M. Jackson, William Knight, Johnson Miller, James H. Ball, Jesse Coldren, William H. Higinbotham, George W. Green, Jacob N. Ridge, Samuel L. Stewart, Jacob Huber, Casper Haynes, George Thompson, William S. J. Hatfield, F. F. Chalfant, R. Brashear, John Coldren, J. C. Wood.

The first officers were J. A. Messmore, N. G.; Isaac Messmore, V. G.; S. H. Higinbotham, Sec.; James M. Jackson, P. S.; Johnson Miller, Treas. The Noble Grands have been J. A. Messmore, Isaac Messmore, John Allen, James Jackson, Samuel Higinbotham, S. J. Gadd, William Gadd, S. L. Stewart, George Roberts, W. S. Craft, Absalom Hostetler, J. N. Ridge, Johnson Miller, John Williams, and Newton Jackson. The members are now twenty-four, and the officers as follows: Newton Jackson, N. G.; John Norman, V. G.; Robinson Savage, Rec. Sec.; Richard Miller, P. S.; Joseph Woodward, Treas.

The most important industry in Luzerne, aside from that of agriculture, is the distillery of George W. Jones, on the river near Bridgeport. The business was founded there and a distillery built in 1857 by John Worthington and J. S. Krepps. Fire destroyed the establishment in 1859, and in 1860 John Worthington rebuilt it. He carried it on until 1866, when he sold out to Britton & South, who were succeeded in 1868 by Britton & Moore, and they in 1869 by Jones & South. In 1876 George W. Jones became the sole proprietor. Mr. Jones has recently enlarged the works. They have at present a capacity of one hundred and fifty bushels, employ fifteen hands, and produce about twelve barrels of whiskey daily.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Nath^l Breeding

Among the immigrants into Fayette County at an early day was Judge Nathaniel Breeding, a man of strong character and of peculiar note in his times. His grandfather, David Breeding, was of Scotch descent, and was born near Coleraine, Londonderry Co., Ireland, and coming to America settled in Lancaster County, Pa., about 1728, bringing with him his family, of whom was his son James, the father of Nathaniel Breeding.

Nathaniel Breeding, son of the above-named James and Ann Ewing Breeding, was born March, 1751, in Little Britain township, Lancaster Co., Pa. Being given a fine classical education, he took charge of an academy at Newark, Del., and afterwards taught school in Prince Edward County, Va.

We next hear of him serving in the army of the Revolution under his future father-in-law, Gen. Ewing, commissary of the Pennsylvania line, while the army was encamped at Valley Forge during the hard and gloomy winter of 1777. Having married Mary Ewing, he removed his family to Tower Hill farm, Luzerne township, Fayette Co., in 1784. During 1785 he was appointed one of the five justices of the peace, who were the sole judges in the Court of Common Pleas for some years, until Judge Addison was appointed president judge, on which event Mr. Breeding was appointed associate, and continued such until his death. After the close of the war he was chosen as one of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, with whom was lodged all the executive power of the State. This office he held about five years, until the adoption of the new constitution of 1790 providing for the election of a Governor.

At an early day Judge Breeding did much to develop the infant trade between the western counties of the State and New Orleans by sending annually to that market a flat-boat laden with flour and whiskey, at that time almost the only articles of production and export, though as he was early engaged with John and Andrew Oliphant in the furnace business, they occasionally included salt- and sugar-kettles, hollow-ware, etc.

During the troublous times of the Whiskey Insurrection Judge Breeding, as a law-abiding citizen, used all his influence in maintaining the laws taxing whiskey, notwithstanding these laws were destructive to his interest and so obnoxious as to create a rebellion which could be suppressed only by the strong arm of military force. So strong indeed was public opinion against the excise laws that large

amounts of Judge Breeding's property were burned by the insurgents. He, in connection with Edward Cook and John Oliphant, was a delegate from Fayette County to a convention of gentlemen which met at Pittsburgh, Sept. 7, 1791, to take measures in regard to suppressing the Whiskey Insurrection.

Judge Breeding was commissioned by the State, March 5, 1785, to survey all the lands then recently purchased from the Indians north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers to Lake Erie, as also to assist in running the lines between Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio.

We recur here to the days of Judge Breeding's early manhood to note that he purchased the Tower Hill farm, before referred to, in 1783, buying at that time the tomahawk right of one McKibben, who had taken it up and was then living upon it, and "paid out the land" to the State in 1784, and immediately moved upon it, and in 1790 built thereon a stone house, which is in perfect preservation, and is now in the possession of one of his grandsons, George E. Hogg. Judge Breeding lived continuously in this house after its erection, and died therein.

Judge Breeding was very enterprising, and aside from various other important operations he, in company with others, built at Brownsville, in 1814, a steamboat named the "Enterprise," which was the first steamer built at Brownsville, and which, after making a number of trips to Pittsburgh, was sent down the river to New Orleans and never returned. In 1816 the same persons built a second steamer.

Nathaniel Breeding died April 22, 1822, his wife, Mary Ewing, surviving him, and dying Aug. 31, 1845, aged seventy-eight years. Their children, now all deceased, were George; Mary Ann, intermarried with George Hogg; James E., who married Elizabeth Ewing; Sarah, who married Dr. James Stevens, of Washington, Pa.; Harriet, who was the wife of Dr. Joseph Gazzam; Caroline Margaret, who married Dr. Joseph Trevor, of Connellsville and Pittsburgh, Pa.; Elizabeth, who married Rev. Wm. B. McIlvaine; William E., a lawyer, who died in the twenty-fifth year of his age; and two children who died in infancy.

Nathaniel Breeding and his wife Mary, as also his father, James, and his wife, Ann Ewing, were interred in the Laughlin burying-ground, two and a half miles east of Brownsville, in sight of the National road.

JAMES E. BREEDING.

James E. Breeding, son of Judge Nathaniel and Mary Ewing Breeding, was born at Tower Hill farm, Luzerne township, Fayette Co., Pa., Oct. 19, 1789. While quite young he entered on his long career as a merchant at New Haven, in his native county, then the centre of the largest and almost the only iron interest west of the mountains. Thence he removed to Brownsville, and there pursued the same line of busi-



Jos E Breading



Wm Ewing

ness until the death of his father made it necessary for him to take charge of Tower Hill farm in 1822. He removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1829, where, in connection with his brother-in-law, George Hogg, and William Hogg, the uncle of George, both of Brownsville, he embarked very largely in the wholesale trade of groceries and dry-goods. Herein, by his recognized character for honesty and integrity and his fine business capacities, he was eminently successful, and secured the confidence and respect of a large community with which he had business relations. He retired, however, some years before his death to enjoy that rest in the evening of his days to which his long life of activity entitled him.

Mr. Breading was connected with the commissary department during Gen. (afterwards President) William H. Harrison's campaign against Tecumseh and his braves. He was for many years connected with a large mercantile establishment in St. Louis as a silent partner, holding the most responsible position in the house.

In 1821, Mr. Breading married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary Ewing, and died without issue in Allegheny City, Nov. 19, 1863, his wife surviving him. His remains were interred in Allegheny Cemetery.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ewing Breading, his widow, now in the eighty-fourth year of her age, resides at Emsworth, a few miles west of Allegheny City, on the Fort Wayne Railroad, where she passes her venerable years in affluent domestic quiet, her life being now given, as her earlier days were in a great measure expended, in literally doing good, and commanding the affection of all who know her.

DAVID BREADING.

David Breading, who was the son of James and Ann Breading, was one of the early settlers of Fayette County, moving thereinto in 1794 from Lancaster County, Pa. He entered the army as a private in 1776, and passed the winter at Valley Forge, and was afterwards made an officer of the commissary department, wherein he continued during the remainder of the war of the Revolution, except for a short time while he was aide-de-camp to Gen. Maxwell in the battle of Monmouth, during which Mr. Breading was witness of a notable incident in the military career of the "Father of his Country." While the battle was progressing, Gen. Maxwell, thinking that the division general, Lee, was not conducting his forces as he should, sent Breading to Gen. Washington, then in a distant part of the field, to inform him of the state of affairs. Washington on receiving the dispatch asked, "Young man, can you lead me to Gen. Lee?" Breading replying, "Yes, general," Washington promptly said, "Well, you lead and I will follow," and soon Breading became witness of the se-

vere reprimand which, as is well known, Washington bestowed upon Lee, curses and all.

In 1785, Mr. Breading married Elizabeth Clark, of Lancaster County, Pa., and moved to Luzerne township, Fayette Co., in 1794, as above noted. He had a large number of children, the majority of whom died of yellow fever, at about the same time, in Vincennes, Ind. The only surviving member of David Breading's family is Maj. Clark Breading, who resides at Uniontown, and at whose death, he having no male issue, the name of Breading of this stock will become extinct. Maj. Breading has a daughter, Mrs. Dr. O. E. Newton, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

WILLIAM EWING.

William Ewing, one of the early day eminent men of Fayette County, was born May 19, 1769, in Peach Bottoms, York Co., Pa. He was the son of George Ewing, who was a brother of the Rev. Dr. John Ewing, of Philadelphia, a great scholar and an able minister of that period, and for many years professionally connected with the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Ewing was a man of great scientific attainments, and was commissioned to run the southern line of Pennsylvania.

William Ewing, who for some time resided with his uncle, Dr. John, and under his direction had made considerable progress in studies, including that of medicine, following his brother Nathaniel afterwards of Vincennes, Ind.) and his two sisters, who preceded him by about two years, left York County, and came as a surveyor into Fayette County about 1790, when he was about twenty-one years of age, and took up a tract of land and built thereon a house in which he lived, and wherein he died in 1827.

He married, in 1791, Mary Conwell, daughter of Jehu Conwell and Elizabeth Stokeley (her family perhaps coming from New Castle, Del.), a woman of great spirit, natural talent, and energy. She became the mother of a large family, widely scattered and occupying influential positions in society. Their children were Hon. George Ewing, born Feb. 27, 1797 (afterwards of Houston, Texas); Judge Nathaniel Ewing, born July 18, 1794, of Uniontown; Hon. John H. Ewing, born Oct. 5, 1796, of Washington, Pa.; James, born April 18, 1807, of Dunlap's Creek, Pa.; Mrs. Elizabeth Breading, born July 9, 1799, and Mrs. Maria Veech, born Aug. 22, 1811, of Emsworth; Mrs. Ellen J. E. Wallace, born Jan. 23, 1819, of Allegheny City; Mrs. Louisa Wilson, born March 8, 1802, of Uniontown; Mrs. Mary Ann Mason, born Feb. 24, 1816, of Muscatine, Iowa; and Caroline, born April 20, 1804, and who died in infancy.

William Ewing was one of the early settlers of the Dunlap's Creek district, Fayette Co., together with other of the now "old families" who came from York and Lancaster Counties,—the Breadings, Conwells, Crafts, Davidsons, Finleys, Hackneys, Peterses, Wil-

sons,—all associate names well known among the early inhabitants, and in these times also.

William Ewing and his son, John H., of Washington, constructed the National road between Hillsborough and Brownsville. He was appointed by the Governor of the State a justice of the peace, and held that office with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the public until the constitution of the State made it elective.

He was a man of strong mind and excellent judgment, together with great physical strength; an active and enterprising business man, who kept up close relationships with the prominent characters of his day. He was a Federalist in politics, and often took an active part, especially in the Ross and McKean campaign of 1800.

William Ewing died Oct. 21, 1827, of what perhaps would now be called typhoid fever. He lies buried in the Conwell family graveyard, on the old homestead farm of Jehu Conwell, and is remembered as one of those substantial, honorable, public-spirited men of whom the community was justly proud.

ALEXANDER GIBSON.

The progenitor of the Gibsons of Luzerne township was one James Gibson, who migrated from Ireland in 1770, and located in Chester County, Pa., and engaged in farming. He followed his vocation until 1776, when he entered the Continental army and served until the surrender of Cornwallis. After the surrender he found that two of his brothers were soldiers in the British army, having been pressed into the service by the mother-country. At the close of the struggle they settled in Virginia, and their descendants nearly all reside there. James Gibson's home continued in Chester County until 1790, when he emigrated to Southwestern Pennsylvania, and settled upon a farm in Luzerne township, where his son Alexander afterwards lived and died, and which is now in possession of Mr. Oliver Miller. James Gibson was married to Margaret Lackey in 1792. They had six children, of whom Alexander, the subject of this sketch, was the third. He was born June 8, 1797. His early life was spent upon his father's farm, and received his education in the country schools of that period. He began work for himself at the age of twenty years, engaging in wagoning from Wheeling to Baltimore, and in 1820 changed his route to and from Baltimore to Nashville, Tenn. Here he, in company with Levi Crawford, now living in Luzerne township, spent two years trading with the Cherokee Indians. In 1823 he returned to Pennsylvania, sold his team, and purchased a farm. On the 24th of June, 1824, he was married to Mary Hibbs, of Redstone township. To them were born six children, four of whom are living, viz.: James G., married first to Mary Rodgers. They had two children, John A. and Mary R. Mary died in 1869. He was married again June 25, 1867,

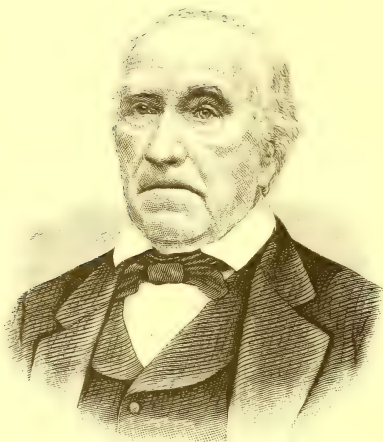
to Rebecca J. Haney. Margaret J., married to William H. Miller; Mary A., married to Oliver Miller. They have two children, Albert G. and Emma V. Albert M., married to Alice Frey. They have one child, Nellie.

The most of Alexander Gibson's active business life was spent in farming and stock-dealing. He was industrious, a good manager, and accumulated enough property to give each of his children a fair start in life. He never sought political preferment. He was prompt to perform what he promised, and was highly esteemed by his neighbors. He was eminently a man of peace, and never had a lawsuit in his life. He was for many years an active member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and his Christian life challenged the respect of those who knew him. He died July 12, 1875, and his remains rest in the Hopewell Cemetery. His wife, Mary, died Jan. 25, 1876.

BENJAMIN COVERT.

The progenitor of the Coverts in the United States was one Abraham Covert, who came from Holland to the colonies about 1707. Of his family nothing is now known except that he had a son Abraham, who raised a family of eight children,—four sons and four daughters. The sons were Abraham, Isaac, John, and Morris. These four sons in time became widely separated. Abraham remained East, while the others sought their fortunes in the West. John settled north of Pittsburgh. Morris first lived in New Jersey, and there married a Miss Mary Mann. After his marriage he moved to Col. Cresap's estate on the Potomac, in the State of Maryland, where he resided some years. About the year 1780 he moved to Fayette County, Pa., and located about three miles west of Beesontown, now Uniontown, where he purchased a farm of three hundred acres for eight hundred and fifty dollars, on the old Fort road leading to Redstone Old Fort. Here he lived and died, and raised a family of eleven children,—six sons and five daughters. The oldest son, Joseph, married Nancy Borer, of Harrison, Ohio, where he lived and died. The second son, Abraham, married Catharine Black, and they removed to Harrison County, Ohio. The third son, John, married Amy Doney, and lived on the Monongahela River, in Luzerne township, Fayette Co., and died in his ninety-third year. The fourth son, Morris, was an itinerant Methodist preacher. He married Nancy Purcell, of Chesapeake Bay, and died near Clarksburg, W. Va., aged about sixty years. Jesse, the youngest son, married Henrietta Gibson; resided principally in Fayette County, Pa., and died at the age of fifty-five.

Benjamin Covert was born July 10, 1799, on the old homestead, where he grew to manhood. He married Abigail Randolph, and removing to Harrison County, Ohio, in 1820, settled on the Stillwater, and there resided until 1830. Two of his children, Richard and Mary, were born there. He next removed



ALEXANDER GIBSON.



Benjⁿ Couest

to a farm on Short Creek, in the same county. There he remained three years, and there his youngest daughter, Elizabeth, was born. He then moved to a farm in Luzerne township, Fayette Co., Pa., which he purchased from George Custer. It contained two hundred and fourteen acres, and cost him two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. Here he has resided for forty-eight years, doing good as the Lord prospered him, "by helping to build churches in the Bend and at the Landing, and sustaining the ministers of *his* church, as well as contributing to the support of others." He has been an ardent Methodist for sixty-four years. His father and mother

were Methodists, as were also his brothers and sisters. They are all dead, having lived and died meek and humble Christians. He alone of the family survives, in his eighty-third year.

His children are Richard, who resides on the old homestead; Mary, married to D. H. Wakefield, of Jefferson township, Fayette Co., Pa.; and Elizabeth, married to Joshua Strickler, of Luzerne township. With but little intermission he has held an office in the church during the entire time of his membership. His start in life was a strong constitution. He has always been noted for his sobriety, indomitable energy, frugality, and rectitude of purpose.

MENALLEN TOWNSHIP.

MENALLEN, one of the most prosperous agricultural townships of Fayette County, contained in June, 1880, a population of 1461. The assessment for 1881 gave the total valuation subject to county tax as \$626,827, a decline of \$25,044 as compared with 1880. The township is bounded by Redstone and Franklin on the north, Georges, South Union, and German on the south, Franklin, North Union, and South Union on the east, and German and Redstone on the west. Menallen has as yet no railway line, but that famed highway known as the National road crosses it from east to west, and is a great convenience to the people. There are three small post-villages in the township, —Upper Middletown (or Plumsock), on Redstone Creek; New Salem, six miles westward therefrom; and Searight's, on the National road, five miles westward from Uniontown. Mill streams are abundant. Among them are Redstone Creek, Dunlap's Creek, Jennings' Run, and Salt Lick Run. The surface of the township is uneven. Coal and iron ore are found in great quantities, but beyond supplying the wants of home consumers do not contribute to local wealth, for the reason that lack of railway transportation facilities puts out of the question the matter of profitable mining operations. The valuable coal and iron interests of Menallen, however, will soon be developed, as a result of the opening of the Redstone Branch of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, which passes along the northeast border of the township, and is now near completion.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Of the considerable number of settlers who were found located in the Redstone Valley when the Rev. John Steele made his tour of observation in this region, in the spring of 1768 (and whose names were

given by him in his report to the Governor on his return east), it is not known which or how many of them were settled within the territory that now forms Menallen township, though there is no doubt that some of them were living within its boundaries. A very early settler, and not improbably the first within the township of Menallen, was William Brown, who came here in 1765. His children were Sarah, George, Mary, James, Alexander, Alice, and John. The last named (and youngest) is now living in Kansas, at the age of ninety-six years. Little beyond this has been ascertained of the history of this first settler, William Brown. The tract on which he settled is now a farm owned (but not occupied in person) by his great-grandson, Richard H. Brown, of Franklin township. As early as the year 1765 the Rev. James Finley, then living upon the Eastern Shore of Maryland, came out through Southwestern Pennsylvania on a tour of exploration in the service of the church with which he labored, his mission being presumably to learn how the people of that region were supplied with the means of religious worship. He was accompanied on his journey (made on horseback) by a Mr. Philip Tanner, a fuller by trade, whose object in undertaking the excursion was the looking for a favorable land location. This object had likewise something to do with Mr. Finley's journey, for he had a family of six sons, and he conceived the idea that perhaps he might find for his boys a place where they might grow up with a new country and lead a life of independence. Mr. Finley is supposed to have been the first minister of the gospel to penetrate westward of the mountains for the purpose of spreading the influences of religion among the inhabitants. Army chaplains had been there before him, but they could scarcely be classed in the same category. He

preached wherever he found a place and opportunity, and returning to the same country subsequently on similar expeditions in 1767, 1771, and 1772 became well known. In 1771 he selected some lands lying in Redstone and Menallen townships, and in 1772 brought out his son Ebenezer, a lad of fourteen, whom he intended to be trained in the hardy experience of a pioneer. With his son he brought also a few negro slaves and Samuel Finley (not related to the Rev. James), to the latter of whom he gave the charge of the lands and the guardianship of young Ebenezer.

The Rev. Mr. Finley himself never became a resident of Fayette County. He lived in Maryland until 1783, when he accepted a call to preach for a church in Westmoreland County, Pa. There he remained in charge of the congregation until his death in 1795. Ebenezer Finley grew to manhood and prospered. He became an owner of much land in Redstone, German, and Menallen townships, but had his home in Redstone. A more extended reference to him will accordingly be found in the history of that township, where he died in 1849, aged eighty-eight years. In 1826 his son, Ebenezer, Jr., moved into Menallen, and settled upon some of his father's land. There he still resides, hale and hearty, although nearing his eightieth year. He and his excellent wife celebrated in 1876 the golden anniversary of their wedding, and on that occasion gathered within their hospitable mansion friends, relatives, and children even from distant parts of the country. The reunion was a joyous and memorable one. Another son of Ebenezer Finley the elder, living in Menallen on a portion of the early Finley purchase, is Eli H., whose home is near the village of New Salem. There is an amusing story told of the appearance of Rev. James Finley and Philip Tanner in the Dunlap's Creek Valley. It recites that Messrs. Finley and Tanner rode up to the house of Capt. John Moore, of German township, and upon their near approach were espied by Capt. John's youthful son Aaron, who, running as fast as he could into the house, cried out almost breathlessly to his father, "Pap, pap, there be two great men out there. I know they're great men 'cause they've got boots on." Evidently "men with boots on" must have been rare objects in that country at that day.

There were many of the Society of Friends among the early settlers of Menallen. They came from Virginia soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, and in considerable numbers located in the neighborhood of New Salem, in Menallen, German, and South Union townships. Among them were James Sidwell, Joseph Mendenhall, William Dickson, John Hackney, Caleb Antram, Abraham Vail, John Woods, the Campbells, and many others. At Sandy Hill, on Jennings' Run, upon the road between New Salem and Uniontown, the Quakers built at an early day (as early as 1784, and perhaps before) a log meeting-house, and laid out a graveyard. The meeting-house

stood for many years, and was long a place where the Friends assembled regularly for worship. After a while, however, the members of that sect, lessening by deaths and removals, became so few in number that meetings were discontinued, and by and by the meeting-house was demolished. The graveyard, thickly dotted with old headstones, is still used for its original purpose.

Joseph Mendenhall was a prominent figure in Menallen's early history, and although he was known as a Quaker, and attended at the Quaker meeting-house, he was said to exhibit at times a boisterous disposition utterly at variance with the peaceful tenets of the Society of Friends, and is indeed reported to have gone so far on more than one occasion as to swear roundly. Mr. Mendenhall came from Philadelphia directly upon the close of the Revolution, and settled in what became the Mendenhall school district, on a stream, and at a place called to this day Mendenhall's dam, where he built a saw-mill. He claimed to have been a captain in the Revolution, and for that reason, more perhaps than for any other, he was known as "the fighting Quaker." His greatest delight was to be chosen supervisor, so that he might follow the bent of his inclinations, or hobby more properly, towards the working of the township roads. He was township supervisor many successive years, and always filled the office with the highest credit. Although he was generally chosen without much opposition, he worked hard at each election, and invariably carried to the polls a jug of whisky, upon the contents of which he and his adherents would make merry over the result. The jug, and sometimes more than one, bore a prominent part in the supervisors' highway labors, for he ever made it a point to provide whisky at his own expense for the refreshment of those whom he called to the work of repairing the roads. Inasmuch as he frequently had as many as fifty or sixty men laboring at that business at a time, his expenditures for whisky must have amounted to a considerable sum. Mr. Mendenhall lived to be ninety-four years old.

James Sidwell, a Quaker, came from Martinsburg, Va., in 1790, and made his home upon a tract of three hundred acres of land that he had bought of Benjamin Whaley, who had bought the land of the patentees, Grant, Pitt, and Buchanan, to whom the patent was issued April 24, 1788. Upon that land now lives Hiram H. Hackney, grandson of James Sidwell. The latter had but two children, and they were daughters. He died on his Menallen farm in 1815, aged seventy-seven years. One of his daughters married James Stevens, and moved to Indiana. The second became the wife of John Hackney, of Luzerne, who settled on the Sidwell homestead.

Although James Sidwell himself took no part in the Revolutionary struggle, all of his brothers—to the number of three—fought through the campaigns with conspicuous gallantry. There was a Quaker named

William Dickson adjoining Sidwell on the west when the latter settled, and near him a number of Quakers. John Hackney died in 1868, at the age of eighty-five. He had seven children, of whom four are living. Of these Hiram H. and John are residents of Menallen.

In 1793 there was a school-house on the Sidwell farm, at which John Hackney's wife (James Sidwell's daughter) took her first lessons in education from Daniel Roundtree, who taught a long while there and in the neighboring school-houses.

Caleb Woodward moved from Chester County at an early day, and set up a blacksmith's shop in Menallen, on James Sidwell's farm. He was a somewhat noted mechanic, and was esteemed especially skillful in the manufacture of plows, chains, etc. The plows of his day were made of wood and plated with strips of iron. People came to him from afar off, nine miles and more, to have him make for them chains and plows. He did also a brisk business in plating saddles. He settled eventually on a farm now occupied by Joseph Woodward, and died in New Salem. Caleb's brothers, John, Joshua, and Joseph, located in Menallen about the same time. All of them were farmers. Joshua's home was on the place now owned by his son Ellis.

William Barton came also from Chester County about 1775. He bought of a man named Rayall the land now occupied by J. W. Barton. His sons were William, Joseph, Robert, Thomas, and Benjamin. His daughters were two in number. All the children were born on the Menallen place. His son Thomas married Priscilla B. Gaddis, of South Union. She died in Menallen, aged, it is said, one hundred years. Her father, John Gaddis, saw an extended period of active service during the war of 1812. There was a school-house near the Barton place in 1805, to which Barton's children went, and in that year had as teacher a Mr. Thomas.

The Quaker settlement near New Salem was increased in 1795 by the arrival of Caleb Antram, himself a Quaker, who migrated from Virginia, with a family consisting of a wife and three children. He bought one hundred and fifteen acres of land of Henry Vandement, and after he had been in a short time bought also the William Dickson farm. Antram died in 1840, aged eighty-seven years. Of his seven children but two are living, Caleb and Joshua. John Butterfield was living upon the site of New Salem village when Antram made his location, and there were also in the vicinity, besides those already mentioned, the Rodericks, Campbells, Millers, Woods, and Johnsons. Daniel Johnson had been living on the present Abram Roderick place since 1783. He was a cabinet-maker by trade.

Robert Jackson settled about 1790 on the John Dearth farm. His son Zadoc married a daughter of Caleb Woodward. Giles McCormick, a native of Ireland, came to Fayette County in 1808, and bought of Mr. Watt a farm in Menallen, upon which James

Gaddis now lives. There Mr. McCormick died in 1835. Samuel Harris and Ralph Higinbotham were early settlers in the Mendenhall neighborhood; Jeremiah Piersol (who died in 1881, aged ninety-five), the Campbells, the Shaws, the Grables, Colleys, and Keys, near Searight's; and the Vails, Gaddis, McGinnis, Works, Fullers, Rutters, Coopers, Osborns, Kellys, and Radcliffs, near Plumsock.

Redding Bunting, who died May 22, 1878, was born near New Salem, and was one of the noted stage-drivers on the National road; was stage agent, tavern-keeper, mail contractor, and generally a busy man in matters appertaining to stage-coaching in its palmy days.

Immediately after the close of the Revolutionary war, Col. William Roberts migrated from Bucks County to Southwestern Pennsylvania, and settled upon a three-hundred-acre tract of land that included what is now known as Searight's, on the National road. William was commissioned colonel of the Fourth Battalion of militia in Bucks County, May 6, 1777, and after serving through the war, was at its close commissioned major of the Third Battalion of Bucks County militia, Oct. 11, 1783. Both commissions are now in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Zenas Van Kirk, of Redstone township. She has also a certificate of the marriage of William Roberts and Rachel Griffith, dated Aug. 7, 1760. The document is signed by the contracting parties, the officiating clergyman (John Thomas), and no less than fifteen witnesses. Col. Roberts lived in Menallen until his death. All of his sons except Benjamin moved to the far West. He lived a while at Plumsock, and ended his days at the house of Mrs. Zenas Van Kirk, in 1845. His brother John had been one of the county commissioners, and he himself a justice of the peace twenty-five years. His son, William B., of Uniontown, was an officer in the Mexican war, and died in the city of Mexico.

"Searight's," on the National road, five miles westward from Uniontown, has for many years been a well-known locality to travelers upon that thoroughfare, and in the days of great traffic over the road was a somewhat famous stopping-place for stage-coaches and freighters. There are at that point now a tavern, post-office, store, blacksmith-shop, and perhaps a half-dozen houses, but the bustling activity that once marked the spot when the National road was in its glory has given place to a dozing quietude, albeit the tavern still greets with entertainment occasional wayfarers. The tavern was built by Josiah Frost in 1819, but before he had made it ready for business he sold it and adjacent landed property to William Searight.

William Searight was by trade a fuller, and in 1807 had a mill on Dunlap's Creek. From there he moved to Cook's Mills, and thence to Perryopolis, where he built a fulling-mill. While there he bought the tavern stand property, and when he had completed the erection of the buildings, including with the tavern a

blacksmith's and wheelwright's shop, he leased them, but to whom is not now remembered. In a little while Mr. Searight sold his Perryopolis mill, and removing to his new possessions on the National road, became himself the landlord of the wayside inn, which he soon made a noted and popular halting-place. In that day there was a great volume of travel over the National road, and as the tavern was maintained in most excellent order, "Searight's" soon became well known from one end of the road to the other as a place where good cheer for man and beast awaited all comers, and where great numbers of people and teams were constantly entertained. Four-horse passenger-coaches rolled over the road in rapid succession, and as Searight's was a "stage-house," there was always plenty of business, bustle, and profit at the "Corners."

Before James K. Polk was chosen to the Presidency, and while he was a congressman, he rode with his wife by stage-coach over the National road *en route* to Washington to attend a congressional session. When near Searight's the stage-coach broke down, and it being decided that the journey could not be resumed before the following morning, Mr. and Mrs. Polk walked to Searight's, where they proposed to pass the remainder of the night, it being then well on towards morning. They found the landlord up, in anticipation of their arrival, and they found, too, the floor of the great bar-room thickly strewn with sleeping wagoners, who had halted there for the night. In response to their request for a room with a fire the landlord made ready to execute their commands, but expressed the fear that they might be annoyed over the delay in the making of the apartment comfortably warm. At this declaration Mrs. Polk, looking earnestly at the cheerful, brightly-burning fire in the bar-room grate, as if charmed with its inviting warmth, proposed that they should sleep there. A "shake-down" was accordingly made, and they passed the remainder of the night in the bar-room. In the morning they breakfasted and went forward upon their journey. The accidental visit of Mr. and Mrs. Polk to Searight's was for a long time afterwards a topic of interesting discussion among those who tarried to enjoy the hospitality of the tavern, and Searight's was greatly profited by the incident, in fame if not in exchequer.

One McDermott was a landlord at Searight's at an early day, and so was old Johnny Gray, but it is likely that some Boniface had possession before McDermott's time. Mr. Searight himself did not take charge of the tavern until 1828, or two years after his marriage. He presided as landlord a few years, and then retired to his adjacent farm, after leasing the tavern stand to Joseph, son of old Johnny Gray. Mr. Searight was appointed by Governor Porter superintendent of that portion of the National road passing through Pennsylvania, and in 1852 he received the Democratic nomination for the office of canal commissioner. Before the election he died,

August 12th. Col. William Hopkins, of Washington County, was nominated in his stead and elected. Mr. Searight's widow, who survives him, lives in Uniontown, where also live his sons, Thomas B., William, and J. A. Ewing, another son, resides upon the old tavern property.

In 1830, Mr. James Allison (who had worked in Mr. Searight's fulling-mill on Dunlap's Creek) came to Searight's, and at the Corners he has lived ever since. He found Hugh Keys keeping a store there. In 1833 a post-office was established at Searight's, and Thomas Greer, the blacksmith, appointed postmaster. He served until 1834, when the office was discontinued. In 1849 it was revived and James Allison appointed postmaster. He was the incumbent until 1880, when Elias Hatfield, the present postmaster, was appointed.

Hugh Graham, a carpenter and architect, landed in Philadelphia in 1822, and worked two years for Stephen Girard. His entire possessions upon reaching Philadelphia amounted to ten guineas and a chest of carpenter's tools. In 1824 he journeyed on foot from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and although suffering from an injured foot (is said to have) made the trip of three hundred miles in six days,—most excellent time if true. *En route* he passed the house of Jacob Black, in Menallen, near which, at a spring, he saw Mr. Black's daughter Margaret washing clothes. She was so much amused at the appearance of Graham's foot-gear, consisting of a big boot and a small shoe, that she laughed most immoderately. This incident was Graham's introduction to Margaret Black, and as he happened to return that way from Pittsburgh, after a sojourn of two weeks at the latter place, he stopped for rest at Jacob Black's house, and renewed his acquaintance with the young lady. The acquaintance proved to be so satisfactory upon both sides that Miss Margaret eventually became Mrs. Graham. Mr. Graham became a builder and architect of some renown at Uniontown, and in 1835 he retired to a farm in Menallen that was originally taken up by Hugh Crawford. In 1840 he came into possession of the Jacob Black farm, and lived there until his death, which occurred May 19, 1878, when he had reached the age of eighty-five years. His father-in-law, Jacob Black, was a German, and came to Menallen about 1790. His location was made upon the farm now occupied by his grandson, Thomas B. Graham, and there he died.

William Wheatley enlisted from New Jersey for the war of the Revolution, and served through the conflict as captain of a company of light cavalry. After the Revolution he settled in Menallen. An old account-book kept by him and beginning with the date June 15, 1785, is now in the possession of his great-grandson, John S. Marsh, of Cook's Mills. Mr. Marsh has also a full set of silver buttons worn by Capt. Wheatley upon his Revolutionary uniform. Anthony Cummard, an early settler in Franklin, mar-

ried one of Capt. Wheatley's daughters. She used to tell how during the battle of Trenton she sat in the Wheatley mansion when a cannon-ball tore its way through the house. Anthony Cummar himself fought through the Revolution, and shared in the victory of Yorktown. Thomas Marsh, grandson of Capt. Wheatley, died in Indiana. His living children are Mrs. Westcott, of Fayette City, Mrs. Duval, of Ohio, and John S. Marsh.

In 1808, Menallen's taxable property was assessed at \$117,950. The quota of county tax was \$177. The taxable acres numbered 12,944. There were seven mills, one forge, one rolling-mill, two tan-yards, eleven distilleries, one slave, three hundred and sixty-five houses, and three hundred and twenty-eight cattle.

EARLY ROADS.

At the March term of the Court of Quarter Sessions in 1793 mention of an early road was made in the following report: "We, the undersigned subscribers, being by Your Honors appointed to view a road from Ebenezer Finley's saw-mill,¹ to intersect the road leading from Uniontown to the old fort at or near the Episcopal church,² according to order, etc." In September, 1785, a petition was granted by the court to Menallen for a road from Jeremiah Pears' saw-mill³ door (from which the Uniontown road bore south 16° 45' east), past Robert Gadds' house, on the middle of Peters Street and centre of Middle (Meadow) Alley. June, 1784, a petition was presented for a road "from Robert McGlaughlin's to Jeremiah Pears' mill, from there to strike the road that leads from Uniontown to Middle Run near John Watson's." December, 1794, a petition was presented for a road from Meason's furnace (in Dunbar) to Pears' forge,⁴ to intersect a road from Uniontown to Redstone.

EARLY TAVERNS.

At the March term of court in 1784, John McMartin was recommended for a license as tavern-keeper in Menallen, but he did not at that time obtain it. At the December term, 1784, Reuben Kemp and Jacob Hewitt were licensed; December, 1785, Matthew Campbell; June, 1786, Joseph Price and John Heath; June, 1790, Patrick Tiernan and John Farquar; December, 1791, George Kruman. In addition to the list given, Josiah Tannehill was licensed June, 1788; George Mitchell, March, 1789; Zachariah Doty, June, 1789; Ephraim Hewitt, March, 1795; Robert Willis, John Ayers, and William Ayers, June, 1795; George Kinnear, September, 1790; Jonathan Hickman, Richard Weaver, Anthony Swaine, John Brown, and John Grier, September, 1795; William Cox, December, 1795; Amos Wilson and Benjamin Bowman, September, 1796; John Jones, Fran-

cis Griffith, and Peter Kinney, September, 1797; James Brown, December, 1798, and Alexander Williamson, March, 1800.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION AND LIST OF OFFICERS.

Menallen was one of the original townships created by the Court of Quarter Sessions at the December term in 1783. The court decreed as follows:

"A township, beginning at the mouth of Redstone Creek; thence up the same to the mouth of Jennings' Run; thence up the same to the head of the west fork thereof; thence by a straight line to the head of the Burut Cabin branch of Dunlap's Creek; thence down said branch and Dunlap's Creek to the road that leads to Oliver Crawford's ferry; thence along the said road to McKibben's Run; thence down the same and Dunlap's Creek to the river; thence down the same to the beginning, to be hereafter known by the name of Menallen township."

In March, 1797, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Menallen township prayed for a division of the township. In response thereto the court, at the December term in 1797, set off and erected Redstone township from the west and northwest part of Menallen.

The records containing the civil list of the township are imperfect. From 1784 to 1808 the elections of township officials are recorded and kept. From 1808 to 1840 nothing of consequence has been preserved. From 1840 to 1881 the records have been kept, and from them the lists for that period have been taken, as given below:

AUDITORS.

1840. Robert Boyd.	1861. James McCormick.
John Cunningham.	1862. William McCormick.
1842. Adam McCray.	1863. L. Colly.
1843. Wilson Scott.	1864. W. McGinnis.
1844. Joseph Gray.	1865. G. Colley.
1845. William McGinnis.	1866. J. Dixon.
1846. Robert S. Henderson.	1867. W. McCormick.
1847. Ebenezer Finley.	1868. G. McCray.
1848. Adam McCray.	1869. T. Jeffries.
1849. Robert S. Henderson.	1870. W. McCormick.
1850. William McGinnis.	1871. J. McCormick.
Simon Johnston.	1872. James Nickel.
1851. Thomas Barton.	1873. W. J. Johnston.
1852. William Bolsinger.	1874. James McCormick.
William McGinnis.	1875. Abram Osborn.
1853. William Johnston.	1876. Alfred Frost.
1854. William McGinnis.	T. B. Graham.
Albert G. Hague.	1877. E. Courtney.
1855. Hugh Poundstone.	Charles McCormick.
1856. Hugh Keyes.	1878. Ewing Searight.
Andrew Lyon.	1879. S. W. Colley.
1857. John McCray.	Ewing Searight.
1858. Nathan Holloway.	1881. Joshua Woodward.
1859. William I. Johnson.	Hiram B. Jackson.
1860. William McGinnis.	

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1840. Adam McCray.	1850. Joseph Smith.
1842-46. John Dixon.	1851-52. John McCray.
1847-48. Andrew Springer.	1853. William Krepps.
1849. Aaron Best.	1854. John Ferren.

¹ In Redstone. ² In Menallen, on the National pike.
³ In Menallen, at Plumsock. ⁴ At Plumsock.

1855. John McCray.
 1856. Joseph I. Smith.
 1857. George Friend.
 1858-60. Joseph Smith.
 1861. Francis Marion.
 1862-65. F. M. Smith.
 1866-69. A. Stewart.

1870. N. Holloway.
 1871-72. A. Stewart.
 1873. Joseph McCray.
 1874. W. Gunison.
 1875-79. F. M. Smith.
 1880. F. M. Smith.
 1881. Amos Fry.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1841. Ebenezer Finley.
 William McMillan.
 1842. Hugh Graham.
 James Dunn.
 1843. Warwick Miller.
 Thomas Hazen.
 1844. Caleb Antram.
 James Allison.
 1845. Thomas Dixon.
 Daniel Espey.
 1846. Nathan Lewis.
 Simon Johnson.
 1847. John M. Claybaugh.
 James Campbell.
 1848. Robert Boden.
 Taylor Jeffries.
 1849. Mifflin Jeffries.
 William McGinnis.
 1850. David Poundstone.
 Robert Powell.
 1851. Jesse Johnston.
 Robert Powell.
 1852. Charles S. Sexton.
 Thomas Moxley.
 1853. Warwick Miller.
 James H. Lewis.
 1854. Isaac Cowell.
 David Phillips.
 1855. Thomas Moxley.
 S. C. Chalfant.
 1856. C. V. Tracy.
 William J. Johnston.
 1857. Samuel Lynn.
 Robert Finley.
 1858. Warwick Miller.
 Daniel Binns.
 Nicholas Doffenbaugh.
 1859. William Boyd.
 Taylor Jeffries.
 1860. Robert Powell.
 Peter Colley.
 1861. Isaac Coma.
 John Kelley.

1862. Taylor Jeffries.
 I. I. Harris.
 1863. J. C. Grable.
 Peter Colley.
 1864. I. Cowell.
 J. Kelly.
 1865. T. Jeffries.
 I. I. Harris.
 1866. P. Colley.
 J. C. Grable.
 1867. J. Kelly.
 I. Cowell.
 1868. J. Woodward.
 William McGinnis.
 E. Searight.
 1869. E. Campbell.
 J. Graham.
 J. Dixon.
 1870. H. McGinnis.
 E. O. Leonard.
 1871. J. Woodward.
 M. V. Whetzel.
 E. Searight.
 1872. J. Cromwell.
 A. Colley.
 1873. J. B. Graham.
 M. V. Whetzel.
 1874. John Dearth.
 Hiram Miller.
 1875. Benjamin Beall.
 John Williams.
 1876. J. B. Graham.
 M. V. Whetzel.
 1877. Joseph Woodward.
 Ethelbert Courtney.
 1878. W. B. McCoy.
 John Shaw.
 1879. M. V. Whetzel.
 Levi Beall.
 1880. Ethelbert Courtney.
 Levi Beall.
 1881. E. Campbell.
 John Shaw.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1840. Simon Johnson.
 William Morrison.
 1845. William Balsinger.
 James Dixon.
 1848. John Kelly.
 Hiram McCoy.
 1850. Hiram Jackson.
 1852. William Allison.
 1853. Joseph W. Miller.
 1854. John Kelly.
 1857. Hiram H. Kackney.
 1858. Daniel Binns.

1860. Matthew Arison.
 1862. John Kelly.
 Lyman S. Herbert.
 1867. J. Kelly.
 R. A. Moss.
 1868. T. Dixon.
 1869. M. Hess.
 1872. W. McGinnis.
 A. J. Tait.
 1877. A. J. Tait.
 M. V. Whetzel.

THE TOWN OF NEW SALEM.

New Salem, also known as "Muttontown," is a small village of about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, lying on the western border of Menallen township. It contains three stores, a post-office, an Odd-Fellows' hall, three churches, and a fine public school, the district in which it is included being independent in school matters from the township. The village site was owned by John Butterfield in 1790, and later by James Vandement, who was also the owner of no inconsiderable land tracts in that locality besides. David Arnold bought the village property in 1799, and August 17th of that year laid out a village which he named New Salem, containing sixty lots. Why he called it New Salem no one knows. From a copy of the original plat of the town it appears, however, that the land upon which he laid it out had been called "Stuffle's Policy." The nucleus of the village was James Thompson's grist-mill, a rude log structure, built some time before Arnold conceived the idea of founding a town. Others than himself thought favorably of the village prospects, for one Solomon Hickman opened a tavern there in 1802, at the same time that his father, Dr. Hickman, located as the village physician. In 1803, John Funk came from Maryland in pursuit of a favorable opening for trade, and found at New Salem one to suit him. He put a few goods into a log cabin on the "Odd-Fellows' corner," and traded a year, until 1804, when he died. There was John Boner, the village blacksmith, and soon afterwards Alexander Campbell, who thought the field so promising that he too opened a smithy. Campbell was, moreover, a firm believer in his ability to discover the secret of perpetual motion, and bestowed so much time upon his efforts in that direction that he did not spare much time to the blacksmithing business. He did something in the way of making pottery, but perpetual motion was his hobby, and of course he wore himself out without achieving the object of his ambition. Dr. Hickman and Alexander Campbell lived in two log houses that stood near together. Campbell's house has been demolished; Dr. Hickman's still stands, and is now the home of Henry Funk, son of John Funk, store-keeper in New Salem in 1803, at which time Henry was two years old. After that he lived back from the village until 1835, when he resumed his habitation at New Salem and set up a blacksmith-shop. Since 1835 he has lived in New Salem, although long since retired from active business.

For some reason unexplainable at this day New Salem soon assumed and maintained a reputation for immorality and disorder that made its name a by-word and reproach among peaceful and law-abiding people. What especial circumstance led to this is not now apparent, nor is it necessary to inquire. But by common consent New Salem was mentioned as a

1 The population by the census of 1880 was 158.

place conspicuous for dram-drinking, horse-racing, drunkenness, and vicious idleness. Well-behaved people shunned it, and in derision rechristened it Muttontown,—some say because many a stolen sheep was traced to the village. Taverns, so called, but really whiskey-shops, were numerous and flourishing.

In 1816 certain keen-eyed speculators concluded a bank would pay at New Salem, and accordingly built a stone banking-house in that year upon the lot now occupied by J. W. Scott's store, and without delay began to issue seductive-looking bank-bills of all denominations, ranging from six and a quarter cents upwards. The bank was called The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Fayette County, at New Salem. Aaron Torrance was president, and Timothy Smith cashier. The people of the surrounding country failed to exhibit any very great confidence in the matter of depositing money in the bank, but Messrs. Torrance, Smith, and others managed to keep themselves moderately busy and the bank in a state of temporary prosperity by an industrious issue of bills, which penetrated not only into remote corners of Pennsylvania, but into Maryland, Ohio, and other States. In a little while, when no more bills could be issued, the collapse came, for of course a collapse was inevitable. The banking-house was closed. Torrance, Smith, and their associates departed for other scenes, and the unhappy bill-holders, whose name was legion, were left to bewail an overweening confidence in promises to pay. This New Salem bank was from the outset looked upon with distrust by the State banking authorities. It appears that a letter of inquiry concerning the bank came to the Union Bank at Uniontown in June, 1816. To that letter the cashier of the Union Bank made the following response:

"UNION BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, July 11, 1816.

"DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 27th ult. was duly received. As I could not answer it before this day (when our Directors meet), I laid your letter before them; they say from information received in regard to the Association named in your letter that they have reason to believe that such does exist, but that the persons composing it are not of sufficient respectability to render it reputable; for myself, I know none of the names mentioned, and from that am led to believe they are not men of much consequence. The village where the bank in question is to be established contains a few small log houses, as I am informed; 'tis situated about six miles from this place, and five or six miles from Brownsville, where there is a chartered bank.

"I am, respectfully, your ob't servant,

"J. SING, *Cashier*."

"E. P. HARRISON, Esq."

There is still in preservation one of the plates from which were printed bills of the New Salem Bank of the denominations of one, three, and five dollars. The one dollar notes bore the vignette of a recumbent female holding a sheaf of wheat. Over the figure is the line "Instituted in 1816." Below the figure appears the following:

"The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Fayette County promise to pay ———, or bearer, on demand, ONE dollar out of their joint funds according to their articles of association.

"NEW SALEM, ———, 18 —.

"———, *Cashier*. ———, *President*."

The three and five dollar notes were essentially similar to the one described, except that the vignette of the three is a soaring eagle, and of the five an eagle perching upon the back of a lion.

Of this bank one Peter Black was one of the directors. An advertisement appearing in the *Genius of Liberty* under date of April 20, 1819, thus alludes to Mr. Black:

"\$100 REWARD, and all necessary expenses, will be given by the subscriber for the apprehension and delivery of Peter Black in any jail in the United States. Said Black is charged with the murder of Crawford Laughlin. Peter Black is a man six feet high, of dark complexion, has a large head thickly covered with black hair, has prominent cheek bones, and large shoulders. He is a man of about thirty years of age. He had on when he went away a blue surtout, pants, and vest, and it is supposed he has also taken with him a quantity of gray clothes. He was formerly a director in the Muttontown, or New Salem Bank of Fayette County, Pa., and he will be doubtless recollected in Ohio, where he distributed large quantities of the paper of that bank. It is supposed that Black has gone into the State of Ohio. The circumstances attending this horrid deed are as follows: On the 20th inst., while the deceased was at the house of Black, in Fayette County, a dispute arose between the deceased and another man. Black interfered and stabbed deceased in the neck, making a gash about one and a half inches deep.

"HUGH LAUGHLIN.

"March 27, 1819."

Alexander Wilson had a store in 1811 on the Jonah Dearth place.

Harmon Ficke came here in 1816, announcing that he had come from Baltimore for the purpose of starting in trade at New Salem. He put a few goods into John Funk's old store building, and declared himself ready for business. Ficke claimed to be a doctor as well as trader, but his medical and surgical skill were not made apparent. He kept his store open six or eight years, and departed because store-keeping in New Salem was overshadowed in importance by whisky-selling and rendered a profitless undertaking. There was no store at New Salem for many years after Harmon Ficke left, but taverns abounded and whisky was king. Martin Wolf was one of the tavern-keepers at this time, and soon after him came two others, named Emmons and Mitchell. At one time there were three taverns in the village. Jacob Balsinger was one of the later and most widely known of New Salem's tavern-keepers, but during his time the popular voice made itself heard in emphatic protest against a further continuance of whisky traffic at the village, for matters had been going from bad to worse, and, like other evils, that evil had got to the point where it was likely to cure itself. A temperance society was organized in 1835 at the village

school-house, and at that meeting speeches were made by Gen. Joshua B. Howell and Dr. Hugh Campbell. The temperance reformers once fairly started, kept the ball in motion and worked assiduously. The whisky men fought to stop it, but to no purpose. Balsinger finding his business waning, sold his tavern—the only one then in the village—to James Downard. Downard got the impression that the temperance wave would exhaust itself and eventually leave him master of the field, but the longer he waited the more certain became his conviction that the temperance crusade had come to stay. All the village dram-shops but his had been driven out of existence, and his was doomed. One day he received a note of warning, threatening him with an immersion in the horse-pond if he failed to close his bar within a week. Discretion prevailed with him, and within less than a week his house was closed and he on his way to other parts. That was in the year 1843, and from that day to this no strong drink has been sold in New Salem. From one of the worst and most disorderly it was changed to one of the most orderly and peaceful villages in the State. Persistent hard work by the persevering and unfaltering advocates of temperance worked a reform for which that section of the country became grateful years ago. Ebenezer Finley, who took a leading part in the contest against whisky and disorder, was chosen the first president of the temperance society, and has been its president ever since. To him belongs a very large share of the credit for the wholesome results that followed the warfare.

About 1840, Joseph Gadd and William Boyd were keeping a store at New Salem; Balsinger had a tavern, and in it the post-office was kept, his son being postmaster. There was no village physician in 1840, although there had been previous to that date. In 1844, Dr. Jacob Post made New Salem his home, and lived on the Joshua Scott property. To go back a little, there was a school-house in 1812 upon the site of the present school-house, and in that year Thomas Campbell was the teacher. After him an old man named Gray taught school. It will be well also to mention that William Allison, a gunsmith, had a shop at New Salem as early as 1820; that Neddy Hughes was that year the village shoemaker, and that in 1821 Ebenezer Finley organized a Sunday-school. The old log grist-mill passed from James Thompson to Robert Boyd, and from Robert Boyd to his son Samuel, who built a new mill, the same now owned by Jesse Frost, Sr.

Dr. Hickman has already been mentioned as being a resident physician in New Salem in 1802. He remained only a couple of years, and then there was no resident doctor until 1811. In that year Dr. Joseph Rose and his brother Erasmus located and practiced in conjunction for several years. After their departure there was a lack of village doctors until 1844, when Dr. Jacob Post opened an office and re-

mained a village fixture for some years. He removed to Winona, Minn., and there died. While Dr. Post was here Dr. Fitz came in, but stayed only a short time. Then there appeared in succession Dr. C. D. Chalfant in 1867, and Dr. I. C. Hazlett a little while thereafter. The only village physician now is Dr. Samuel E. Johnston, who has been practicing in New Salem and vicinity since 1870.

New Salem's first postmaster was Christopher Balsinger, who was appointed in 1820 and served until about 1840. He was succeeded by C. S. Seaton and Mr. Kline. J. W. Scott followed Kline in 1861, and in 1868 was succeeded by W. D. Swearingen, who held the office less than a year. C. H. Scott was the incumbent from 1869 to 1877, and in the latter year William P. Green, the present postmaster, received his appointment.

NEW SALEM LODGE, No. 559, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1858. The membership is now twenty, and the officers William Jeffries, N. G.; J. C. Moore, V. G.; S. E. Johnson, Sec.; Elijah Tracey, Treas.; A. J. Tint, Asst. Sec.

UPPER MIDDLETOWN.

Upper Middletown village, better known as Plumsock, is a small hamlet lying upon Redstone Creek, on the eastern side of the township. It is simply a rural town without special industry, beyond the maintenance of such business as is afforded by the support of the adjacent rural population. The name Plumsock has clung to the place since the time its village existence begun, but why it was so christened is not known. Various stories are told to account for the origin of the name, including one about an intoxicated individual, who, while riding through the place, fell from his horse into the mud, and remarked, "Here I am, plump sock!" The expression is said to have so pleased the ears of those within hearing that they concluded to call the town "Plumsock" to commemorate the incident. How true the story is it is perhaps not important to inquire. Another story traces the origin of the name as far back as 1794, when a company of "Whiskey Boys" rendezvoused on the village site. 'Tis said they contracted with a certain citizen of the neighborhood to supply them with subsistence during their stay, and that when the citizen delivered his first load of provisions the "Boys" endeavored to cajole him into giving them credit for a few days. At that proposition the purveyor is said to have waxed wroth, and exclaiming, "No, sirree, my men; if you want me to supply you you must pay me the cash, 'plumpsock' on the nail," was about to depart in displeasure, when they came forward with the cash, and agreed unanimously that the place ought to be called "Plumpsock" forever afterward in commemoration of the man's business principle.

Nov. 28, 1789, Jeremiah Pears (or Pearce, or Peairs) patented a piece of land containing one hundred and twelve acres, called "Prophetic," and lying in Men-

allen and Franklin townships. Edward Hall and Jeremiah Pears held land adjacent to this tract, and laid out lots in the form of a town, which they called Middletown (now known as Upper Middletown, or Plumsock). Hall sold to Rev. Robert Warnocks. The one hundred and twelve acres mentioned as belonging to Jeremiah Pears included the site of the Meason rolling-mill, hereafter to be mentioned, and for a long time popularly known as Forgetown. On that site Pears had a mill as early as 1784, and perhaps before, for in the road records of the county, under the date mentioned, "Jeremiah Pears' mill" is noticed. In 1794, "Jeremiah Pears' forge" was recorded as being then at the same point, and in 1804 he had there a saw-mill, grist-mill, forge, slitting-mill, and rolling-mill,—quite a large collection of industrial enterprises for the time. Thomas Cook, then of Perry, and afterwards of Cook's Mills, in Redstone, was one of the builders of the Pears' forge, which was probably erected in 1794. Pears carried on the manufacture of iron at Plumsock until about 1804, when he sold out to George Dorsey. Dorsey sold in 1809 to Benjamin Stevens, he to Meason & Keller in 1813, and Keller sold his interest to Col. Isaac Meason in 1815.

In a recently published account of early iron industries in Western Pennsylvania occurs the following: "The first rolling-mill erected west of the Alleghenies to puddle iron and roll iron bars was built in 1816 and 1817, on Redstone Creek, about midway between Connellsville and Brownsville, at a place called Upper Middletown, better known as Plumsock, in Fayette County." The inceptor of the enterprise was Thomas C. Lewis, and it was carried into effect by Col. Isaac Meason, of Union Furnace, in Dunbar. The chief engineer in the erection of the mill was Thomas C. Lewis, whose brother, George Lewis,—both Welshmen,—was turner and roller. The mill was built "for making bars of all sizes and hoops for cutting into nails." "The iron was refined by blast, and then puddled." Active operations were carried on at this mill until 1831, Mr. Arthur Palmer being in possession to the date named. By a flood in the Redstone the mill was partially destroyed. Subsequently the mill machinery was conveyed to Brownsville. Concerning this rolling-mill Samuel C. Lewis, son of Thomas C. Lewis above mentioned, said that his father and his uncle, George Lewis, not only superintended the erection and put in operation the mill of which notice is here made, but that he himself as a boy assisted in rolling the first bar of iron, his uncle being chief roller. Besides the two Lewis brothers, Thomas and George, there were also Samuel Lewis, heater, and James Lewis, catcher, who participated in starting the mill and in the rolling of the first bar. Henry W. Lewis, another brother, was a clerk in the office. Samuel C. Lewis was then a boy of fifteen, and "heaved up" behind the rolls. There were in the mill two puddling-

furnaces, one refinery, one heating-furnace, and one tilt-hammer. Raw coal was used in the puddling- and heating-furnaces, and coke (for a short time) in the refinery. James Pratt worked the refinery. David Adams was the puddler.

The State report on iron-making in Pennsylvania, published in 1878, says, "We think it extremely probable that at the Plumsock rolling-mill was done the first puddling, and that here was rolled the first bar of iron in America." Careful inquiry in well-informed quarters fails to discover the existence in the United States of any rolling-mill to roll bar iron and puddle pig iron prior to the enterprise at Plumsock in 1816.

Benjamin Rutter, who lives near Plumsock, worked for Arthur Palmer at the Plumsock rolling-mill, as did also Francis Duff, whose widow now lives in the village. One of the early rolling-mill proprietors was J. L. Keller, who built a great roomy brick mansion near the mill. Keller's house was a fine building for that day, and is to-day even a handsome-looking residence. Since 1858 it has been the property of James Nickel. Mr. Keller died after a few years' occupancy of the premises, and when a family of strangers undertook to occupy the red brick house their stay was soon brought to a hurried close by the idea that the house was haunted. They averred that old Keller's spirit roamed through the mansion at will, that doors were opened and shut by unseen hands, and with a great noise, while unearthly and discordant sounds made every night hideous and the lives of the tenants a torture. People to whom they told these stories laughed at them and scouted the stories as the result of excited imaginations. When, however, another family moved into the red brick and moved quickly out again, declaring that ghosts and goblins peopled the house, public belief was inclined to think that there might, after all, be a haunting presence in the mansion. When a third family was precipitately driven forth after but a two days' occupancy opinion generally conceded that the house was indeed haunted. By that time the circumstances were public gossip, and while the curious came to look with awe upon the mysterious abode of alleged spirits, no one cared to undertake the task of living in it, although it was offered for rent at a nominal price. So it was suffered to be untenanted for some time, when a matter-of-fact family took possession, and kept possession peaceably too. The supposed spirits seemed to have taken a permanent leave of the abode, and have not reappeared to this day. Although keen investigations were set afoot in pursuance of a desire to discover the source of the disturbing elements that drove people out of the house after Keller's death, no satisfactory result was achieved.

Time dispelled the fears of the timid, but to this day there are seemingly intelligent persons who insist that old Keller's ghost did haunt the house. The story goes that Keller, who married a daughter of

Gen. Douglass, and built the brick house in 1812, squandered in various ways money that had come to him through his wife. She had taken great pleasure in the embellishment of their home, and when Keller's failure entailed the loss of that home she felt much embittered against him. Declaring that she could never forgive him for causing the loss of so much that she had endeared to herself, she vowed that she would haunt the place after she was dead. Therefore people who firmly believe that the house was haunted must always be in doubt whether the visitation was by the spirit of Mrs. Keller or by that of her husband.

Before the rolling-mill enterprise had been put in operation, Isaac Meason carried on at Plumsock a small forge that Jeremiah Pears had built. That forge was the beginning of manufacture at that point. There was a pottery there in 1822, that was started by James Lewis, and continued by him and his son Nathan for twenty-seven years afterwards. James Lewis worked at the rolling-mills before he was married, and it was during his time there that a nail-factory was attached to the works. Thomas Duncan, now of Brownsville, was also one of the rolling-mill hands. Nathan Lewis, of Franklin township, says that when he was a lad of twelve he worked at Plumsock for Arthur Palmer, the iron-worker, and that in 1823 he was employed to wheel coal from a coal-bank to a coke-oven that Arthur Duncan (father of Judge Duncan, of Brownsville) had built for Palmer and was in charge of. This oven, Mr. Lewis thinks, was erected before 1823, and in it Mr. Palmer burned coke for use in his iron-works. It was constructed entirely of stone, and held about forty-eight bushels. Slack or fine coal only was burned. Palmer had at his works a rolling-mill, a puddling-furnace, refinery, saw-mill, and grist-mill. The immediate locality of the works was known as Forgetown until the departure of Mr. Palmer and the abandonment of the iron manufactory in 1831.

The inauguration of the rolling-mill industry at Plumsock created a village near there, and of course a store and tavern sprung quickly into existence. Robert Thompson was the store-keeper as early as 1808, and Henry Dick tavern-keeper in 1806. John Bate succeeded the latter in 1809. A Mr. Bodkin was in 1813 the tavern-keeper (or, more strictly speaking, the whisky-seller, for a village tavern then meant "whisky-shop" more than it meant public-house). Bodkin's tavern was simply a log shanty, and presently Elijah Gadd opened a second tavern in another shanty. Of Gadd it is said that he sold his whisky to the mill hands, and took his pay at the mill once a month in bar iron. When the mill stopped Gadd had on hand sufficient bar iron to pay for a good farm. Some of Gadd's successors as tavern-keepers at Plumsock were William Stevens, John Gadd, and Edward Jones, but that either made the success in the business that Elijah managed to achieve is extremely

doubtful. There was a small log grist-mill close by the rolling-mill, and although it was a crude and clumsy concern, it was one of the prime necessities of the locality. It was built by Jeremiah Pears, and afterwards continued by successive mill-owners. Keller, the proprietor of the rolling-mill, had a store, and Palmer probably kept a stock of goods on hand while he carried on the iron-works. After the mill interest ceased Plumsock fell into a disheartening quietude. There was no store there or very much call for one after that until 1831, when John Morrison built the brick residence now owned by James Lewis and stocked one corner of it with goods.

About 1820, Henry Creighton was the village blacksmith, and Reuben Jones the village carpenter. The first cabinet-maker in Plumsock was Daniel Whetzel. In 1824 there was a log school-house at the village, in which Macklin Mayer taught, and in which Joseph Garrett and Oliver Sproul were his immediate successors. A post-office was established at Plumsock about 1825, and a Methodist Church was built in 1829. There was probably no resident physician until 1840 or later. Robert Muir should have been mentioned as the landlord of the Cross-Keys tavern about 1820. He kept it for some years, and rented it then as a dwelling. In 1847, Henry Fuller reopened it as a tavern, and kept it twenty years. Since 1867, Plumsock has been without a licensed tavern.

In 1844, Thomas Hazen was keeping store in the Lewis brick, and David and John Huston one at the upper end of the town. The Hustons sold out to Abram Hornbeck, who was for a time both store-keeper and tavern-keeper. In the Hornbeck building Edward Roddy afterwards carried on trade about twelve years. Then came William Smith, Gibson & Arrison, and Gibson & Thompson, who moved from the old quarters into the building now occupied by Mansell & Thompson. Daniel Binns & Co. occupied the Lewis brick in 1857, and in 1858 moved to the Keller mansion. In 1864, Binns retired, leaving his partner, James Nickel, to succeed the firm.

The post-office succession at Plumsock may be given as follows: Joseph Gadd was appointed about 1825, and resigned in 1828. Henry Creighton, the blacksmith, succeeded him, and in 1840 William Morrison became the incumbent. Morrison held the office until 1857, when Edward Roddy received the appointment. To him succeeded Daniel Binns, William Smith, and Daniel Binns (second term). James Nickel served from 1865 to 1869; Samuel Thompson, 1869-70; D. T. Gibson, from 1870 to 1880; and Hugh Thompson, from 1880 to the present.

The first physician to locate at Plumsock was a Dr. Rogers. Just when he came is not easy to say, but the time was not far from 1840. Drs. Brownfield and Crane were in village practice shortly after Rogers departed for the West in 1844, but their stay was brief. There was no resident physician afterwards until 1851, when Dr. Samuel B. Chalfant opened an

office and established his home at Plumsock. He continued steadily in practice at the village until his death in 1877. Meanwhile, Dr. W. W. Osborn came in 1870, and still remains. Dr. John Hankins came in 1875, and removed to Uniontown in 1878. Besides Dr. Osborn, there is now one other physician in the village, William H. Hopwood, who located in 1878.

REDSTONE LODGE, No. 499, I. O. O. F., was organized at Plumsock in 1852. The membership in March, 1881, was twenty-five, and the officers Nathan Holloway, N. G.; M. V. Whetzel, V. G.; A. N. Osborn, Sec.; James Lewis, Treas.

CHURCHES.

GRACE CHURCH (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL).

Grace Church, located on the National road, near Searight's, was organized before 1793, in which year the congregation were occupying their own house of worship. There are, however, no records from which to write a history of the early days of the organization, and as human recollection is of course unavailable as a matter of reference, absolutely nothing can be said with certainty touching the events that attended upon the organization of the church, except that Robert Jackson donated some land for a church and churchyard. The first house of worship was a homely log structure, but it did excellent service for nearly fifty years. In 1840 it was replaced by the house now in use. For the erection of the latter the subscribers were Hugh Keys, William Searight, Hiram Jackson, Zadoc Jackson, William Hogg, George Hogg, Robert Clark, John Bowman, John Snowdon, Eli Abrams, Samuel J. Krepps, Henry Sweitzer, Christopher Buchanan, David Jackson, John Moore, Aaron Moore, William Moore, John Hibbs, Johnston Van Kirk, Ebenezer Finley, Ebenezer Finley, Jr., Elizabeth Finley, Joseph Gadd, E. Balsinger, Joseph Wilson, Joshua Antram, Caleb Antram, Jr., Richard Beeson, J. C. Simmons, Benjamin Roberts, Arwind McIttree, John Gadd, N. P. Bowman & Co., Jacob Bowman, Wesley Frost, G. W. V. Bowman, G. W. Cass, G. W. Curtis, William Sloan, John Allison, John Dawson, Rezin Moore, D. N. Robinson, Joshua B. Howell, N. Given, R. P. Flenniken, A. Stewart, James Fuller, Isaac Beeson. The congregation, at no time large, includes now perhaps twenty families. At no time has there been a resident rector. Rev. R. S. Smith supplied the church from 1868 to 1878. The present rector is Rev. S. D. Day, of Brownsville. The wardens are James Allison and Ewing Searight. The vestrymen are James Searight, Ewing Searight, Thomas Graham, Buchanan Jeffries, Andrew Keys, Hiram Jackson, and Levi Beal. The superintendent of the Sunday-school is James Allison. The graveyard at the church, laid out some time before the year 1800, has within it as the oldest headstone now distinguishable a tablet erected in 1799 to the memory of a member of the Jackson family.

UPPER MIDDLETOWN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

About 1825, when Arthur Palmer took charge of the Plumsock rolling-mill and established his home in the Keller mansion, he began to hold Methodist meetings therein, himself being the preacher. Mr. Palmer was a very energetic worker in the religious field, and preached regularly at his house once a fortnight until 1829. In that year he succeeded in effecting a church organization and in causing the erection of a stone church known as Asbury Chapel. As far as can now be remembered, the organizing members of the first class included Arthur Palmer and wife, James Hedden and wife, John Lewis and wife, William Bradley and wife. In 1840 the stone church was replaced with the present brick structure. The preacher in charge is Rev. O. E. Husted, of the Redstone Circuit. He preaches once a fortnight. The class numbers now about forty. The leader is William Hormel.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NEW SALEM.

Public worship by Methodists was held in the New Salem school-house in 1834, and in that year a class was organized with twelve members. Among these were Booth McCormick and wife, Richard Miller and wife, Mr. Carpenter, his wife and wife's sister, and Nancy Whitehill. Booth McCormick was the leader. In 1840 a spirited revival set in and about forty persons joined the church. In 1850 a house of worship was built, and in 1851 the membership was fully one hundred and twenty-five. Prosperity attended upon the progress of the organization for a while, but afterwards dissensions were created by a disaffected member, and with such disastrous results that in 1867 the total membership had been reduced to five persons. Dissolution was imminent, but the few energetic ones worked hard for a reawakening of interest to such good effect that the membership steadily increased, and the church rested once more upon a sure foundation. In March, 1881, there were in good standing about thirty active members. The leader was then Johnston Roderick, and the preacher Rev. Mr. McGrew, of the Smithfield charge.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL.

A Presbyterian chapel was built at New Salem in 1853 by members of the Dunlap's Creek Church, and since that time has been used simply as an adjunct to the last-named organization, whose pastor preaches also at New Salem. A Presbyterian Sunday-school was organized at New Salem by Ebenezer Finley, Sr., in 1825, and to this day it has had an uninterrupted and active existence. The elder Finley was the superintendent from 1825 to 1849, and his son Ebenezer from 1853 to 1881.

PLEASANT VIEW CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

During the years 1832 and 1833 Revs. Morgan Bird, and Bryan were preaching in Fayette County as the advance guard of the Cumberland Presbyterian

ministers just then being sent out from Tennessee to Pennsylvania. They were invited to preach at the Centre school-house, near John C. McCormick, and from that time forward there was more or less preaching there for several years. Mr. McCormick himself became a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Uniontown, where he was a ruling elder ten years or more. Afterwards he joined Hopewell Church, in Luzerne township, where he remained until the organization of Pleasant View in 1859. During the years 1857 and 1859 Rev. John S. Gibson, pastor of the East Liberty Cumberland Presbyterian Church, frequently held services in the McCormick neighborhood, and one result of his ministrations was the organization of a Sunday-school by E. Campbell and John McCormick. The Sunday-school being well on its way, attention was turned to the subject of a church organization. The Union Presbytery being appealed to, authorized Revs. Jesse Adams and A. G. Osborn to take charge of the business. Accordingly they organized Pleasant View, Oct. 1, 1859, in a school-house that stood near where the church now stands. The constituent members numbered twenty-four, viz.: Emanuel Campbell, Mary Campbell,¹ Samuel Brown, Louisa Brown, Henry Hornbeck, Sr.,¹ Rebecca Hornbeck,¹ Henry Hornbeck, Jr., John G. Hornbeck, James Ridlinghafer, Catharine Ridlinghafer, Robert Hagerty, John Ball, Jr.,¹ Mary Hess, Eliza B. Powell, Margaret Wheaton, Sarah J. Arison, Mary Mitchell,¹ Mahala Hill, Amy Work,¹ Anne Stewart, Ebenezer Hare,¹ Rebecca Hare, John C. McCormick,¹ Hannah McCormick.¹ The elders chosen were John C. McCormick, Emanuel Campbell, and Samuel Brown. In 1860 a house of worship was erected. The trustees were Robert Hagerty, John Ball, Jr., and James Ridlinghafer.

The first pastor was Rev. Andrew G. Osborn, who served from April 1, 1860, to April 1, 1862. Eli E. Bailey was pastor from April, 1862, to April, 1866; J. Power Baird from April, 1866, to April, 1880. Since Mr. Baird's departure Rev. William Hays has been the supply. Several gratifying revival seasons have marked the history of the church. In 1866 about twenty persons were received as members under the preaching of Rev. E. E. Bailey; and in 1871, 1874, and 1875, during the pastorate of Rev. J. Power Baird, large accessions, to the number of one hundred and twenty-eight, increased the strength of the church. There are at present one hundred and fifty-two members. The elders are Emanuel Campbell, Samuel Brown, John E. Craft, and Thomas H. Higginbotham. Martin Hess donated, in 1860, one acre of land, lying two and a quarter miles north of Seagriff's, for church and cemetery. In 1878 two acres were added by purchase.

¹ Since deceased.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW SALEM.

Fairview Church, now the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of New Salem, was organized by Rev. Samuel E. Hudson. Members of the denomination living in the vicinity of New Salem, who attended for public worship at Uniontown and New Hopewell, expressed a desire for a church organization, and in response thereto Rev. Samuel E. Hudson, then supplying the church at New Hopewell, began, in the spring of 1842, a series of protracted meetings at New Salem. A number of conversions followed, and in June, 1842, the Lord's Supper was commemorated at the New Salem school-house. In September of that year about one hundred persons joined in a petition to the Union Presbytery for the organization of a congregation in the New Salem neighborhood. In the spring of 1843 the Presbytery appointed Revs. Samuel E. Hudson and Carl Moore, with Isaac Beeson and John McCormick, as a committee to attend New Salem for the purpose of effecting the desired organization, and authorized Rev. Samuel E. Hudson to supply the new church for the space of one year. One hundred and five persons were received as constituent members. Among these the names of the following only have been preserved upon the record: Caleb Antram, Samuel Brown, Eliza Brown, Miranda Luckey, Hugh Poundslow, John Hackney, Sr., John Hackney, Jr., Lydia Hackney, Amy Hackney, Joseph Rockwell, Catharine Rockwell, Jacob Allamon, Levi Linn, Joseph Woodward, Nancy Woodward, William Jeffries, Jane Jeffries, Taylor Jeffries, Sarah Jeffries, E. F. Moss, Rebecca Johnson, Hannah Walters, Lydia Jackson, Eliza Hacock, Hannah Dunlap, Jane Luckey, Sarah L. McWilliams, Louisa Gilmore, Catharine McDougal, Jane Carey, Henry Funk, Zabina Keener, Lydia Worley, Keziah Watson, John Watson, Mary Jeffries, John Williams, Sarah A. Williams, Elizabeth Sickles, and Mary A. Poundslow. The elders chosen were Caleb Antram, Joseph Rockwell, Abel Campbell, Jr., and William Thompson. Caleb Antram donated land for a church and churchyard, and in 1844 a brick house was built at a cost of two thousand dollars. In April, 1856, the church had so prospered that the membership aggregated one hundred and eighty-four. The pastors of the organization have been Revs. Samuel E. Hudson, A. B. Brice, J. T. A. Henderson, Alexander Blackford, Jesse Adams, and J. S. Gibson. Mr. Gibson has been the pastor since 1872. The membership in March, 1881, was one hundred and eighty-one. The Sunday-school has fifteen officers and teachers and eighty-three scholars. The superintendent is Christopher Woodward. The elders of the church are Joseph Woodward, Joseph Rockwell, H. H. Hackney, Lewis Antram, and John Funk. The deacons are Christopher Woodward, J. W. Hackney, Taylor Jeffries, Samuel Newcomer, and A. J. Tuit.



Wm Searight

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM SEARIGHT.

William Searight was born near Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., on the 5th day of December, 1792. His father came from Londonderry, Ireland, in the year 1760, and first settled in Lancaster County, Pa. His mother, Anne Hamilton, removed from Belfast, Ireland, the same year to the same county. His mother was an aunt of James Hamilton, once Governor of South Carolina, was a sister of William and McHugh Hamilton, wealthy and influential citizens of Lancaster County, and was remotely connected with Alexander Hamilton. Her ancestry were of Scotch descent. A granduncle of William Searight was in the "siege of Derry." He lived to get out of the besieged city, but soon afterwards died from weakness and exhaustion. In 1780 the parents of William Searight removed from Lancaster County to Cumberland County, Pa., settling near Carlisle. The names of their children were Samuel, Alexander, William, Mary, John, and Hamilton. About the beginning of this century they moved into Indiana County, Pa., where they remained only a short time, and came over into Westmoreland County, Pa., and settled permanently on the Loyalhanna River, a few miles above the town of Ligonier, where they lived until their death. About the year 1810, Samuel Searight settled in Tippecanoe County, Ind.; Alexander Searight settled in Ohio County, Va., and William Searight settled in Fayette County, Pa. The remainder of the family lived, died, and were buried in Ligonier Valley without issue. William Searight received only a plain English education. He was endued with the precepts of stern integrity and honor, the elements of his future success in business, and of his elevated character. In the neighborhood in which he was reared he had learned the business of fulling cloth, a knowledge of which, his native energy and honorable character being his only stock with which to commence and push his own fortune. He arrived in Fayette County at about the age of twenty-one, and commenced business at an old fulling-mill on Dunlap's Creek, known as Hammond's mill. He afterwards prosecuted his vocation at Cook's mill, on Redstone Creek, and again near Perryopolis. He next purchased a farm and hotel at Searight's, the property and village deriving its name from him, and there made his permanent settlement. In 1826 he married Rachel Brownfield, daughter of Thomas Brownfield, of Uniontown, Pa. Here he laid the foundation of a large fortune, and his integrity, united to a generous and benevolent heart, gave him a high place in the esteem and affection of the community in which he lived. His sound judgment soon impressed itself upon his own county, and he became one of her most influential citizens. Mr. Searight was a prominent and zealous old-time

Democratic politician, and wielded a large influence. On one occasion he rode on horseback from Searight's to Harrisburg, a distance of over two hundred miles, to aid in preparing to nominate Gen. Jackson for the Presidency.

In the early history of Fayette County political conventions of both parties were accustomed to meet at Searight's and plan campaigns. A memorable meeting, of which Mr. Searight was the chief instigator, was held there in 1828, known as the "Gray Meeting," from the name of the then keeper of the local hotel, John Gray. At this meeting the Jackson and Adams men met to measure their strength. They turned out in the meadow below the hotel, formed in rank, and "counted off." The Jackson men outnumbered their opponents decisively, and it was regarded as a great Jackson victory. In the political campaign of 1856 a large Democratic meeting was held in Uniontown, and the delegation from Searight's bore a banner with the inscription, "Menallen, the battle-ground of the 'Gray' meeting." Many prominent political leaders of the olden time were there. Among them, on the Jackson side, were Gen. Henry W. Beeson, Col. Ben Brownfield, Westley Frost, William F. Coplan, Henry J. Rigden, James C. Beckley, Benedict Kimber, Solomon G. Krepps, William Searight, Hugh Keys, William Hatfield, Col. William L. Miller, John Fuller, Provance McCormick, William Davidson, Alexander Johnson, and Thomas Duncan. On the Adams side were Andrew Stewart, John M. Austin, F. H. Oliphant, John Kennedy, John Dawson, Samuel Evans, James Bowman, William Hogg, Stokely Connell, William P. Wells, Basil Brownfield, George Mason, Kennedy Duncan, and John Lyon. The many similar political meetings with which William Searight was identified go to show the esteem in which he was held by the citizens of the county by all parties. But Fayette County, although the first, was but little in advance of other communities to learn and admire his worth. He early became known and appreciated throughout the entire State. He was appointed commissioner of the Cumberland (National) road by Governor Porter, in the most prosperous days of that great thoroughfare, a position he held for many years. In 1845 he was superseded by Col. William Hopkins, of Washington, Pa. Subsequently an act of the Legislature placed the road in the hands of trustees appointed by the courts, and these trustees restored William Searight to the commissionership, the duties of which office he continued to discharge with great fidelity and industry. He was thoroughly familiar with all the hills and valleys of that grand old thoroughfare, once so stirring and active, but now still and grass-grown. Previous to his appointment as commissioner of the National road he was a contractor on the same. He was one of the contractors who built the iron bridge over the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, between Brownsville and Bridgeport. He was

also a contractor on the Erie extension of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal.

At the time of his death he was the candidate of the Democratic party for one of the most dignified and important offices of the State, that of canal commissioner. To this office he would have undoubtedly been elected had not death interposed and called him from the active duties of this life to the realities of another world, as after his death William Hopkins, of Washington County, was nominated by the Democratic party for the same office, and was elected by a large majority. He died at his residence in Menallen township, on the 12th of August, 1852. He left a wife and six children,—Thomas, Ewing, Jane, William, James, and Elizabeth.

William Searight was a man of the most generous and humane character, ever ready to lend his counsel, his sympathies, and his purse to the aid of others. Though a strong political party man, yet he ever treated his opponents with courtesy. In religion he was, like most of the race to which he belonged, imbued with Calvinism. The brightest traits of his character were exemplified at the last. So far as human judgment may decide, he died a Christian, in peace. Although death plucked him from the very threshold of earthly honors, yet it caused him no regrets. The scenes upon which he was about to enter presented higher honors, purer enjoyments. To him they offered

"No midnight shade, no clouded sun,
But sacred, high, eternal noon."

A more emphatic eulogy than is in the power of language to express was bestowed upon him on the day of his funeral by the assembling around his coffin to perform the last sad duty of friendship of as great if not a greater number of citizens than ever attended the funeral ceremonies of any one who has died within the limits of Fayette County. Among that vast assemblage were both the patriarchs of the county and the rising youth, all come to give their testimony to the lofty worth in life of the distinguished dead. A few days after his death a large meeting of the citizens of Fayette County, irrespective of party, convened at the court-house for the purpose of bearing suitable testimony to his memory and character.

The following gentlemen were chosen officers: Hon. Nathaniel Ewing, president; Hon. Daniel Sturgeon (ex-United States senator) and Z. Ludington, vice-presidents; John B. Krepps and R. P. Flenniken, secretaries. On motion of Hon. James Veech (later author of "Monongahela of Old") a committee on resolutions composed of leading citizens was appointed, which committee presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz.:

"When a valued citizen dies, it is meet that the community of which he was a member mourn their loss. A public expression

of their sorrow at such an event is due as some solace to the grief of the bereaved family and friends, and as an incentive to others to earn for their death the same distinction. In the recent death of William Searight, Esq., this community has lost such a citizen. Such an event has called this public meeting, into which enter no schemes of political promotion, no partisan purposes of empty eulogy. Against all this death has shut the door. While yet the tear hangs on the cheek of his stricken family, and the tidings of death are unred by many of his friends, we, his fellow-citizens, neighbors, friends, of all parties, have assembled to speak to those who knew and loved him best, and to those who knew him not the words of sorrow and truth in sincerity and soberness. Therefore as the sense of this meeting,—

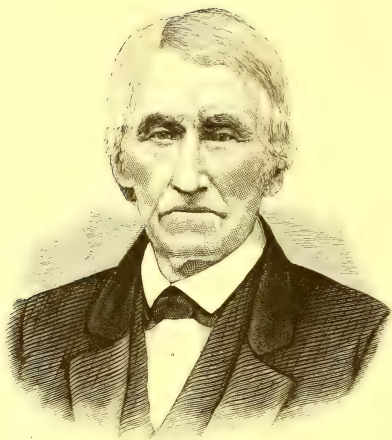
"Resolved, That in the death of William Searight Fayette County and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have lost one of their best and most useful citizens. The people at large may not realize their loss, but the community in which he lived, over whose comforts and interests were diffused the influences of his liberality and enterprise, feel it, while his friends of all classes, parties, and professions, to whom he clung, and who clung to him, mourn it.

"Resolved, That while we would withhold our steps from the sanctuary of domestic grief, we may be allowed to express to the afflicted widow and children of the deceased our unfeigned sorrow and sympathy in their great bereavement, and to tender to them our assurance that while in their hearts the memory of the husband and father will ever be cherished, in *ours* will be kept the liveliest recollections of his virtues as a citizen and a friend.

"Resolved, That among the elements which must enter into every truthful estimate of the character of William Searight are a warm amenity of manners, combined with a great dignity of deportment, which were not the less attractive by their plainness and want of ostentation, elevated feelings more pure than passionless, high purposes, with untiring energy in their accomplishment, an ennobling sense of honor, and individual independence, which kept him always true to himself and to his engagements, unfaltering fidelity to his friends, a liberality which heeded no restraint, but means and merit, great promptness and fearlessness in the discharge of what he believed to be a duty, private or public, guided by a rigid integrity, which stood all tests and withstood all temptations, honesty and truthfulness in word and in deed, which no seductions could weaken nor assaults overthrow, in all respects the architect of his own fortune and fame. These, with the minor virtues in full proportion, are some of the outlines of character which stamped the man whose death we mourn as one much above the ordinary level of his race.

"Resolved, That while we have here nothing to do or say as to the loss sustained by the political party to which he belonged, and whose candidate he was for an office of great honor and responsibility, we may be allowed to say that had he lived and been successful, with a heart so rigidly set as was his, with feelings so high and integrity so firm, and withal an amount of practical intelligence so ample as he possessed, his election could have been regretted by no citizen who knew him, and who placed the public interests beyond selfish ends and party success. As a politician, we knew him to hold to his principles and party predilections with a tenacious grasp, yet he was ever courteous and liberal in his deportment and views towards his political opponents.

"Resolved, That in the life and character of William Searight we see a most instructive and encouraging example. Starting in the struggle of life with an humble business, poor and unfriended, with an honest mind and true heart, with high pur-



JEREMIAH PEIRSEL, SR.

poses and untiring industry, he by degrees gained friends and means which never forsook him. He thus won for himself and his family ample wealth, and attained a position among his fellow-men which those who have had the best advantages our country affords might well envy. That wealth and that position he used with a just liberality and influence for the benefit of all around and dependent upon him. Though dead, he yet speaketh to every man in humble business,—go thou and do likewise, and such shall be thy reward in life and in death.

"Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be furnished for publication in all the papers of the county, and a copy thereof, signed by the officers, be presented to the family of the deceased."

JEREMIAH PEIRSEL.

Jeremiah Peirsel was born in what is now Perry township, March 4, 1787, and died in Menallen township, Nov. 20, 1880. He was of Welsh descent, and educated in the common schools. He was married to Mary Beal, of Menallen township, in 1810. They had twelve children, seven sons and five daughters. He was always a farmer, and located upon the farm where his son Samuel now resides in 1824, and remained there until his death. He was an exemplary member of the old Redstone Baptist Church for more than sixty years. He never held a political office; never had a lawsuit; never had any difficulties with his neighbors. His long life was due in a measure, no doubt, to his amiable disposition. He had all the good qualities that usually attend a lovable disposition. He belonged to a long-lived family. The average age of himself, brothers, and sisters is eighty years.

His father, William Peirsel, came to Fayette County from Chester County, Pa., early in life. He married Grace Cope. They had eight children. Jeremiah was the third. William died in 1848, supposed to be over one hundred years old. Grace died in 1854, aged ninety-four.

Seven of the children of Mr. Peirsel are living,—Elizabeth, married to James McLaughlin; Samuel, married to Maria Radcliffe; Jeremiah, Jr., who married Melvina N. Frasher, and has one living son, Isaac F., who has received a liberal education, is a farmer, and is married to Mary Hormel, and has one child, Arthur L. Peirsel, the only grandchild of Jeremiah, Jr. The other four children are Sarah, married to Henry Frasher; Anne, married to Jacob Grant; William, married to Catharine McKay; and Uriah, married to Dettie Swayne. One of his sons, Levi, was killed in the late war at the battle of Petersburg.

For a great part of her life the wife of Mr. Peirsel was seriously afflicted by mental maladies, and he took the utmost tender care of her, never being heard to complain of his unhappy lot.

Jeremiah Peirsel, Jr., well maintains the goodly name he bears, is industrious and thrifty, and in the enjoyment of a comfortable home and a competency, which he has acquired through his own energy and business sagacity. He, like his father, has the con-



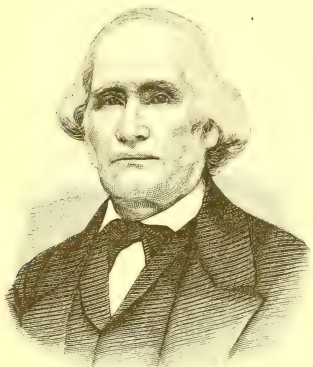
JEREMIAH PEIRSEL, JR.

fidence of his neighbors, and if not so gentle and retiring as his father it is because the latter was extremely so.

JAMES ALLISON.

James Allison, without whose biography the history of Menallen township, and particularly of the village of Searight's, would be incomplete, was born near Laurel Hill, in Fayette Co., Pa., Dec. 22, 1801. His parents lived and died in that neighborhood, and their remains were buried in the Laurel Hill graveyard. In early life James Allison moved from the locality of Laurel Hill, and settled on Redstone Creek, Fayette Co., Pa., and learned to be a fuller of cloth under William Searight, in whose family he ever afterwards made his home. When William Searight bought the homestead on which is the village of Searight's, James Allison moved with him to it, where he lived and died. He was born to no other inheritance than that of a noble character and good name, and was in early life thrown upon these his only resources. He held the responsible office of commissioner of the county from 1837 to 1840, and, as was the case in all his business transactions, acquitted himself creditably and honorably. He also held the office of justice of the peace for many years, and was postmaster at the village of Searight's from the time of the establishment of the office in 1845 until within a very short time of his death, having filled the longest continuous term of office of any postmaster in the State, and perhaps in the United States. So long and so very attentively did he occupy this position that he became a part of the town, thought to be entirely indispensable. He was a conscientious and consistent member of the Episcopal

Church, and was for very many years senior warden of Grace Church, Menallen. He was married in early life, and his wife died shortly after their marriage. He had no family. The life of James Allison is well worthy of imitation. It was straightforward, unfaltering, unchequered, and uneventful. His habits were extremely plain, simple, sensible, sober, temperate, and industrious. His manner was free, open,



James Allison

friendly, frank, and courteous. His character was a perfect light-house of honesty, truthfulness, and uprightness. So highly was he esteemed for these qualities, it became a common saying in the surrounding community of which he was a part that "If Jimmy Allison says it is so it must be so;" or, "If Jimmy Allison did so it must be right." These sayings still reverently linger in the memories of his old neighbors. He died suddenly on July 4, 1881, of a congestive spasm, to which he was subject. His remains were interred in Grace Church burial-ground on July 5, 1881. The Rev. R. S. Smith, rector of St. Peter's Church, Uniontown, and Grace Church, Menallen, officiated at his funeral, and in the course of his remarks said that he had known James Allison intimately for twenty years, and for that period had been his personal friend, and he knew of nothing in his life and character that he would have blotted from the book of remembrance. Notwithstanding it was mid-harvest, and the weather was extremely hot, Grace Church was crowded by neighbors and friends to witness the funeral rites of James Allison—an honest man—"God's noblest work."

ROBERT JACKSON.

Robert Jackson was born in Menallen township, upon the farm where he now resides, Oct. 11, 1831. He is of Irish descent, and was educated in the common schools. He learned the business of farming, and has always been engaged in it. He was married Nov. 7, 1867, to Catharine Murdock, of Pittsburgh,



ROBERT JACKSON.

Pa. They have no children. He has never held any office, and never sought one, and is not a church-member. His father left him a small legacy, to which he has added yearly by good farming.

His father, Zadock Jackson, was born in the same township, and was a farmer. He married Lydia Woodward. They had a family of eight children, only three of whom grew up. Robert is the eldest. Zadock, the father, died May 7, 1861, aged fifty-six; Lydia, his widow, is still living. Mr. Robert Jackson is a modest, unassuming man. He has a good farm, and enjoys the respect of his neighbors. He takes delight in his business, does all his work well, and is noted for his hospitality, charity, and industry. Mr. Jackson is a Republican in politics.

HUGH GRAHAM.

Hugh Graham died at his home in Menallen township, May 19, 1879, aged eighty-three years. He was born in the northern part of Ireland in 1796, and was of Scotch extraction, his father and mother having been born in Scotland. His education was received

in the "pay schools" of Ireland. At an early age he learned the carpenter's trade in all its branches. When twenty-two years of age he emigrated to America. He stopped in Philadelphia for a short



HUGH GRAHAM.

time, and was there in the employ of Stephen Girard, for whom he built some of the finest houses then in Philadelphia. He then moved to Pittsburgh, thence to Uniontown. Here he remained and worked at his trade for a number of years, building some of the finest houses in the county, among which are the Gallatin house of Springhill township, now owned by Mrs. John L. Dawson; the residence of Col. Samuel Evans, of North Union, the dwelling occupied by Judge Willson, the fine house on Main Street, Uniontown, formerly owned and occupied by the late Judge Nathaniel Ewing, etc. In 1822 he was married to Margaret Black, an estimable woman, of Menallen township. They lived together for fifty-two years,

she dying about five years before her husband. They had eight children,—Catharine and William died young; Jacob married Caroline Gaddis, and is a farmer; Albert Gallatin graduated at Jefferson College, read law, and practiced in Jonesboro', Tenn.; he was also editor of the *Jonesboro' Union*, and is now dead. Margaret married L. B. Bowie; Thomas Baird, who attended Emory and Henry College, near Abingdon, Va., read law and graduated from the Lebanon Law School of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., and practiced in Tennessee, Missouri, and at Pittsburgh, Pa., for several years. He is now engaged in farming. Hugh died when eighteen years of age; Jennie G. married William Thorndell, deceased.

Mr. Graham held several important township offices; was also director of the Poor Board. In all public positions he discharged his duties well. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for a number of years. Although his early opportunities for education were limited, he by careful study during his spare moments stored his mind with a vast fund of useful knowledge. He possessed a retentive memory, and having once learned a fact he was able to repeat and detail it with the ease and grace of the true gentleman. He was a great admirer of the poet Burns, and could repeat from memory probably more of his poems, in their Scotch dialect, than any man who ever lived in Fayette County. He was ever ready with the Psalms of David and sacred lyrics learned at his mother's knee. He was especially noted for his retentive memory, his genial Irish wit, his great physical ability, honesty, charity, and industry. Mr. Graham was reticent in regard to his charities; in other words, modest, apparently not letting his left hand know what his right hand did. Like all generous, really strong men, he was never boastful, and was quiet in demeanor. Probably no man exceeded him in a due sense of all the proprieties of life and society. He suppressed all scandalous tongues that wagged in his presence, carrying out practically the maxim, "Let no evil be spoken of another."

NORTH UNION AND SOUTH UNION TOWNSHIPS.

FOR the reason that during the ninety-eight years which have elapsed since the formation of the original townships of Fayette County the territory (or nearly all of it) now embraced in North and South Union was for almost seventy years included together in the old township of Union, it is evident that much

of the history of the two present townships should be written together as that of old Union, and accordingly that method has been adopted in the narrative which follows.

In December, 1783, the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette County at its first session—held in the

month above named—decreed the erection of “a township beginning at the head of the west branch of Jennings’ Run; thence down the same to the mouth of said run; thence up Redstone Creek to Burd’s old road; thence along the same to the foot of the Laurel Hill; thence along the foot of Laurel Hill to Charles Brownfield’s; thence by a line or lines to be drawn by Charles Brownfield’s, Thomas Gaddis’, and the Widow McClelland’s, including the same, to the head of the west branch of the Jennings’ Run aforesaid, to be hereafter known by the name of Union township.”¹

At the first election in the township James Finley, Alexander McClean, Henry Beeson, Jonathan Rowland, John Gaddis, and Moses Sutton were elected justices of the peace. In reference to the election of these officers, Gen. Ephraim Douglas wrote, in a letter dated Uniontown, Feb. 6, 1784, and addressed to John Dickinson, president of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, as follows:

“Want of an earlier conveyance gives me the opportunity of enclosing to Council the return of an election held here this day for Justices of the Peace for this township; and I trust the importance of the choice of officers to the county will excuse me to that honorable body for offering my remarks on this occasion. Col. McClean, though not the first on the return, needs no panegyric of mine; he has the honor to be known to Council. James Finley is a man of a good understanding, good character, and well situate to accommodate that part of the township most remote from the town. Henry Beeson is the proprietor of the town, a man of much modesty, good sense, and great benevolence of heart, and one whose liberality of property for public uses justly entitles him to particular attention from the county, however far it may be a consideration with Council. Jonathan Rowland is also a good man, with a good share of understanding, and a better English education than either of the two last mentioned, but unfortunately of a profession rather too much opposed to the suppression of vice and immorality,—he keeps a tavern. John Gaddis is a man whom I do not personally know, one who has at a former election in the then township of Menallen been returned to Council, but never commissioned, for what reason I know not. His popularity is with those who have been most conspicuous in oppo-

sition to the laws of this Commonwealth. Moses Sutton is remarkable for nothing but aspiring obscurity, and a great facility at chanting a psalm or stammering a prayer.

“Duty thus far directs me to give Council an impartial description of the men who are to be the future officers of this county, but both duty and respect forbid my saying more or presuming to express a wish of my own; for I have no predilection in favor of, or personal prejudice against, either of them.

“I have the honor to be, etc.,

“EPHRAIM DOUGLAS.”

But evidently Gen. Douglas afterwards changed his opinions as above expressed, as is shown by a letter (found in the Pennsylvania Archives, 1773-86, p. 696) as follows:

“E. Douglas to Sec’y Armstrong, 1785.

“UNIONTOWN, 27th Jan’y, 1785.

“SIR,—Unwilling to send you this certificate in a blank, and desirous of saying something on the subject, I have sat with my head leaning on my hand these ten minutes to consider what that something should be, and after all have considered that whatever I could say upon it would amount to nothing, for I have knowledge of Gentlemen foremost on it to justify my giving a character of him.

“I have already been deceived into a misrepresentation to Council on a former one, for which I most penitentially beg forgiveness, protesting at the same time my innocency in it, for the Constable who made the return, and several others of the township of Menallen, assured me it would be petitioned against, but I find they have not done it, nor are they attempting it. I can offer nothing more on that subject, unless it be that the township is in great want of a justice. I have given their characters faithfully as I received them from the general voice of the inhabitants hereabout. Council in their wisdom will do the rest. I have the honor to be with high esteem, Sir,

“Your most humble and

“Obedient servant,

“EPHRAIM DOUGLAS.”

Of those elected justices of the peace, as before mentioned, James Finley, John Gaddis, and Moses Sutton were commissioned as such. Following is a partial list of justices of the peace elected for the district embracing the township of Union until the time of its division into North and South Union, viz.:

1793. Jonathan Rowland.	1826. Thomas Nesmith.
1797. Robert Moore.	Clement Wood.
1803. Jonathan Rowland.	1827. James Piper.
1804. John Wood.	1829. James Lindsey.
1805. Robert Moore.	Moses Hopwood.
Jonathan Rowland.	Clement Wood.
1808. Ellis Bailey.	1833. Samuel Keeler.
1812. Thomas Hadden.	1840-45. Thomas Nesmith.
1819. Thomas Hadden.	William Bryson.
1823. Andrew McMasters.	1850. James McClean.
1825. Samuel Smith.	William Bryson.

Below is given a list, made up from election returns, of other officers of Union township down to the time of its division:

FREEHOLDERS TO SETTLE ACCOUNTS.

1788-89.—Henry Beeson, Jonathan Rowland, James Rankin, William Gillespie.
1792.—Henry Beeson, Jonathan Rowland, James Rankin, William Gillespie.

¹ The territory of Union township was reduced by the taking from it of the borough of Uniontown, which was erected by act of the Legislature passed April 4, 1796.

A part of the territory of Wharton township was added to Union in 1802. The record of the June term of the Court of Quarter Sessions in 1801 shows that a petition of certain inhabitants, “praying for a division of Wharton township, was continued under advisement.” And the following is from the record of the same court in its session of March, 1802, viz.: “Union township extended.—On a petition praying an enlargement of the boundaries of Union township, the court directs that the future limits of the said township shall be as follows: By a line beginning at Benjamin Brownfield’s, including it as formerly, extending as near as may be to the forks of the run above Henry Beeson’s fulling-mill; thence up the left hand branch or fork of said run to the top of the mountain or Laurel Hill; thence to Washington’s Spring; thence along Braddock’s old road to the line of Dunbar township, and from the intersection, by the line of Dunbar township, to the northeastern corner of the present Union township.”

On the 6th of December, 1871, the petition of Thomas Vance was presented to the court, praying to be set off from Franklin township, and to be included in North Union. An order was issued December 23th; returned at the March term in 1872; report favorable to the prayer of the petitioner was made and confirmed June 8, 1872.

- 1793.—Jonathan Rowland, James Rankin.
 1794-95.—Henry Beeson, James Rankin, James Gallagher, Lewis Springer.
 1796.—Henry Beeson, Samuel King, Jonathan Downer, Lewis Springer.
 1797.—Levi Springer, Henry Beeson, Samuel King, Robert Moore.
 1800.—Levi Springer, James Gregg, James Allen, Isaac Sutton.

AUDITORS OF ACCOUNTS.

- 1801.—Jacob Beeson, Morris Morris, John McCoy, William Crawford.
 1803.—Jacob Beeson, Jr., Ellis Bailey, James Gallagher, William Crawford.
 1805.—Jacob Beeson, Jr., Joseph Taylor, Reuben Bailey, Thomas Hibben.
 1806.—Jacob Beeson, Jr., James Lindsey, Daniel Keller, Richard Weaver.
 1807.—Thomas Meason, John Kennedy, Thomas Hibben, Zadoc Springer.
 1821.—William Swearingen, Abel Campbell, John Springer, Samuel Cleavinger, Samuel Clark.
 1822.—Abel Campbell, John Springer, Samuel Clark, Samuel Cleavinger, William Swearingen.
 1823.—William Swearingen, Samuel Cleavinger, Abel Campbell, John Gallagher.
 1824.—Abel Campbell, Samuel Smith, Samuel Cleavinger, John Gallagher.
 1825.—Samuel Cleavinger, William Bryson, John McClean, Abel Campbell.
 1826.—John Gallagher, John McClean, Abel Campbell, William Bryson.
 1827.—Abel Campbell, John McClean, John Gallagher, William Bryson.
 1830.—William Morris, William Bryson, Jacob Gaddis, John Gallagher.
 1831-32.—Jacob Gaddis, J. Gallagher, William Morris, William Bryson.
 1833-34.—J. Gallagher, W. Barton, Uriah Springer, George Meason.
 1835.—William Bryson, William Jones, Isaac Wiggins.
 1836.—Isaac Wiggins.
 1837.—Isaac P. Minor, John Gaddis, William Bryson.
 1838.—William Barton, Jr.
 1839.—Charles Brown.
 1840.—Thomas Rankin.
 1841.—Isaac Hague.
 1842-43.—John Jones.
 1844.—Charles Brown.
 1845.—Uriah Springer.
 1846.—Richard Swan.
 1847.—Charles G. Turner.
 1848.—Uriah Springer.
 1849.—Benjamin Hayden.
 1850.—E. G. Turner.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.¹

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1835. Henry W. Beeson. | 1841. John Deford. |
| Samuel Evans. | William Brownfield. |
| 1836. James Hopwood. | 1842. John Huston. |
| Samuel Evans. | Peter Humbert. |
| 1838. Thomas Hopwood. | 1843. Thomas Rankin. |
| Isaac Hague. | Isaac Wiggins. |
| 1840. Ellis Phillips. | |

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1844. William Barton. | 1847. Henry Yeagley. |
| Henry Yeagley. | 1848. Charles G. Turner. |
| 1845. Samuel Hatfield. | Dennis Sutton. |
| William Bryson. | 1849. Samuel Hatfield. |
| 1846. Isaac Wiggins. | James Carter. |
| Everard Bierer. | 1850. Henry Yeagley. |
| 1847. William Barton. | Emanuel Brown. |

NORTH UNION.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The only instance of a direct grant of land having been made in Fayette County prior to April 3, 1769, was that of Hugh Crawford, who, in 1767, was "interpreter and conductor of the Indians" in the running of the western part of Mason and Dixon's line. The grant was given by Governor John Penn, dated Jan. 22, 1768, and was a conveyance of land, called a "Grant of Preference," for a tract of five hundred acres. It was, besides, save the Gist tracts, the only instance where any one person was given more than four hundred acres. In consequence of this unusual proceeding the tract of land was given the name of "Injustice." Previous to this, however, Peter Redstone, or Indian Peter, who was the acting interpreter for Hugh Crawford in his official term as Indian agent, claimed to have owned this same land. In a letter to His Excellency the Governor, Redstone stated that he had lived peaceably upon the land given him by Penn until one Philip Shute, a Dutchman, came and quarreled with him. He therefore asked that another tract be given him, which was done, and he vacated the first one to occupy the second, located near Brownsville, on the opposite side of the Monongahela River. Conflicting titles of the original five hundred acres caused numerous lawsuits between Crawford and Shute, which were decided in favor of Crawford, and he became the owner under the "Grant of Preference," as stated. The order of survey of this land was made July 4, 1770, and in that year Crawford died. Not long after his death the property was sold by his administrator, William Graham, by an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland County, to pay his debts, Robert Jackson being the purchaser. The records of early transfers of property show that on June 15, 1773, Hugh Crawford (probably a son), in consideration of £50, purchased of Walter Briscoe "a plantation containing two hundred acres, being upon the waters of Big Redstone Creek, on a branch called Lick Run, joining line with John Allen and Elias Newkirk, it being a tract of land that said Briscoe took possession of in the year of our Lord 1768, to have and to hold." Again, March 10, 1783, Walter Briscoe, in consideration of £300, sold to Robert Jackson three hundred acres of land "lying on the waters of the Redstone, adjoining lands now held by Benjamin Phillips, Hugh Crawford, and the said Jackson." The property included in Hugh Crawford's "Grant of Preference" is now within the limits of the farm of Col. Samuel Evans, containing fifteen

¹ Under the act of 1834, school inspectors were first appointed for Union in January, 1835.

hundred acres, and formerly owned by Judge Kennedy.

Philip Shute, after the decision against him in the Crawford lawsuits, settled upon a tract of land called Thorn Bottom, on what is now known as Shute's Run, which was warranted to him Sept. 9, 1769. He was one of the first persons to make a home here, and his name appears upon the records as early as 1768 among those settlers who met the commissioners at Gist's place on March 23d of that year. On May 9, 1788, there was surveyed to Philip Shute ninety-nine and one-half acres of land. Elizabeth Shute had received a warrant for thirty-two and one-quarter acres as far back as April 1, 1773, but the tract was not surveyed to her until Nov. 11, 1815.

The tub-mill which Philip Shute built on "The Neck," now a portion of Col. Evans' large farm, is said to have been the first one erected in the county.

William Cromwell was a son-in-law of Capt. Christopher Gist, and like him one of the earliest settlers in the county. In 1786, Cromwell claimed a piece of land on which Philip Shute was living that year. This piece of land was called "Beaver Dams," and is a part of that now owned by Col. Evans.

Josiah and Nathan Springer were members of the party whose applications for land were in the land-office awaiting the first issue of warrants. The one issued to Josiah was No. 819, for three hundred and sixteen acres, and dated April 3, 1769, the first day warrants were ever given for land in Fayette County. This tract was surveyed under the name of "Elk Lick," on June 2, 1770. Josiah Springer died at his home in 1785, and his descendants all removed to the West. His will is the first on record in the county. Nathan Springer's land was located next to his brother's on the southwest. It contained three hundred and six and one-quarter acres, and was called "Springer's Lot." The warrant, No. 1830, was granted the same day as that of Josiah, and the survey was made June 22d of the same year. Nathan Springer eventually removed with his family to the West. Dennis Springer, another brother, in pursuance of a warrant bearing date Feb. 28, 1786, located a tract of three hundred and twenty-seven acres just north of that belonging to Josiah, which was surveyed May 15, 1788. The names of Dennis and Nathan Springer also appear as purchasers of lots upon the original plat of Uniontown in the year 1776. Dennis was the contractor for the building of the court-house erected in Uniontown during that year, and the bricks for the purpose were manufactured on his farm. His family of five sons and three daughters—Jacob, John, Dennis, Uriah, Josiah, Anna, Hannah, and Sally—all reached the estate of men and women. The two oldest sons were born before the parents crossed to the west side of the mountains. All the sons, except Dennis (who had a part of the homestead), settled on farms near or adjoining that of their father,—John, where Henry Smith now lives; Jacob, on the farm

now owned by Dr. Walker; and Uriah, upon a portion of the William Hankins farm. The daughters—Anna, Hannah, and Sally—married, respectively, Morris Morris, Griffith Morris, and William Morris,—three brothers. They are all buried in the churchyard of the old Baptist Church at Uniontown. Calvin Springer, of Uniontown, is a grandson of Dennis, Sr. As a result of Dennis Springer's becoming security for Daniel P. Lynch, the old homestead was brought under the hammer and sold at sheriff's sale. It is now the property of Greenbury Crossland. Levi, a fourth son of the Springer family, was a resident in this vicinity as early as 1782, as on May 12th of that year he answered at the Court of Appeal held at the house of John Collins, at Uniontown, and sent a substitute on the Crawford expedition. On Sept. 3, 1796, he purchased of Jacob Beeson a piece of land adjoining the plat of Uniontown, lying north of Peter and west of Pittsburgh Streets. This was a part of the "Stone Coal Run" tract, afterwards known as Mount Vernon, and was originally surveyed to Henry Beeson. The same property now belongs to Levi, a grandson of the elder Levi Springer. Dennis Springer, a son of Levi, Sr., married Sally, a sister of Ewing Brownfield. She is now a widow, eighty-two years of age. Daniel M. Springer, of Uniontown, is her grandson, and Zadoc Springer, of the same place, is a great-grandson.

James, William, and Hugh Rankin were early in this county, and each became the owner of a large farm in North Union. James purchased 321 acres called "Siege," which was warranted July 8, 1769, and surveyed May 18, 1770. Tracts of land in Washington, Franklin, and Tyrone townships also came into his possession afterwards, as did 338 acres called "Sugar Bottom," on Shute's Mill Run, and 185 acres was warranted May 30, 1788, to William Martin, including his improvement. John Walter purchased 300 acres of one tract and sold it to Andrew Hoover, Sr. Financial troubles overtaking Mr. Rankin, he disposed of his property about the year 1800 and removed to the West. William Rankin's farm, called "Narrow Bottom," comprising 355 acres, was warranted July 8, 1769, and surveyed September 30th of the same year. His whole life was passed upon the place. The name of the property upon which Hugh Rankin settled was "Extent." It contained 225 acres, which was warranted to him Feb. 27, 1770, and surveyed May 18th of the same year. In 1799 he sold 193 acres of this land to Andrew Bryson. His family numbered four children,—William, Esther, Ann, and Thomas. The first three upon reaching maturity settled in the West. Thomas remained upon the homestead until 1851, when he removed to the borough of Uniontown, and died there the same year. The old farm has become the property of Robert Parkhill and others. Thomas Rankin was the father of eight children, but only three are now living,—Hugh L. Rankin and Mrs. Albert G. Bee-

son, of Uniontown, and Mrs. Anna Smith, of Clarksburg, W. Va.

Isaac and Jonathan Pearce, two brothers, came to this county with the earliest settlers, and each took up a considerable tract of land. On Sept. 14, 1769, a tract of 320 acres was surveyed to Isaac, which was given the name of "Discord," and upon which a patent was issued March 10, 1786. In 1785 the business of a distillery was carried on here, and June 29, 1791, the property was sold to Mordecai Lincoln, of Derry township, Dauphin Co. While yet in the possession of Isaac Pearce the survey of "Discord" was disputed by the attorney of Thomas Gaddis, for William Cromwell, by virtue of an order issued from the Ohio Company. The property located by Jonathan Pearce was called "Bowling Green," a body of 186 acres, adjoining that of Samuel McClean and Jonathan Pearce. A survey of it was made March 20, 1787.

Samuel Lyon, Sr., and Samuel Lyon, Jr., came here in 1769, and purchased extensive bodies of land north of that located by Isaac Pearce. Samuel, Sr., had three hundred and fifteen acres, which was called "Pretention and Contention," and which was surveyed June 13, 1769. In later years the title of this property was disputed by the attorney of Thomas Gist for William Cromwell, under an order from the Ohio Company. The tract of Samuel Lyon, Jr., contained two hundred and seventy acres, which was surveyed to him June 12, 1769, under order No. 3352, and named "White Oak Level." This land was afterwards found to have been granted to James Finley, assignee of Henry Boyle, under warrant No. 2107, dated April 3, 1769, the earliest day upon which warrants were issued for lands in the county. James Finley entered a caveat against the acceptance of the Lyon survey, and he must have come into possession of the property, as he lived here until his death, holding prominent offices the entire time. In August, 1791, he was appointed associate judge, remaining in the position until his death, which occurred in 1828. He was also a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania from this district, succeeding John Smilie, who was elected to Congress in 1792. Mr. Finley was the inventor of the first chain suspension bridge ever put up in this county, which was built in 1801 across Jacob's Creek, on the road between Mount Pleasant and Connellsville.

Thomas Junk settled in Union township on one hundred and eighty-six and three-quarters acres of land, warranted to him Feb. 1, 1796, and surveyed under the name of "Consolation." The patent of this tract to him dates April 16, 1798. Its location was on a branch of Redstone Creek, and adjoining land of William Craycraft. Descendants of Thomas Junk are still living in North Union.

A part of the property in this county upon which Alexander McClean lived for many years is that now owned and occupied by the Stewart Iron Company.

On June 11, 1769, James Stewart made application for three hundred acres of land, described as "about one mile from Laurel Hill, on a branch of Redstone Creek, adjoining the lands of Phillip Shute and John Davis, including his improvement made that year." On this application warrant No. 3465 was issued to James Stewart, June 14, 1769, for three hundred and thirty-nine acres and one hundred and forty perches of land, which was surveyed to him. On Sept. 26, 1769, Stewart assigned and delivered to Alexander McClean all right and title to this property. Upon it McClean built a log house, which was the home of himself and wife on their coming into the county. Upon this place all their children were born, and here they lived for many years, but in after-time financial difficulties necessitated the selling of a part of the property. In 1822 the sheriff sold a portion to James Piper. Later the greater part of the original tract came into the hands of Gen. H. W. Beeson, and Nov. 8, 1880, the Stewart Iron Company purchased one hundred and seventy-one acres of Beeson's heirs. Most of the sons of Alexander McClean settled in North Union township, on farms their father bought for them in his prosperous days. James McClean, a brother of Alexander, located his lands in North Union township, near the base of Laurel Hill, and near the site of the present village of Monroe. John McClean, another brother, located one hundred and forty-six acres of land upon the side of the mountain, but soon disposed of it and removed to Washington County. Samuel McClean, also a brother of Alexander, was a surveyor, and in that capacity was of great assistance for many years to Alexander in his profession. Samuel first located fifty-six and one-half acres of land on the mountain, and afterwards purchased six hundred acres of a squatter, who had cut off the timber from about three acres, paying him forty pounds therefor. Another tract of sixty acres, which Samuel McClean had located some years previously, was taken possession of by a man named Nealy, who built a cabin upon it in the night, and purchased some implements for working the land. This caused a lawsuit, which was tried at Hannastown and decided in McClean's favor. That tract of land is still called "Nealy's Moonlight Discovery."

Samuel McClean had two sons, William and John. William removed to Butler County, Ohio, in 1808, and died there in 1824. John lived for some years on the farm which the Lemont Furnace now occupies. In the war of 1812 he went out as captain of a company of soldiers. After the war he lived upon the farm now owned by George McClean, where he died in 1831. All the daughters of Samuel McClean, except Nancy and Sarah, removed West. Nancy became the wife of Stephen McClean, her cousin, and a son of Alexander McClean. Sarah married George McRea, and lived upon the homestead until her death. Mrs. William Hankins is a daughter of Stephen and Nancy McClean.

Robert and John Gaddis, sons of William Gaddis, came from "Apple-Pie Ridge," near Winchester, Va., to North Union township some time in the year 1785. At this time John was forty-five years of age. He purchased 295½ acres of land, with an allowance of six per cent. for roads. The tract joined that of Robert Gaddis and John Patrick, and was called "Gaddistown." The warrant for it was dated Feb. 7, 1785, the patent being granted March 30, 1786. Adjoining this "Gaddistown" tract John Gaddis, in 1797, purchased two other tracts,—one, called "Oxford," containing 40½ acres, and the other, called "Cambridge," of 16½ acres,—with the allowance of six per cent. for roads, as before. The warrants for the last two were dated March 6, 1794. During his life John Gaddis was a prominent member and worker in the Great Bethel Baptist Church of Uniontown. He died April 12, 1827, aged eighty-seven years. His wife, Sarah Gaddis, died a quarter of a century before, Jan. 7, 1802. Five sons and six daughters made up the family of John and Sarah Gaddis. They were Thomas, Jonathan, William, Jacob, John, Mary, Anna, Elizabeth, Priscilla, Sarah, and Ruth. Jonathan died in 1793, and Anna in 1799, six years later. William and Sarah removed to the West; Mary became Mrs. Allen and lived in Franklin township, and Elizabeth and Ruth married and moved to Wilmington, Del., and died there. Priscilla married Thomas Barton and lived in Menallen township, where she died during the winter of 1880–81, at the age of ninety-five years. John and Jacob each took a part of the old homestead. John married a daughter of his cousin, John Gaddis (son of Robert), and she is now living in Uniontown with her son Eli, her husband having died in 1868. Oliver Gaddis, son of Jacob, lives on the property formerly owned by his father.

Robert Gaddis came to this township with his brother John in 1785, and purchased 237 acres of land at that time about two and one-half miles northwest of Uniontown, on the National road. This land adjoined that of John Gaddis, and was surveyed to Robert April 19, 1788. Of his large family of children, all of the daughters and the sons Benjamin, William, and Jesse removed West. John inherited a part of the homestead, and some of his descendants still live upon it. His wife was Rachel Davis, a daughter of James Davis, an old settler of Union township. Henry Gaddis, a brother of Robert and John, came to North Union soon after their settlement here. He purchased 252 acres of land (adjoining John's property), which was surveyed to him March 15, 1788. Henry Gaddis, who now lives in this township, is one of his descendants.

John Patrick settled here in 1785. He received a warrant for two hundred and ninety-six and one-half acres, the warrant being dated Sept. 30, 1785. The patent was issued May 12th of the following year. This tract of land was named "Crooked Path," situate on Redstone Creek opposite the Buffalo Lick, and ad-

joining the lands of Robert Gaddis, Nathan Springer, Josiah Springer, and Cornelius Conner. The property has now passed out of the family.

Dec. 27, 1785, there was surveyed to Eleanor Dawson, wife of George Dawson, three hundred and twelve acres of land in this vicinity, by virtue of a certificate from the surveyor of Yohogania County, Va., of which the following is an exact copy:

"VIRGINIA SURVEYORS' OFFICE, YOHOGANIA COUNTY.

"Eleanor Dawson produced a certificate from the Com's for adjusting Titles and settling claims to lands in the Counties of Yohogania, Monongahela, and Ohio for four hundred acres of land in this county on the waters of Redstone to include her settlement made in the year 1770 in right of herself during her natural life; the remainder to Nicholas Dawson ex'r of George Dawson Dec'd to be distributed according to the will of s'd George.

"Jany. 21, 1780.

"W. CRAWFORD, S. Y. C."

"The certf. mentioned in the within was granted by Francis Peyton, Phil. Pendleton, & Joseph Holms, Gentlemen Com'rs when sitting at Redstone Old Fort the day & year within mentioned, of which the within appears on record in my office. Given under my hand and seal this 18th day March, 1785.

"B. JOHNSON, S. Y. C."

A similar certificate was procured by Henry Dawson Jan. 21, 1780, while the commissioners were in session at Cox's Fort, for which he was granted two hundred and fifty acres of land "on the waters of Redstone, to include his settlement thereon made in the year 1771." This certificate and entry claim Henry Dawson assigned to Joseph Little, Feb. 23, 1786, and on March 23, 1811, Little sold it to Samuel Musgrove and Robert Davis. The land in question lies adjoining the Eleanor Dawson tract and William Rankin's farm on the east, and joins the James Finley property on the west. George Dawson's son Nicholas removed to the Virginia Pan Handle and died there, leaving two sons, John and George. The latter lived at Brownsville. His son, John L. Dawson, became very prominent at the bar and in political life. His last years were passed on "Friendship Hill," where he died. John Dawson, the other son of Nicholas, was quite a prominent lawyer, and well known in public life. E. Bailey Dawson, of Uniontown, is his son. Elizabeth M. Dawson, daughter of George and Eleanor Dawson, married Col. William Swearingen. Their great-grandson now lives on the original property in North Union.

John Hankins, a native of North Carolina, came with his wife and children to Beesontown in this county in 1784. On June 11, 1786, in pursuance of a warrant dated June 2d, there was surveyed to him a tract of land in North Union township containing one hundred and twelve acres, the same upon which his grandson, William Hankins, now lives. On the north side of his land was that of Richard Waller; on the east, that of Dennis Springer; south, that of James Rankin; and west, that of Uriah and William Martin. Martin was then in possession of the tract,

and had built a cabin upon it, besides having cleared a part of the land. These improvements Mr. Hankins bought and moved into the cabin, while Martin took up one hundred and eighty-three acres in the vicinity, for which he received a warrant May 30, 1788. At the same time Mr. Hankins purchased the one hundred and twelve acres mentioned above he also bought another tract of one hundred acres. This he afterwards sold to Matthew Clark, and it now belongs to Col. Samuel Evans. The sons of John Hankins were James, William, Samuel, Richard, and Arthur. They lived in this section until they reached manhood, when, with the exception of James, they all removed to Tennessee.

When Mr. Hankins removed his family to this county James was but four years old. He remained upon his father's farm and died there, leaving two sons, William and John. William still lives on the homestead where he was born. His son, Dr. John Hankins, is practicing medicine in Uniontown. John Hankins, the brother of William, and second son of James, lives on a farm that his father bought of Benjamin Lincoln.

Joseph Huston came to Union township in 1790, and in the same year was elected sheriff of the county. He had previously lived with his father in Tyrone, and afterwards with Col. James Paull in Kentucky, and for many years he led a roving life. On Oct. 5, 1791, the year after his election to the sheriffalty, he bought ninety-four and one-quarter acres of land on Redstone Creek, in what is now North Union, it being a part of the tract of land which had been patented to Samuel McCarty, under the name of "Union Grove." On Feb. 20, 1792, he purchased of Henry Beeson lot 39, in Uniontown, that where Mrs. Dr. David Porter now lives. Subsequently he bought the lot and built the brick house which adjoins the residence of E. Bailey Dawson upon the west, and which he afterwards sold to Jonathan Rowland. For several years Joseph Huston pursued a mercantile business. Becoming interested in the manufacture of iron, he, in December, 1795, purchased of Dennis Springer a share in fifty-one acres of land in North Union, adjoining that of John Patrick and Ephraim Douglass, which was patented to Jacob Knapp in May, 1788, and a part of it sold to Dennis Springer in the same year. On this land Huston Springer built the "Huston Old Forge." In 1803, Huston bought of Jeremiah Pears the Redstone Furnace, in the present township of South Union, and continued the business at these places until near the time of his death. His wife was Mary, daughter of John Smilie, and by her he had two daughters,—Jane, who married Isaiah H. Marshall (at one time manager of the Fairfield Furnace), and Sarah, who became Mrs. Andrew Bryson, Jr. Mrs. Huston died in 1799, and Mr. Huston in 1824, aged sixty-one years. Of Joseph Huston's brothers, William and John, the former lived in Tyrone township until his death in 1821, and his son Eli

still resides there. In 1783 John lived in Uniontown, where for two or three years he kept a tavern. He purchased lands on tax titles until 1792, when he went to Kentucky.

Some time previous to 1791, Benjamin Lincoln, son of Mordecai Lincoln, left his home in Perry township, Dauphin Co., and emigrated to the west side of the mountains, and lived for a time on the Rankin farm in Union township. While there his father visited him, and was so well pleased with the country and its prospects that on June 29, 1791, he purchased of Isaac Pearce the tract of land called "Discord," containing three hundred and twenty acres. Mordecai Lincoln had four children,—Benjamin, John, Ann, and Sarah. A few years later Benjamin purchased a farm on Whitely Creek, in Greene County. Afterwards he became the owner of the farm now occupied by John Hankins, and lived there until his death. John and Ann Lincoln went to Virginia. Sarah was married before coming to North Union to John Jones, a Philadelphian of Welsh descent. Jones remained upon the old farm until the death of Mordecai Lincoln, when he became its purchaser. He lived there until 1802, when he died, and was buried in the family burying-ground where his father-in-law and other members of the family had been laid. The children of John and Sarah Jones were six in number, of whom William, Ann, and John remained in this township, and the other three went West. William lived a bachelor on a part of the homestead, and died in 1872, aged eighty-three years. Ann married Daniel Canon (brother of Col. John Canon, of Washington County), and resided in Uniontown. John is still living on the homestead farm. This farm, like many others in this section, is underlaid with a vein of coal, nine feet in thickness. The Youngstown Coke Company have purchased the right to mine the coal upon this farm and some others adjoining. On this, which was the Isaac Pearce tract, was one of the early "Settlers' Forts," built for protection against the Indians.

In the year 1796, Jacob Lewis, accompanied by his sons Freeman and John, came from Basking Ridge, N. J., and settled in the vicinity of Uniontown (near Hogsett's Station), at Minor's mill. Jacob came as a miller for John Minor. At that time Freeman Lewis was sixteen years of age. He studied surveying with Col. McClean, and assisted him in many of his surveys. He was also employed with Jonathan Knight, when surveying the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, as well as in most of the important works of surveying in the western part of the State. He was appointed county surveyor by Governor Wolf, and held the office until the incoming of Governor Ritner. Freeman Lewis was a fine musician, and published a book on the "Beauties of Harmony." In December, 1809, he married Rebecca Crafts, daughter of David Crafts, and for several years taught school at Uniontown. From 1814 to 1829 he lived in Merrittstown,

after which he removed to Uniontown, staying there until his death, Sept. 18, 1859. The map of Fayette County, published by Freeman Lewis in 1832, is reproduced in the pages of this history. His sons were three,—Levi, Thomas, and John. The first two live in Uniontown, and John is a civil engineer and surveyor in Ohio.

John Lewis, the other son of Jacob Lewis, was a saddler, and learned his trade of John Campbell. His home was in Uniontown, and his sons, Samuel and Marshall Lewis, are still living there, the former having filled the office of justice of the peace for many years.

Andrew Bryson emigrated to this country from Ireland, and Oct. 29, 1799, purchased of Hugh Rankin one hundred and seventy-three acres in this township. He lived and died upon the place, and his son Andrew is still living there, very far advanced in years. The sons of Andrew Bryson, Jr.,—John H., Andrew, and Robert,—are also residents of North Union, occupying the homestead and other lands adjoining.

Jesse Evans was a native of Wales, who having emigrated to America, was for many years a resident of Springhill township in this county. In 1831 he removed from there to "Spring Grove" farm, a large tract of land which his son Samuel had purchased some ten years previous. His active business life was passed in the supervision of Springhill Furnace, with which he was connected from 1797 to 1831. He was also quite extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits, conducting branch stores in many different sections. His official career as justice of the peace extended over many years, and was throughout very honorable. The last years of his life were passed upon his farm and in Uniontown, where he died in 1842 at an advanced age. Samuel Evans, a son of Jesse Evans, was born June 5, 1800. His earliest education was acquired at the academy at Dunlap's Creek, and in 1812 he entered the academy at Uniontown, then in charge of Dr. James Dunlap. When eighteen years of age he entered the office of Judge John Kennedy as a student of law; remained there three years, when he went to Philadelphia and studied with Jonathan W. Condy, a prominent lawyer of that city. Upon his return to Uniontown he commenced the practice of law, which he continued for two years, and then served one term as member of the State Assembly. In 1825, Col. Evans, Thomas Irwin, John Kennedy, and James Todd were appointed a committee from Fayette County to attend a convention at Harrisburg, the object of which was the consideration of plans for the development of public improvements. The result was the adoption of a comprehensive system which included the construction of the canals of the State. Of the one hundred and thirty delegates who attended that convention, Col. Evans is the only one now living. Soon after this he and Judge Irwin made a trip to Buffalo, from thence to Albany and New York City, for the purpose of examining the Erie Canal (then

just completed) and other public improvements. The winters of Col. Evans' early life, after 1823, were many of them passed by him at Baltimore, that he might have opportunity for examining the old documents and maps pertaining to the early history of the country. The fruits of his labors in this direction were many and valuable, and were passed over to Mr. Veech, in the preparation of his "Monongahela of Old." Among the old maps is one which shows Redstone Creek under the French name "La Petite Rivière." His intimate association with the prominent men of the country in its early days, and his thorough knowledge of the history of the county, make him a cyclopædia of interesting reminiscences and information. He owns and lives upon a tract of land of 1500 acres about two miles from Uniontown, in which is included Hugh Crawford's "Grant of Preference" of 500 acres. This part is in the bottom-lands below Col. Evans' house, where Philip Shute built the tub-mill, the ruins of which are still visible.

William Craig was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to this country in 1785, settling at East Liberty, where in later years he started a store. In the year 1798 he married Jane Smilie, a daughter of John Smilie, and about 1811 removed to Union township and commenced work in Huston's old forge, where he was intrusted in the manufacture of nails. Mrs. Craig died in 1835, and Mr. Craig in 1838. They left one son, John S. Craig, who in 1817 commenced work in Huston's old forge, and soon took the management of it. Three years later he went to Dunbar Creek, where for a year he had the supervision of a rolling-mill, also the property of Joseph Huston. As Mr. Huston sold the rolling-mill to Isaac Meason, John Craig returned to the old forge, and remained until he was twenty-two years of age. He then spent two years at Redstone Furnace, and in 1827 purchased the farm where Robert Huston now lives. Leaving that, he spent a few years in Menallen township and in the West, after which he returned to Union township, and in 1850 purchased the farm on which he now resides in North Union.

Ephraim Douglass, although a settler in Uniontown, purchased forty-one acres of land known as Douglass Bottom, lying north of the fair-grounds, and another tract of three hundred and thirty-nine acres. In his later years he lived in what is now North Union township, and died there in July, 1833. But his earlier life, after his settlement in Fayette County, was passed in Uniontown, in the history of which borough he is more fully mentioned. His son Ephraim died in 1839. His daughter Sarah was the wife of Daniel Keller, a well-known iron-master of this county. Another daughter, Eliza, was the wife of Allen King, of Clark County, Ohio.

James Gallagher purchased and became a settler upon a tract of land on the north bank of Redstone Creek, adjoining Uniontown, now in North Union township. To this property was given the name of

"James' Fancy." Mr. Gallagher's grandson still occupies a part of this farm.

ERECTION OF THE TOWNSHIP AND LIST OF OFFICERS.

The partition of old Union township into the present divisions of North Union and South Union was effected by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 11, 1851, which provided and declared, "That hereafter the township of Union, in the county of Fayette, shall be, and is hereby divided into two separate election districts, to be called North and South Union; and that the Cumberland road be the dividing line between the same; and each township shall have a separate window to vote at, in the courthouse in the borough of Uniontown."

The township of North Union then, under this division, is bounded on the north by Franklin and Dunbar townships, on the east by Dunbar and Wharton, on the south and southwest by the borough of Uniontown and the township of South Union (against which last named the boundary is formed by the old National road), and on the west by the township of Menallen. The population of the township by the census of 1880 was 3170.

The list of township officers¹ of North Union from its formation until the present time is as follows:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1855. Abraham Hayden.	1869. Asher M. Bailey.
1857. Jonathan D. Springer.	1872. J. D. Springer.
1860. William Wallace.	1875. William M. Shipley.
Abraham Hayden.	1877. Enoch M. Abraham.
1862. Elisha D. Emerson.	1878. George Gearing.
George Yeagley.	1879. John W. McDowell.
1864. Asher M. Bailey.	1880. William W. Clark.
1867. Elisha D. Emerson.	1881. Samuel W. Jones.

AUDITORS.

1851. James H. Springer.	1867. Robert Junk.
1853. Thomas H. Fenn.	1868. William W. Clark.
1854. Dennis Springer.	1869. Samuel Jones.
1855. Henry Jeffries.	Samuel Beatty.
1856. Thomas H. Fenn.	1870. Thomas Junk.
1857. William Bryson.	1874. Moses Foster.
1858. Isaac Jeffries.	1875. William W. Clark.
1859-60. Thomas H. Fenn.	Sherman Frazee.
1861. Andrew Bryson.	1876. John Junk.
1862. William W. Clark.	1877. John B. Hogsett.
1863. N. B. Jones.	1878. B. V. Jones.
1864. William Darlington.	1879. S. W. Jones.
1865. William Swan.	1880. John H. Bryson.
1866. John C. Johnston.	1881. James Hankins.

ASSESSORS.

1851-52. John S. Craig.	1861. Wilson Hutchinson.
1853-54. James T. McClean.	1862. John S. Craig.
1855. Calvin Springer.	1863. William Darlington.
1856. John Gallagher.	1864. John S. Craig.
1857. Emanuel Brown.	1865-67. James McClean.
1858. James McClean.	1868. Stephen Hawkins.
1859. James McKeen.	1869. Mordecai Lincoln.

¹ The list here given is nearly complete, though not entirely so, on account of the imperfection of records and election returns.

1869. Abraham Huston.	1879. M. A. Foster.
1870. John S. Craig.	James Hannan.
1873-74. John Foster.	1880. Fuller Carson.
1875-76. Emmanuel Maust.	1881. W. S. Jones.
Moses A. Foster.	

SCHOOLS.

One of the earliest schools in what is now North Union was taught, not long after the commencement of the present century, by James Todd, afterwards attorney-general of the State, in a house situated near Mount Braddock, on land adjoining the Pearce tract. There are few, if any, surviving of the scholars who attended that school except Mr. John Jones, now eighty years of age, who has still a vivid recollection of attending there under the teaching of "School-master" Todd.

In 1822 a school was taught in a log building standing on the Widow Murphy place, now owned by Robert Hogsett. This school was then under charge of Hugh Ellerton, but the names of his predecessors and successors, if there were any, have not been ascertained. About 1826 the people of the vicinity united to build a large log school-house on the site of the present one near William Hankins'. In that school-house Daniel Keller, who had been identified with the early iron interests of this section, taught from the time of its erection till the inauguration of the free-school system under the law of 1834.

In 1857 the county superintendent reported for this township nine schools, nine teachers, four hundred and sixty-four scholars, and the sum of \$1430 levied for school purposes.

The township is now (1881) divided into seven school districts. The report for the last year gives five hundred and sixty-three pupils, eleven teachers; total expenditure, \$2014.25; valuation of school property in the township, \$10,000.

Following is given a list of those who have served as school directors in North Union from the division of the old township to the present time:

1851.—Charles G. Turner, Abram Hayden.
1852.—Dennis Sutton, James McClean.
1853.—H. W. Beeson, Andrew Bryson, Henry Yeagley.
1854.—Andrew Bryson, J. D. Springer, Elisha D. Emerson.
1856.—William Robinson.
1857.—John Clark, J. D. Springer.
1858.—Parker C. Pusey, Adam Cannon.
1859.—Henry Yeagley, William H. Henshaw.
1861.—Adam Cannon, James Henshaw, Moses Farr.
1862.—Lacey Hibbs.
1863.—William Hawkins, Henry Foster.
1864.—James Henshaw, Charles Shriver, Lewis Stewart.
1865.—William Carson, Upton Spear, William Bryson, George Faring.
1866.—James Henshaw, William Hawkins, Jacob M. Lewellyn.
1867.—Thomas Junk, Henry Foster.
1868.—John Rankin, William Shipley.
1869.—James Henshaw, James Hannan.
1870.—William Shipley, Samuel Carter.
1873.—Robert Hogsett, Thomas Frost.
1874.—William Shipley, Samuel Carter, William Phillips.

- 1875.—William McShane, John Hankins.
 1876.—Andrew Bryson, Jr., Robert Hogsett.
 1877.—Samuel Carter.
 1878.—William Phillips, H. McLaughlin.
 1879.—John F. Hogsett, Andrew Bryson, Jr.
 1880.—Samuel Carter, Henry Thomas.
 1881.—John Hankins, Ewing B. Hare.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOL.

The following sketch of the Soldiers' Orphans' School, located at Dunbar's Camp, in North Union, is taken from an account of its establishment furnished by James Paull, and published in "Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' Schools."

On the 7th of May, 1866, the Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, ex-superintendent of common schools, and to whom the labor and responsibility of organizing a system of soldiers' orphan schools had been intrusted, wrote the Rev. A. H. Waters, who had just retired from the school superintendency of Butler County, Pa., earnestly requesting him to look out a suitable location for a soldiers' orphan school somewhere in the western counties of the State not already furnished with a school. After considerable inquiry and search without success the efforts were about to be abandoned, when circumstances rendered it necessary for him to visit this county in the discharge of another duty. While here his attention was called to the Madison College buildings, then used only for a small day-school, and owned by the Hon. Andrew Stewart. Having found Mr. Stewart very desirous to have the property used for that purpose, and Dr. Burrowes warmly approving of the location, the buildings were secured and arrangements made for opening the school. On the 19th of September, 1866, the first scholar was admitted, and in a few days large accessions were made on order and by transfers from other schools. The first year of the school's history was attended with many difficulties and discouragements. The want of adaptation in the buildings, and the great uncertainty of the continuance of the system, made it hazardous to incur any great expense in the erection of additional buildings. After a year of struggle the system was made permanent, and by the erection of new buildings and changes in the old the school was placed upon a solid footing, and started on a career of gratifying prosperity. Credit was due to Mr. Stewart for his devotion to the interests of the school, which was shown by his willingness to contribute to the necessary changes, and his generous contribution of six hundred dollars annually—being one-half of the annual lease—as rewards to meritorious pupils.

After nearly eight years of encouraging success, and when from the nature of the case this, as well as all the other schools, must soon begin to decline, for various reasons it was thought advisable to change its location. After giving the matter due consideration, and with the consent of the State superintendent, it was determined to move to Dunbar's Camp, four miles

and a half east of Uniontown, on Laurel Hill. This point was selected on account of location, commanding one of the finest natural scenes to be found in the country; and, also, because it was sufficiently removed from the influence of a large town. Accordingly, in the fall of 1874 work was begun, and in April, 1875, large and convenient buildings were so far completed as to enable the school to move into them. The 8th of April in that year was memorable in its history, as on that day it was transferred from the old home in Uniontown to the new one at Dunbar's Camp.

The change has been demonstrated to be a wise one. The children are healthier, have more freedom, and are happier. They breathe the pure air of an altitude of two thousand five hundred feet, and drink the pure mountain water. It is claimed that there is no finer location for a school in the State, and it is hoped that when this school shall have finished its noble work an educational institution may still be continued in this charming spot.

The school has continued in a very prosperous condition, containing at present (July, 1881) one hundred and eighty pupils. It is still under the efficient management of the Rev. A. H. Waters.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The Bethel Presbyterian Chapel congregation in North Union is a branch of the Laurel Hill Presbyterian Church in Dunbar township. A small chapel was built for its use near the Youngstown Station in 1877.

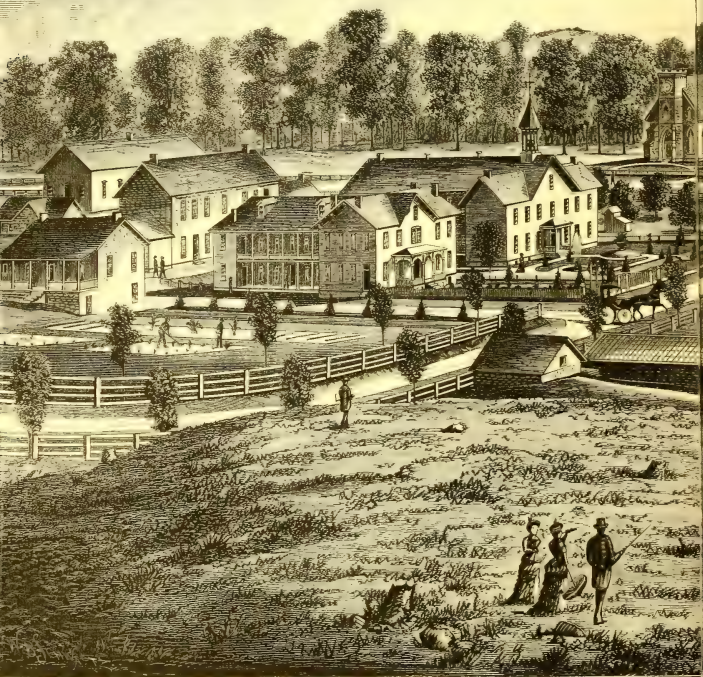
The congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Chapel in this township is a branch of the Uniontown Methodist Episcopal Church. The society in North Union built a chapel in 1877 near the Youngstown Station and adjoining the Presbyterian Chapel.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

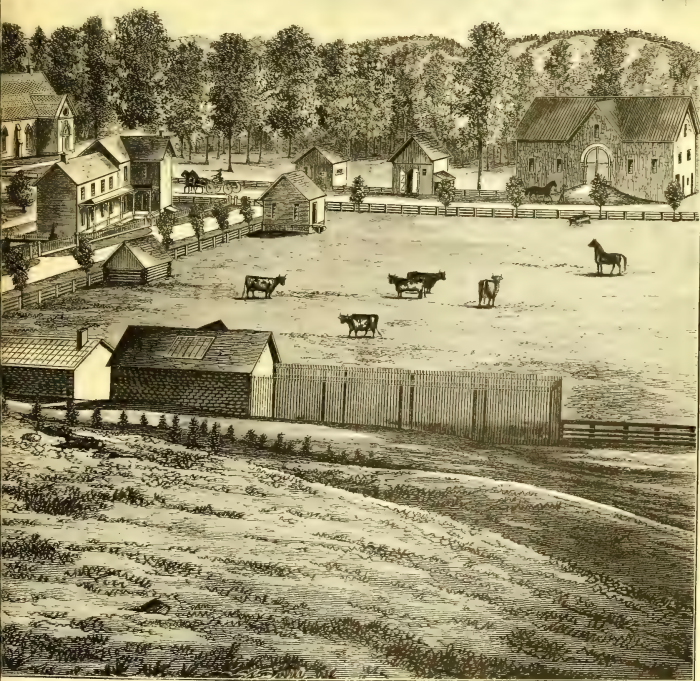
LEMONT FURNACE.

In pursuance of an arrangement made early in the spring of 1875 between Ewing, Boyd & Co. and the Lemont Furnace Company, Lemont Furnace was begun and hastened to completion as rapidly as labor and material could secure that end. It was started on the 1st of January, 1876, and has been in blast continuously ever since, except a few months during which its lining was renewed and its power repaired. The stack is sixty feet high, with a maximum diameter of twenty-two feet, it is sixteen feet in the bosh, and has a capacity of fifty tons per day, running mostly on native ores. It has two hot-blasts, two large blowing-engines, four boilers sixty feet long by three and a half feet in diameter, also stock- and casting-houses of adequate capacity to meet the wants of the furnace.

The tramways to the mountain and coal ore mines, as well as to the limestone-quarries, and switches to the coke-ovens, furnish every facility for cheap and



UNIONTOWN SOLDIER
DUNBAR
PROPERTY OF REV. A. G.



ORPHAN SCHOOL,
CAMP.
LAYERS. FAYETTE CO., PA.

expeditious delivery of all material in the stock-house. As both the Baltimore and Ohio, and South-west Pennsylvania Railroads pass within a short distance on either side of the furnace, it has ample connections to secure for it the fullest advantages of competitive freight rates.

The furnace property consists of two thousand acres, all underlaid with several veins of ore yielding from thirty-five to forty-two per cent. of iron. Its fine limestone-quarries and large coal-fields, on which one hundred and fifty coke-ovens are now in operation, supplying fuel to the furnace, together with its other advantages, assure Lemont Furnace an independence which but few such establishments enjoy.

The present owners of Lemont Furnace are Robert Hogsett (one-half interest), James P. Hanna, and Thomas H. Rabe.

STEWART IRON COMPANY'S COKE-WORKS.

This company, who have iron furnaces at Sharon, Mercer Co., Pa., as well as in other parts of the country, began the manufacture of coke in North Union for the purpose only of supplying those furnaces. On the 8th of November, 1880, they purchased here one hundred and seventy-one acres of coal land of the heirs of Gen. H. W. Beeson, and commenced work in the opening of the slope and the erection of one hundred and twenty ovens, which are completed and now in operation. The slope has been extended to six hundred feet, with two flat headings, one of three hundred and one of five hundred feet.

MOUNT BRADDOCK COKE-WORKS.

A company, composed of Robert Hogsett, T. W. Watt, W. H. Bailey, John Taylor, and Hugh L. Rankin, commenced these works in 1871 on four hundred acres of land purchased of Robert Hogsett. One hundred and twenty-seven ovens were built, and all the coal mined manufactured into coke. For the first two years their coke was sold to Dewey, Vance & Co., of Wheeling, West Virginia, but afterwards was disposed of in open market.

In the spring of 1881 the works were sold to A. O. Tinstman, of Pittsburgh. The product of the ovens at the present time is fifteen car-loads per day. The works are located on the extreme northeastern border of the township, on the line of the Southwest Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads.

THE YOUNGSTOWN COKE COMPANY'S WORKS.

This company was organized Sept. 29, 1879, the incorporators being John Stambaugh, Henry O. Bonnell, Augustus B. Cornell, and Thomas W. Kennedy, who constitute the board of managers. Operations on their lands in North Union were commenced very soon after the organization of the company. They now own five hundred and four acres of coal and one hundred and forty-eight acres of surface, their coal-right extending under lands of John Jones, B. V. Jones, Samuel McClean, George Swearingen, and

Elizabeth Canon. They have now in operation two hundred and forty coke-ovens, with all the necessary machinery and appliances, and have also erected twenty-four double dwelling-houses and a large store-house. The main slope of the mine is 1250 feet, with six flat headings varying from 300 to 500 feet. The daily production of coal is about 500 net tons, making about 380 tons of coke. John Shipley is the mining engineer.

John Stambaugh is president of the Briar Hill Iron and Coal Company; Augustus B. Cornell, manager of the Himrod Furnace Company; and Henry O. Bonnell, manager of the Mahoning Valley Iron Company, all of Youngstown, Ohio. Thomas W. Kennedy is also manager of an iron company's works in the same place. And it was for the purpose of supplying these several furnaces and iron-works with fuel that the Youngstown Coke Company effected its organization and established its works in this township.

THE PERCY MINING COMPANY'S WORKS.

In the spring of 1879 this company, composed of A. W. Bliss, G. C. Marshall, A. B. De Saulles, and Maurice Healy purchased one hundred and forty-two acres of coal-land in North Union, and commenced the mining of coal and ore, and the manufacture of coke. They have now sixty-nine ovens in operation, and from thirty to fifty tons of ore is mined daily. Their coal, coke, and ore are shipped by rail and sold in open market.

The Lemont Furnace Company have one hundred and fifty coke-ovens in blast, as is mentioned in the account of their iron-works.

The fire-brick works in this township are under lease to Messrs. Bliss and Marshall, of the Percy Mining Company. These works, which were first put in operation in 1874, now produce daily from four thousand to ten thousand fire-bricks, which are principally used in the construction of coke-ovens in this part of the county.

SOUTH UNION.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

According to tradition Wendell Brown and his sons¹ were the earliest settlers in South Union town-

¹ Veach gives the following in reference to the Browns: "It is well known that while the Indians held undisputed sway in the region they had one or more head-quarters in our mountains, the localities of which they guarded with inviolable secrecy. The discovery of these by the Browns would have been an invaluable acquisition to their venatorial pursuits. Many efforts did they make to find them, and many sly attempts to follow the Indians in their resorts to the mines, but all in vain. And more than once did they narrowly escape detection, and consequent death, by their eagerness to share the forbidden treasure. Abraham Brown [grandson of Wendell] used to relate of his uncle Thomas that, having offended the Indians by some tricks played upon them (perhaps in contrivances to discover their lead-mines, and by repeatedly escaping from them when taken prisoner), he once escaped being burned only by the timely interposition of a friendly chief; but that eventually they caught him when no such intercessor was nigh, and knifed out all his teeth with a piece of iron and a tomahawk. This was savage cruelty. Now for savage honesty. In a season of scarcity some Indians came to

ship. Judge Veech, in his "Monongahela of Old," says, "When Washington's little army was at the Great Meadows, or Fort Necessity, the Browns packed provisions, corn, and beef to him; and when he surrendered to the French and Indians, July 4, 1754, they retired with the retreating colonial troops across the mountains, returning to their lands after the reinstatement of the English dominion by Forbes' army in 1758." The Browns had originally located on Provance's Bottom, on the Monongahela, but after their return settled in what is now South Union and Georges townships. Upon finally making permanent settlement here, Adam Brown located on three hundred and twenty-seven acres of land which was warranted to him June 14, 1769. Maunus Brown had three hundred and six acres warranted to him the same day. Adam Brown was in his earlier life a lieutenant under the king, and served with the Virginia provincials in the French and Indian wars. He induced many of the former acquaintances of the family to come to this section, and they located lands now lying in both Georges and South Union townships, as is shown by the records, which give the titles of the tracts, number of acres contained therein, and the date upon which they were warranted. Of these settlers one was William Downard, who took up two hundred and ninety-three acres of land on the waters of Brown's Run, adjoining the tracts of Adam and Maunus Brown. This property was warranted to him June 14, 1769, under the name of "Walnut Hill."

David Jennings came to this section in 1768, selected a desirable tract of land, and then returned to his home in the eastern part of the State to persuade others to come here and settle with him. John and James Henthorn, two brothers of his wife, came back with Mr. Jennings, and all three of the men entered

the Browns for provisions. The old man sold them eight rows of corn. He afterwards found they had taken just eight rows, and not an ear more.

"Adam Brown—'old Adam,' as he was called—boasted of having been a king's lieutenant in his early days, having probably served with the Virginia provincials in the French and Indian wars. For his services he claimed to have had a royal grant of land of nine miles square, extending from near Mount Braddock along the face of Laurel Hill southward, and westward as far as New Salem. I have seen a large stone, standing a little southwest of the residence of Daniel (or William) Moser, in George township, which the late John McClelland said was a corner of Adam's claim. The old lieutenant, it was said, induced many acquaintances to settle around him on his grant,—the Downards, Greens, McDonalds, McCartys, Brownfields, Henthorns, Kindells, Scotts, Jenningses, Higginsons, etc., and out of abundant caution he and his brother Maunus and they entered applications for their lands in the Pennsylvania Land-Office on the 14th of June, 1769, and had them surveyed soon after. They seem to have been quiescent in the boundary controversy. But it was said that early in 1775, Adam and some of his associates had employed an agent to go to London to perfect the royal grant; when, upon the breaking-out of the Revolution, which ended the king's power in this country, they gave up the effort, and in due time perfected their titles under Pennsylvania. From this and some other grounds arose the current allegations that 'Old Adam' and sundry of his neighbors were unfriendly to the cause of American independence, but we believe they were never guilty of any overt acts of Toryism. . . . The Maunus Brown branch of the family has always been considered free of the taint charged to 'Old Adam,' and has been productive of good citizens."

applications at the land-office for tracts they had chosen. David Jennings' tract, named "Fear Fax," contained 308½ acres. It was given him by warrant No. 3459, dated June 14, 1769, and surveyed September 26th of the same year. He lived upon this property until his death, March 29, 1824, at eighty-three years of age, when his two sons, David and Benjamin, inherited it. David Jennings, Jr., who died May 23, 1851, aged seventy-seven years, sold his share to Samuel Moxley, who again disposed of it to Jasper M. Thompson. This gentleman also became possessor of the other part of the Jennings farm through Johnston Van Kirk, to whom Benjamin had sold it. The stream that crosses this property is called Jennings' Run.

John and James Henthorn were brothers-in-law of David Jennings, and settled here when he did. John's land was a body of 363 acres called "Choice Tract," directly east of "Fear Fax," which he took up under warrant No. 3485, dated June 14, 1769, and which was surveyed Sept. 27, 1769. The property east of his belonged to his brother James, David Jennings was on the west side, Richard Parr on the north, and the farm on the south was at one time owned by Col. Thomas Collins. John Henthorn spent his life upon this farm, and died in April, 1784, aged forty-three years. Another John Henthorn died in 1799, aged sixty-six years. They, with David Jennings and his son David, were buried in a family cemetery on John Henthorn's farm, which now belongs to Jasper M. Thompson. James Henthorn had 346 acres adjoining the farms of his brother and Adam McCartney, which was surveyed Sept. 28, 1769. At a later day it was owned by James Veech, and at the present time belongs to William E. Caruthers and John C. Breading.

Thomas Gaddis was one of those pioneers who had applications for land in the land-office awaiting the first issue of warrants, which were dated April 3, 1769. The warrant issued to Mr. Gaddis was No. 1690, which shows the great number of applications that had been filed before that date. He had been in this section several times in previous years, but was frightened away by the Indians, and did not make a permanent settlement until 1769. The land which he located was described as being in the "Redstone Settlement, Cumberland County, the new purchase," and was surveyed Sept. 25, 1769, under the name of "Hundred Acre Spring." In 1789, Mr. Gaddis was carrying on a distillery upon his place. In the early days a Settler's Fort was built upon the tract, and the portion of it still standing was the residence of the late Basil Brownfield. The farms adjoining the one in question were owned in the pioneer time by Isaac Sutton, Edward Brownfield, and James Hamilton. From his first appearance in this vicinity Thomas Gaddis was active and prominent in the expeditions against the Indians, and in all civil and military county affairs. He was second field-major in the

Crawford expedition, and was a prominent leader in the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794. In 1816 he sold the farm upon which he had lived for nearly half a century to John Miller and John Kennedy, and emigrated to the "Miami country," Ohio.

Charles Brownfield was a native of Scotland, who, with his brother James, emigrated to this country and lived for a time near Winchester. His wife was Betsey, the sister of Col. James Burd, and when they came to this township they located a tract of land containing 300 acres, which, in a deed of later years, is described as "near Laurel Hill, on one of the head branches of the Redstone, including my improvement made in the year 1769." Warrant No. 3456, dated June 14, 1769, was given for this land, and the survey was made in September of that year. In 1783, Mr. Brownfield sold this property and removed to Kentucky. Alexander McClean made a second survey of it at this time, and one entry upon the records says, "Said Brownfield removed to the Kentucky country, having sold the above part to Benjamin Brownfield, his son, and the residue to Moses Sutton and George Troutman." In the same connection he further says of this survey, that he "resurveyed the same as by the different purchasers."

Charles Brownfield had eight sons,—Edward, Charles, Robert, Thomas, Empson, Richard, William, and Benjamin. There was but one daughter, Sally, who married Raphael Naylor, of Philadelphia, whither she went to reside, and where she died. Edward Brownfield settled upon a tract of land at the same time his father did, and adjoining that of his father, which contained 250 acres, and was called "Mount Pleasant." Several years later, when the general exodus from this section to Kentucky took place, he removed with his family to the place called "Bear Grass," where John Brownfield, a son of his brother Benjamin, now lives. Empson Brownfield took up 295 acres of land on the waters of Georges Creek, but near the waters of Redstone Creek, partly on the dividing ridge and on the road leading from the gap of the mountain to Cheat River, in Georges township. This land was surveyed Dec. 23, 1785, "by virtue of certificate from the Commissioners of Monongalia, Yohogania, and Ohio Counties for 400 acres of land on the waters of Redstone Creek, to include his settlement made in 1770."

In the year 1776, Empson Brownfield's name appears in the list of purchasers of lots in Uniontown, or Beesontown. In 1784 he purchased a lot in Uniontown, upon which he later built and kept a tavern. It is said that he was the first to start a store in Uniontown, for which he brought the goods over the mountains on pack-horses. After a few years he, too, removed with his family to Kentucky. Charles and Robert Brownfield both settled at Smithfield. The descendants of Charles are all dead. Robert was with Crawford's expedition. His son Basil settled

on the old Gaddis place in 1820, and lived there until his death, Aug. 21, 1881.¹

Thomas Brownfield settled upon a farm between Monroe and Uniontown, and his grandson, Isaac Brownfield, now occupies the place. Richard Brownfield lived near Morgantown for a few years, and then emigrated to Kentucky. William also removed early to Kentucky. Benjamin, the son to whom Charles Brownfield sold his pioneer home on his removal to Kentucky in 1783, always remained upon the farm and died there. His son, Col. Benjamin Brownfield, died there March 28, 1880, at the remarkable old age of one hundred and one years. The property is now owned and occupied by a grandson, Marion Brownfield.

James McCoy settled in South Union in 1769, when, with many others, he made application for a tract of land in the valley east of Uniontown. He was a native of Ireland, and when about fifteen years of age ran away from home and came to America. He had been attending the races with his father, who had entered a favorite colt, and which, at the close of the races, James had been sent home with. On the way he and some other boys ran the horses, when by some mishap the colt stumbled and fell, breaking one of its legs. This so frightened him that instead of going home he started for the coast, where he shipped on board a vessel and worked his passage to America. He remained in the East until twenty-four years of age, when he came to this county, as stated. The warrant for Mr. McCoy's land bears date June 14, 1769, and the order of survey was made Sept. 23, 1769. The property was named "Flint Hill," comprised 305 acres, and an allowance of six per cent. was made for roads. This tract of land is recorded as adjoining those of Thomas Brownfield and Isaac Sutton. Another tract of 221 acres adjoining was surveyed to him the same date, Sept. 23, 1769.

Before leaving the East, Mr. McCoy had married Ann Bruce, who was like himself born in Ireland, and who came to this country when but twelve years old. Upon locating here he built a log cabin, which was situated at the foot of the Bailey orchard. Very soon, however, this cabin was reconstructed and made into "McCoy Fort," which was the rendezvous for all the immediate neighbors in times of danger, the "Col. Thomas Gaddis Fort" being two miles away to the southwest. Mr. McCoy then built for his own residence a house of hewn logs, which stood upon the site of the brick house afterwards built by Eli Bailey.

¹ An obituary notice of Basil Brownfield, published at the time of his death, contained the following: "Mr. Brownfield was born near Smithfield, this county, in 1795. His ancestors came here from Apple-pie Ridge, Shenandoah Valley, Va. He was a man of strong will and aggressive disposition, as the result of which he was well known, and had acquired a large amount of valuable estate. His connections by blood and marriage are very extensive. He leaves four sons and four daughters living, two of these being in Texas, one of the latter being Mrs. William Core. Mr. Brownfield's wife was Sarah Collins, daughter of Joseph Collins, one of the original settlers of Uniontown."

The original property, which was quite extensive, has been divided and sold at different times, until but comparatively little of it remains in the hands of Mr. McCoy's descendants. A tract of nine or ten acres was leased by himself to Thomas Brownfield for ninety-nine years for a mill-site. A large portion of the land is now the property of the Chicago Coke and Coal Company, sold to them by Eli Bailey, who bought it of the heirs of McCoy after his death. His death occurred in 1803, and he was buried in the churchyard of the South Union Baptist Church, of which he was long a worthy and consistent member. The children of James and Ann McCoy were William, George, Isaac, John, Rachel, Ann, Sarah, and Mary. John married and lived on the old homestead, dying there when fifty-two years of age. His wife was a daughter of Col. Thomas Gaddis. Of their several children, John, the eldest, is still living on the old place, and is eighty-three years of age. George, who never married, went to Ohio to live, and died there. Isaac married, lived, and died near his father's home, and left a family of five children. Rachel and Ann married and removed from the State. Sarah became the wife of Samuel Sutton, son of Moses Sutton. They lived on the farm one mile southwest of the Redstone Coke-Works, which has since been owned by John Hagan. Mary McCoy married Thomas Brownfield, son of Charles Brownfield. The farm on which they lived is now owned by their son, Isaac Brownfield. William McCoy became a Baptist minister. He was married in Uniontown, and in 1789 removed to Kentucky. His son Isaac, born in this place in 1783, became a noted Indian missionary. He was but six years of age when, with his parents, he removed to Kentucky. While living there in 1803 he also married, and very soon after emigrated to Fort Wayne, Ind., to preach and labor among the Indians.

On Oct. 17, 1817, he received from the United States Baptist Board of Missions an appointment as a missionary. In compliance with the request of Dr. Turner, the Indian agent, Mr. McCoy, in 1820, settled at Fort Wayne, Ind., and May 29th of that year opened a school numbering twenty-five scholars,—ten English, six French, eight Indians, and one negro. March 12th of the next year the number had increased to thirty-nine Indian scholars. Being authorized to select a site to establish a mission, after much thought and many examinations Mr. McCoy chose a tract in Michigan, one mile square, on the south side of the St. Joseph River. On Aug. 29, 1821, a treaty was made by the government with the Indians for the transfer of this land, which was ratified March 25, 1822, and July 16th of the same year Mr. McCoy received an appointment from Gen. Cass to take charge of this Indian mission. On October 9th following a company of twenty-two persons left Fort Wayne for the new station on the St. Joseph River, where they were to erect buildings, clear the land, and make

other improvements for the growth and development of the "Carey Mission." On December 9th of the same year a train of thirty-two persons, three wagons drawn by oxen and one drawn by horses, and having with them five cows and fifty hogs, left the old school at Fort Wayne for the new home. They arrived at their destination safely, and the first report made to the government, dated July 1, 1823, announced sixty acres of land cleared. In 1825 came the report that two hundred acres had been inclosed, thirty acres were in corn, three hundred peach-trees were growing finely, and a flouring-mill was in operation. With all this advancement the sale of whisky by the traders to the Indians outside of the mission tract caused so much trouble that Mr. McCoy was induced to seek another place for the mission. He studied thoroughly the Indian question, and wrote a work entitled "Remarks on Indian Reform." The principal design of this work was to show the practicability of the meditated reform, and suggested measures to be adopted for its accomplishment. He says, "We discovered that our Indians could not possibly prosper when they knew they had no settled residence, and when the influx of the white population, and with it the introduction of floods of ardent spirits, had already added discouragements to their spiritless minds." On Sept. 15, 1826, a treaty was held with the Pottawatamies on the Wabash, at which there was granted to fifty-eight Indians, by descent, "scholars in the Carey Mission" school on the St. Joseph, under the direction of Rev. Isaac McCoy, one-quarter section of land to be located by the President of the United States.

In 1827, Mr. McCoy left the station to visit New York, Philadelphia, and Washington on business connected with the Indian interests. He held interviews with the President and Commissioner of Indian Affairs with a view to getting a territory for the Indians set off, and in this effort he was successful. The land and improvements of the "Carey Mission" were appraised and sold, and the school gradually declined. Mr. McCoy and Mr. Lykins, his son-in-law, were instructed to visit the region west of Missouri and Arkansas to inspect and report upon the condition of the country there, and select a suitable location for a mission. The tract of land on which the "Shawnee Mission" house in the Indian Territory is located was selected, and Aug. 11, 1833, the little band that was left of the "Carey Mission" gathered there and organized a church. The whole of Mr. McCoy's long life was a constant endeavor to soften and civilize the Indian race.

The Sutton family of five brothers, all Baptist ministers, came to this county as early as 1770, and after that date all located land here. The property of Isaac and Moses Sutton was south of the present village of Monroe, adjoining that of John Hopwood, Jeremiah Cook, and James McCoy. Moses Sutton was one of the purchasers of the residence of Charles

Brownfield, and in 1788 he was assessed upon a distillery as his property. Isaac Sutton was one of the early ministers of Great Bethel Baptist Church at Uniontown. James Sutton settled in Georges township, but afterwards removed to Amwell township, Washington Co., Pa., where, in the year 1774, he was pastor of the Ten-Mile Baptist Church.

Jeremiah Gard owned a tract of land in this township some time before 1780. It contained two hundred and forty-eight acres, and was located next to the farm of Thomas Gaddis. In 1791, Mr. Gard built a mill on Redstone Creek, which is still standing, and is known as the Hutchinson mill. He was also engaged in the manufacture of scythes, and served as a private in the Crawford expedition. He died upon this place, and left three sons,—Daniel, Simeon, and Jeremiah. They all settled near their father and lived here for many years, but after his death removed to the West.

On Nov. 29, 1783, George Troutman purchased of Charles Brownfield thirty-nine acres of land, a portion of the property Brownfield sold upon his removal to Kentucky. The regular survey of the transferance of this property was not made to Mr. Troutman until March 2, 1786, at which time there was also surveyed to him, under a warrant issued from the land-office Feb. 23, 1786, another tract of land containing one hundred and twenty-three acres. Later he purchased still more land, and July 16, 1791, he sold one hundred and sixty-two acres to Jonathan Gray, whose descendants still occupy the property. In the year 1788, George Troutman was running a distillery.

The name of Job Littell appeared upon the assessment-roll of Union township in 1785, as being assessed upon a tract of land containing fifty acres. From that time his taxable property increased, and in 1788 he was assessed upon a saw-mill; in 1796 upon a saw-mill, grist-mill, and a house; and in 1798 upon six hundred and thirty-nine acres of land. On Nov. 22, 1802, Job Littell purchased of the commissioners of Fayette County, for the unpaid taxes of 1799–1800, a tract of land of three hundred acres, "situate on the branch of Redstone Creek south of Uniontown." A portion of Job Littell's property was given the name of "Job's Hollow." In this is still visible the ruins of an old mill, with a half-filled race, the old mill-stones, moss-covered and gray, lying in the débris and surrounded by a thicket of underbrush, while the stone house, which was built upon an adjacent hill, has also crumbled and fallen to the ground.

Samuel Littell was a son of Job and Elizabeth Littell. His son Alonzo is now a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, and was for several years editor of *The Genius of Liberty*, of Uniontown. Elizabeth, the daughter of Job and Elizabeth Littell, married John Custead, and with her husband lived in this section. In May, 1819, John Custead advertised that he had "added to his trade of Cabinet-Making that of Making and

Painting Signs," his place of business being three miles south of the borough of Uniontown, near Littell's mill. When Job Littell purchased his property there was reserved an acre of ground for a burial-place, in which himself and wife and John and Elizabeth Custead are buried. Mr. Littell died in 1824, aged eighty-one years, and his wife in 1838, aged eighty-eight years. Other graves are found in this burying-ground, but none are marked save by a common field-stone at the head and foot.

Samuel Work was assessed in 1785 on a tract of 200 acres of land. In the names of property-holders in 1793 appears that of Esther Work, undoubtedly the widow of Samuel, assessed upon 188 acres. Robert, Andrew, John, and Alexander Work were assessed as single men. Shortly after this, however, Alexander Work was assessed upon a grist-mill in Menallen township. About the year 1817 he built a mill in Union township (now South Union), which is still standing, and is known as the Barton mill.

In 1785, Jeremiah Cook was assessed upon property consisting of sixty-three acres of land, a saw-mill and a grist-mill. In 1791 a distillery was added to the above amount of property, and all of it was assessed to him in Union township. In 1793, Richard Sturgeon was assessed upon one hundred and fifty-nine acres of land, a grist-mill, saw-mill, and a fulling-mill, also in Union. From what can be learned both of these men seem to have carried on considerable business here, and to have remained here several years, but no information can be gained as to what section of the township of Union they lived in.

In February, 1788, William Campbell came to this section and purchased a tract of land of one hundred and four acres of Henry Beeson, upon which the former settled in 1768. In 1789, Mr. Campbell took out a warrant for two hundred and seventeen acres of land in Union, in the survey of which he desired to include the land he had previously purchased of Mr. Beeson. It was all surveyed to him in the manner desired, and is now in the possession of E. B. Dawson and Nathaniel Brownfield. In 1788, Mr. Campbell was proprietor and conductor of a distillery, which was situated on the tract of one hundred and four acres purchased of Henry Beeson. The following is a verbatim copy of a marriage certificate given in Mr. Campbell's family in 1790. The original certificate is written on parchment, in a large, bold, and beautiful style of penmanship. The copy is here given as of interest in this connection:

"Whereas Abel Campbell, son of William and Mary Campbell, of Union Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and Susanna Dixon, daughter of William and Rebecca Dixon, of Menallen township, county aforesaid, having declared their intentions of marriage with each other, before several Monthly Meetings of the People called Quakers at Westland, according to the good order used among them; and having Consent of Parties concerned, their said proposals were allowed of by the said meetings. Now these are to certify whom it may concern, that for the full accomplishing of their said Intentions, this

Sixth Day of the Tenth Month, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety : they, the said Abel Campbell and Susanna Dixon, appeared in a public meeting at Redstone, and the said Abel Campbell taking the said Susanna Dixon by the Hand, did in solemn manner openly declare that he took the said Susanna Dixon to be his Wife; promising through Divine Assistance to be to her a loving and faithful Husband, until Death should separate them; and then and there in the same Assembly, the said Susanna Dixon did in like manner declare that she took the said Abel Campbell to be her Husband; promising through Divine Assistance to be to him a loving Faithful Wife, until Death should separate them; or words to that import. Moreover, they the said Abel Campbell and Susanna (she according to the Custom of Marriage Assuming the surname of her Husband) as a further confirmation thereof, did then and there to these presents set their Hands. Signed, Abel Campbell, Susanna Campbell. And we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being present at the solemnization of said Marriage and Subscription have as Witnesses thereto set our Hands the Day and Year above Written. Sarah Sanems, Mary Coope, Rebekah Jackson, John Coope, Ruth Crawford, Margaret Crawford, Mary Campbell, Abel Campbell, Rachel Hammond, Jonas Cottell, Orr Garwood, Joshua Hunt, Sarah Cadwallader, Elizabeth Cottell, Esther Cottell, Mary Walton, Rachel Cottell, Marling Harleu, Thomas French, Nimrod Gregg, Thomas Irain, Joseph, Benjamin Townsend, William Wilson, William Silverhorn, John Cadwallader, John McCaddon, John Graves, Jacob Downard, Jesse Beeson, Thomas Townsend, George Harleu, Benj. Harleu, Junr., Isaac Johnson, George Hackney, Samuel Gregg, John Mason, Nathaniel Sanems, William Dixon, Rebekah Dixon, Wm. Campbell, Jr., Mahy Campbell, Junr., James Campbell, William Dixon, Junr., Charles Gouse, Ebenezer Walker, Rachel Walker, George Walker, William Whiteside."

In the year 1804 the name of John Barnes is given on the assessment-roll as a coppersmith. In 1807 a shop was built on the Thomas Gard property by James Barnes for the manufacture of sickles.

It was frequently related by Mr. Basil Brownfield, who died in South Union in August, 1881, at the age of eighty-six years, that about twenty years ago he was told by Judge Friend, of Garret County, Md., that his (Judge Friend's) grandfather was a great hunter and an acquaintance and friend of Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky, and that upon one occasion, being out on a hunting expedition with Boone, they crossed the Laurel Hill in what is now Fayette County and bivouacked for the night by a fine spring at or near the spot where Gaddis Fort was built nearly twenty-five years later. Here at daylight the next morning they were surprised and captured by a party of French and Indians, by whom they were disarmed, robbed of everything they had but their clothes, and taken to the summit of Laurel Hill, where they were dismissed with the admonition never to be again found west of the mountain on penalty of death by torture. This, Judge Friend said, was told to him by his grandfather, who placed the date of the adventure at about 1750.

ERECTION, BOUNDARIES, AND LIST OF OFFICERS.

The erection of South Union township by act of General Assembly, March 11, 1851, has already been

noticed in connection with North Union, which was erected at the same time from the territory of old Union. The township of South Union lies wholly on the southwest side of the old National road, which forms its boundary against North Union. Its other boundaries are Wharton township on the southeast, Georges on the southwest, and Menallen on the west and northwest. Its population by the last census (1880) was eleven hundred and seventy-seven, including the village of Monroe.

The list (nearly complete) of the principal township officers of South Union from its formation until the present time is given below, viz.:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1855. Abram Hayden.	1868. Robert McDowell.
1856. John McCoy.	Alexander Black.
James Piper.	1869. Isaac Marest.
1861. Hiram Miller.	1872. George W. Folke.
Benjamin F. Ham.	1873. John S. Dawson.
1862. Thomas Calhoun.	1874. Elias Freeman.
1866. Chauncey B. Hayden.	1875. Thomas Seman.
Thomas Seman.	1878. John Custead.
B. F. Hellen.	1880. William W. Canan.
1867. Samuel Shipley.	1881. Jesse Reed.

AUDITORS.

1851. James H. Springer.	1867. Henry Sutton.
1853. Isaac Brownfield.	1868. Noah Brown.
Samuel Hatfield.	1869. Henry Sutton.
1856. Thomas H. Fenn.	Louis S. Williams.
1857. Thomas Seman.	1870. John Brownfield.
1858. H. C. Jeffries.	1876. William Parshall.
1859. Jeffries Hague.	David S. Richie.
1861. Abraham Hayden.	Perry G. White.
1862. Henry Sutton.	1877. Isaac Brownfield.
1863. Calvin Mosier.	Joseph Hopwood.
1864. Ezra Seman.	1878. Joseph Hopwood.
1865. Robert Hagan.	David S. Richie.
1866. George Yeagley.	1881. Charles L. Smith.

ASSESSORS.

1851. Calvin Springer.	1867-69. Calvin Mosier.
1852. John Sackett.	1870. James Hutchinson.
1853-54. Isaac Hutchinson.	1873. William E. Chick.
1855. I. A. Hague.	1874. Clark E. Hutchins.
1857. John F. Foster.	1875. Calvin Mosier.
1858. Henry Sutton.	1877-78. William E. Chick.
1859-61. Wm. D. Nesmith.	Calvin Mosier.
1862. Thomas Calhoun.	1879. William N. Canan.
1863. Samuel Hatfield.	1880. William T. Kennedy.
1864. Thomas Calhoun.	1881. Josiah V. Williams.
1865-66. James Hutchinson.	

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township of South Union was taught on the Hellen Hill farm, adjoining the Peter Hook farm; another very early school was taught on the Benjamin Brownfield farm. Oliver Sproull (who was a sergeant in Col. Hamtramck's regiment) was a teacher here for about twenty years in the early days.

In 1857 the county superintendent's report showed that there were then in this township four schools under five teachers and 278 school children. The

amount of tax levied for school purposes was \$618. The report of the school year of 1880-81 shows 242 pupils and five teachers. Total expenditure for school purposes, \$1088.15; valuation of school property, \$6000.

The township is divided into five school districts, called Hatfield, Monroe, Hutchinson, Hague, and Poplar Lane. The list of school directors from the formation of the township to the present time is as follows, as shown by the election returns, viz.:

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1851. Charles G. Turner.	1866. Jefferson A. Hague.
Abraham Hayden.	1867. Thomas Seman.
1852. Samuel Hutchinson.	John Snyder.
Isaac Wiggins.	John Ring.
John Hague.	Isaac Hutchinson.
1853. Charles G. Turner.	1868. Julius Shipley.
Henry Sutton.	John Johnson.
1854. Samuel Hatfield.	1869. Porter Craig.
Emmanuel Brown.	Robert Hagan.
1855. Isaac Wiggins.	Julius Shipley.
William Custead.	1870. Julius Shipley.
1856. Charles G. Turner.	Noah Brown.
1857. Evan Moore.	1873. Charles L. Smith.
Tobias Sutton.	Jesse Reed.
1858. Thomas Seman.	1874. H. C. Jeffries.
Charles G. Turner.	Isaac Hutchinson.
1859. Isaac Wiggins.	1875. Francis M. Seman.
Isaac Hutchinson.	Joseph I. Johnson.
1861. M. Fell.	1876. John Brownfield.
Benjamin F. Hellen.	James Laughhead.
Basil Brownfield.	1877. H. C. Jeffries.
1862. Robert Bailey.	Jacob M. Beeson.
Christopher Riddle.	1878. T. P. Eicher.
1863. Alfred Brown.	John Davis.
Thomas Seman.	1879. James A. Laughhead.
1864. John Snyder.	Isaac A. Brownfield.
Robert Hagan.	Robert T. Sutton.
1865. Mahlon Fell.	Alfred Brown.
Joseph Johnson.	1880. Jacob M. Johnson.
1866. John C. Johnson.	1881. Elijah Hutchinson.
Samuel Hatfield.	Addison C. Brant.
Calvin Mosier.	

THE REDSTONE COKE-WORKS.

These works, owned and operated by J. W. Moore & Co., are situated about three miles south of Uniontown, near the railroad leading from that town to Fairchance. The property embraces about six hundred acres of land, with a frontage of nearly two miles along the line of the railroad. A part of this land was purchased in 1880, and the construction of ovens then commenced. On the 1st of May, 1881, seventy-five were completed, and ninety-five have since been added. It is the intention of the owners to increase the number to three hundred.

The mine is entered by a slope or "dip-heading," with a grade of one foot in twelve, and has been extended to six hundred feet. Three hundred feet from the entrance is the first flat-heading, which extends southward, and from this another runs parallel with the slope-heading.

Several blocks of houses, each containing eight rooms, and intended for use of the miners, have been built at the works. A large brick store building has also been erected. Two stone-quarries have been opened on the property near the oven-beds. The location of the works is near the head of a mountain stream, which furnishes an abundant supply of pure water. The coke manufactured here is contracted for by J. D. Spearman Iron Company, in Mercer County, Pa.

CHICAGO AND CONNELLSVILLE COKE COMPANY'S WORKS.

The land on which the works of this company are located (being a part of the McCoy tract, taken up in 1769) lies on the line of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, about three-fourths of a mile south of Uniontown. About four hundred acres of coal right and twenty-one acres of surface was purchased of Greenbury Crossland and William Hopwood by Jasper M. Thompson, Alpheus E. Willson, Dr. Smith Fuller, William H. Playford, Daniel Kaine, John Snyder, Charles E. Boyle, and Thomas B. Schnatterly, and on the 14th of February, 1880, these gentlemen sold to Robert Montgomery, of Pittsburgh, the twenty-one acres of surface, and the right to all coal and minerals underlying three hundred and twenty-six acres of their lands. Thereupon the Chicago and Connelleville Coke Company was formed, consisting of Robert Montgomery, Mr. McNair, of St. Louis, and Alexander J. Leith, of Chicago, the last-named gentleman being its president. In the month following the purchase they commenced the sinking of the shaft and the construction of ovens, of which one hundred and six had been completed by the 1st of May, 1881, and one hundred and seventy-eight have been added since that time. The shaft has been sunk two hundred and seventy-eight feet, and a derrick one hundred feet in height erected over it. From the base of the shaft six entries (including the air-course) radiate in different directions. The main entry of flat-heading was in July, 1881, two hundred and twenty feet in length, and the one of the other two hundred feet, rising towards the surface. The company have erected at the works a large brick store and thirty blocks of tenements for the use of the miners and other employés.

The coal mined by this company is all manufactured into coke, and the product of the ovens is sold under contract to the Joliet Steel Company, of Joliet, Ill., of which company Mr. Leith is also the president.

MONROE.

This town, located on the line between North and South Union, was laid out by John Hopwood, Nov. 8, 1791, and by him then named Woodstock. The tract of land upon which the town was erected was patented by John Hopwood from Richard Penn, Governor of Pennsylvania, April 1, 1786. The patent

granted four hundred and fifty acres lying in the valley along Redstone Creek. Prior to this, viz., Nov. 23, 1785, he had purchased a tract of land from James McClean, brother of Alexander McClean. In addition to these valuable possessions, John Hopwood acquired by purchase from Moses Sutton two other tracts of land bounding his other property on the West. John Hopwood readily discerned that his location was advantageous in many respects, being on the old Braddock road, over which passed the travelers from the East to the land of Boone, and being at the base of the Laurel Hill, where the profuse water-power coming from the hills and flowing through his possessions might be readily utilized for driving mills and factories. The traveling traffic had so increased that it became imperative to afford the new-comers public-house accommodations. With all these, and doubtless many additional views, John Hopwood founded the town, and for the accomplishment of this design he set apart two hundred acres of the land he had received by patent, and divided these two hundred acres into four hundred lots.

The charter of the town guaranteed the following benefits and general advantages, viz.: Each purchaser of a lot was to have the privilege to enter upon a three-hundred-acre tract lying contiguous to the town, and take therefrom any stone or timber necessary for the erection of their buildings free of charge, also any timber for the purpose of improving their lots in said town, for the period of ten years from the date of their respective purchases. The terms of sale required the purchaser to pay an annual ground-rent of one-half a Spanish milled dollar or a bushel of wheat. The founder of the town further stipulated that unless the purchasers of these lots or their heirs or assigns should improve their lots by building thereon a good dwelling-house at least twenty-four feet front and sixteen feet in depth, with sufficient stone or brick chimney thereto, at or before the expiration of five years from the date of the purchase, then the said lot or lots should be forfeited to the grantor.

John Hopwood was a thorough scholar, and desiring that the inhabitants of the town might have facilities for acquiring education, he set apart for the building and furnishing of an "Academy of Learning" all ground-rent which should become due and be paid on the lots for the period of twenty years from the date of the charter, together with all the moneys arising from the sale of any lot or lots forfeited as aforesaid for the space of twenty years, also one-fifth part of the first purchase money of all lots in said town for the same period, and to further the object Alexander McClean, Dennis Springer, and Joseph Huston, Esqs., or their successors in office, were to act as trustees, to collect, receive, and hold the fund for building and endowing the "Academy of Learning" in the said town, to be built whenever a majority of the inhabitants residing in and holding lots in fee simple in the town, and proprietors of improved

lots although non-residents, should think the said fund sufficiently large to warrant the undertaking of erecting such buildings as would be proper for an academy. As a suitable location for the academy, he deeded lots Nos. 1 and 2 to the inhabitants of the town and their heirs and assigns forever, to be used for this and for no other intent or purpose whatever. This academy was afterwards built, and in the minutes of the Great Bethel Baptist Church are found resolutions looking to their patronizing the "Union Academy of Woodstock" as a denomination. This was July 19, 1794, and was doubtless one of the first academies in this part of the State.

In the general plan of his town, lots Nos. 80 and 81 were reserved for a market-house, and "for the erection of said Academy and Market-House" the inhabitants were to have the privilege of using all the stone and timber from the aforementioned three-hundred-acre tract, free. The proprietor of the town had granted so many privileges that the town grew rapidly. Among the earliest settlers and citizens of the town were Nicholas Sperry, Moses Hunter, John Haymaker, Nathaniel Willis, Edward Slater, John Sockman, Joseph Chambers, Philip Koontz, Adam Albert, Frederick Snyder, Richard Holliday, Luke D. Reddecoard, John Morrow, John Fessler, Richard Bowen, Peter Lauch, Caleb Hall, Patrick Byrne, Ann Barnholdt, Simon Lauck, John Formwalt, William Tyler, William Thorn, Jacob Storm, George Tilley, Johnston Smith, John Rhea, John Shietz, Jacob Clowser, John Schley, Alexander Smith, Alexander Doyle, Joseph Semmes, Henry Walker, William Deakins, Jr., George Gilpin, Robert Peters, John Leese, John C. Sneider, John Ritchie, Josiah Starberry, Isaac Sutton, Sr., Peter Deast, Sr., Zacheus Morgan, Christian Street, Archibald McClean, Margaret Reynolds, Isaac Sutton, Jr., Daniel Roberdean, David Russell, William M. Lemmon, William Lemmon, Sr., Samuel Sutton, Christopher Sowers, and William Lucas.

In 1793 the occupations of some of the lot-owners and residents of the town were as follows, viz.: Patrick Byrn, merchant; George Tilley, merchant; Christian Street, minister; Isaac Sutton, Sr., minister; John C. Sneider, physician; Hanson & Bond, printers; Richard Bowen, printer; Nathaniel Willis, printer; Simon Lauck, gunsmith; John Foornwalt, baker; William Tyler, bookbinder; John Shietz, gunsmith; John Clowser, blacksmith; John Schley, coppersmith; John Haymaker, blacksmith; Edward Slater, cabinet-maker; Adam Albert, blacksmith; John Fessler, clock-maker; Joseph Chambers, blacksmith; Peter Lauck, tavern-keeper; Caleb Hall, cabinet-maker; Philip Koontz, butcher.

Thus the town grew and prospered. In 1802, John Hopwood, the proprietor, died. In 1816, Moses Hopwood, the only son of the founder, who by will had inherited all the wealth of his father, decided to lay out an addition to the town. At that time the Na-

tional road was rapidly approaching Monroe, and as it was completed from point to point supplanted the old "Braddock road." During the Presidential campaign of 1816, James Monroe came through here on his trip westward, and was the guest of Moses Hopwood, who informed the Presidential candidate of his intention to enlarge and rename the town, and asked Mr. Monroe what he should call it. The future President requested that it be named for him, and accordingly when the town had been completed in plan in May, 1818, it was so named,—Monroe. Prior to this (in 1817) he had christened one of his sons for the President. The new town was laid out so as to conform to the original Woodstock plat. It consisted of eighty-eight lots. The front or main street received the name of Franklin, and afterwards became the National road. The other principal streets were Perry, Findlay, Washington, Jefferson, and Madison.

Among the first lot-owners may be mentioned William Hart, Isaac Beeson, James Watkins, Jesse Barnes, John Farr, John Farr, Jr., James Barnes, Rachel Bebout, Robert Cooper, Reuben Mockabee, Rebecca Allen, John Custead, William Morris, Julian Wood, Hannah M. Wood, Samuel Hall, Zachariah White, Patrick Bradley, Thomas Hopwood, James Hopwood, Gaddis Hopwood, Elisha Hyatt, James McLucas, Jacob Harbaugh, Henry Barber, Hiram Miller, David Davis, William Hopwood, Enoch W. Clement, Rice G. Hopwood, William Beattie, and Joseph Fisher.

From 1818 until the opening of the railway system the National road was the great thoroughfare of travel between the East and West, and during all this period of more than thirty years this town enjoyed a prosperity that few towns of equal size participated in to such an extent. To illustrate the business which was done in the town during its prosperous years, it need but be mentioned that acres of covered wagons could be seen every night in the week in Monroe, and from five to ten thousand head of hogs and cattle were centred at this point every evening, so that the drovers might get an early start over the mountains before daylight in the morning. Then, in addition to these caravans and trains of covered wagons, there were numerous gangs of slaves on their way from Virginia to Kentucky. The town of Monroe was the place which all travelers aimed to reach at night, so that they might be fresh for the task of passing over the mountains in the early morning. As further indicative of the prominence and importance of the town, the proposition to change the county-seat from Uniontown to Monroe was at one time considered. Gaddis Hopwood, Esq., made the argument in favor of the change, but the larger town continued the county-seat.

TAVERNS.

One of the first requisites in a town is accommodation for the traveling public; this necessity brings public-houses into existence. Soon after the found-

ing of Woodstock, in 1791, tavern-houses were opened there by John De Ford, James McLucas, Jesse Barnes, Lewis Williams, and Benjamin Minton. At that time it was considered a good day's travel to drive from Woodstock to John Slack's, only four miles distant, but that was prior to the existence of the National road, when the old Braddock road was too rough for vehicles. When the addition had been made other tavern stands sprung up in rapid succession on the new Main Street.

The John De Ford tavern was the first in the new town. His stone building was erected in 1818. The persons who did the stone-work were John Sutton, Matthias Chipps, and his son, David Chipps; the carpenter-work was done by Gabriel Getzendiner, John Farr, and Elias Freeman. Mr. John De Ford kept it as a hotel for a number of years, and then removed to Carrollton, Ohio. Matthias Frey succeeded him in the business, and then Henry Fisher. It is now used as a residence.

The German D. Hair tavern-house was built in 1818, by William Morris. He sold it to Thomas Brownfield, March 13, 1822, after which it was completed, the stone-work being done by Benjamin Goodin, Robert Cooper, John Sutton, and John Harvey, Sr., and the carpenter-work by Gabriel Getzendiner and Enos West. After William Morris retired from it, Joseph Noble, Andrew McMasters, and German D. Hair occupied it as a tavern.

The Morris tavern was built by William Morris in 1823, on an elevated site west of the town. This building was of brick. The mason-work was done by Benjamin Goodin and Matthias Chipps, and the carpenter-work by Elias Freeman, Gabriel Getzendiner, and John Farr. William Morris kept this, his second public-house, for a number of years, and was succeeded by Calvin Morris and Matthias Frey. May 22, 1846, it was sold to Moses Hopwood, James Hopwood, Gaddis Hopwood, and John N. Freeman. Since that time the house has been occupied as a residence by the person operating the coal farm, which was sold with the house.

The Andrew McMasters tavern was built in 1825. The stone-work was done by Abraham Beagle, John Harvey, and William Harvey. The carpenters were James Thirlwell, Enos West, Gabriel Getzendiner, and Lawrence Griffith. The following persons occupied it as a public-house: Andrew McMasters, Lott Clawson, Enos W. Clement, Thomas Acklin, Matthias Frey, James Shaffer, and John Worthington, after which it passed into the possession of Benjamin Hayden, and has since been used as a residence.

The Clement House, since known as the Shipley Hotel, was erected by Enoch Wilson Clement in 1839. John Harvey, Jr., did the stone-work. Mr.

Clement kept it five years, at the expiration of which time it was sold to Col. Benjamin Brownfield, whose son, Elijah Brownfield, kept it as a tavern two years. It then went into the following hands successively: Benjamin Brownfield, Jr., Archibald Skiles, John Worthington, John Wallace, Matthias Frey. Aaron Wyatt then bought the property, and after keeping hotel one year sold it in 1858 to Samuel Shipley, who sold it to his son Julius, after which it was rented to Ezra Burke, Redding Bunting, and Lindsay Messmore. The property is at present in the possession of A. C. Brant, and is by him used as a dwelling-house.

The Miller Hotel, a large stone building, was erected by Moses Hopwood, Jr., as a residence. He disposed of it to Elisha Hyatt, who in a few years resold it to Hiram Miller. The latter gentleman kept a public-house for some twenty years. Since then it has been used as a private residence by Mrs. M. M. Beeson.

The Frame Tavern building was originally intended as a dwelling-house when erected by William Ellis. He afterwards disposed of it to Matthias Frey, and that gentleman enlarged it and converted it into a tavern. He was succeeded in business by James Dennison and Thomas Acklin.

STORES.

The first store in the town was opened by Reuben Mockabee. In it was kept a general assortment of dry-goods and groceries. He kept in Woodstock, and when Monroe was laid out removed to Franklin Street, and built a store and residence where the dwelling of Mrs. Elizabeth Hays is at present. Mr. Mockabee afterwards removed to Brownsville. Benjamin Hayden was the next to follow the mercantile business in the town, and he was soon followed by Gaddis Hopwood, Thomas Hopwood, James Hopwood, and Monroe Hopwood. These brothers were not in partnership, but kept the store in succession. The last one, Monroe Hopwood, carried on the business for twenty-five years. Coming on down through the history of the town, the following persons are found engaged in store-keeping, viz.: James Canan, Joseph Peach, William Shipley (who in 1865 bought the store of Benjamin Hayden), Jacob Llewellyn, and A. S. Ingles, who in 1868 sold out to Frank M. Semans, but in 1870 embarked in the business again. In thirteen years Mr. Ingles sold one hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods in Monroe. F. M. Semans has carried on the business successfully for thirteen years past in the old store occupied by the Hopwood brothers in former days. Other merchants have been James E. Goff, N. H. Black, W. H. Cottom, Morgan Canan, A. Shipley, and Benjamin Kissinger.

MANUFACTORIES.

As early as 1810, David Wilcox made shoes, boots, and moccasins in this town, and Hezekiah Reinier

and Thomas Barnes tanned and dressed deerskins for leather breeches, which were at that time considered necessary to an aristocratic dress.

Among the earliest industries of the town was that of wagon-making. The needs of the times when all the travel was overland brought these shops into existence. John Farr and John Hannah were the first wagon-makers in the town. They carried on the business for a number of years, and were succeeded in 1830 by Lott Clawson, who has carried on the business for fifty years. In the mean time others have established themselves here, among whom were Horatio Griffith, who carried on the business some ten years, and then John Custead, who is yet engaged in it.

The first to engage in blacksmithing in the town were Dennis Bryan and Lewis Williams. These were followed by Zachariah White, John Johnson, Philip Horner, Fogg Jenkins, William Amos, Jonas Pratt, Joseph and David Fisher, William Wallace, Bryson Devan, Samuel Hickie, and O. Devan.

At one time there was an extensive comb manufactory in Monroe, the business being carried on by Thomas Nesmith. From 1828 until 1855 he conducted the business, and most of the time had peddlers on the road selling the product of his horn-comb manufactory.

About 1840, William Graham opened a chair- and wheelwright-factory, and this remained in operation until 1847, at which time the works were removed to Waynesburg, Pa.

In 1832-33, Thomas Hopwood, now of Oregon, had built the Monroe Flouring-Mill, which has been successfully carried on ever since. Jacob Dutton was the contractor and millwright.

For the past twenty years John Ingles has been carrying on the business of broom-making in the town.

Isaac Barkley has followed the harness- and saddle-making business a great number of years, and thousands of specimens of his workmanship are in the country.

A carding-machine was put in operation here about 1820 by George Gregg and William Stumph. They carried on the business for a number of years.

TRIP-HAMMER FORGE.

Soon after 1800 there was a trip-hammer forge constructed in the town of Monroe (then Woodstock) by the Hopwoods. This was called Vulcan Forge, and in 1800 John Hopwood had all of the materials in readiness for its construction. Soon after (in 1802) he died, and his son Moses completed the work. This forge and trip-hammer was in operation some fifteen years. It is said that Nathaniel Mitchell had charge of it for a time, and in 1815 Lewis Williams bought it from Moses Hopwood, and the consideration was payable in a good assortment of hoes, axes, mattocks, plow-irons, and shovels before April 1, 1818. The cupola and trip-hammer

were operated by the stream of water which flows through "Lick Hollow."

DISTILLERY.

There was a distillery in the southern limits of Monroe. It was owned by Joseph Frazier, and then by James Calhoun. Long since it was removed from the stream of water where it was located, and a residence was made of it on the front street in Monroe.

THE PROFESSIONS.

These have been well represented from Monroe. Among the lawyers of the place we have Rice G. Hopwood, for many years one of the foremost members of the Fayette County bar, and Albert Hayden, an active practitioner at Fairmount, W. Va.

Among the physicians of Monroe may be mentioned Jordan Morris, son of William Morris, who is now practicing in the West; Thomas Hudson Hopwood, son of William Hopwood, Esq., who was a promising young physician at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and allowing his patriotism to overcome his other desires, he enlisted, passed through the war, and came home in 1867 a major in the United States army, to die from injuries and wounds received on the battle-field.

Moses Hopwood, son of Rev. James Hopwood, removed to Iowa, where he practiced medicine a number of years, and finally yielded to that fell destroyer consumption.

Dr. Alonzo Hopwood, now of Vinton, Iowa, was born in this town, and removed to his new home in 1861.

Dr. William H. Hopwood, son of William Hopwood, Esq., now located at Upper Middletown, Fayette Co., is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., class of 1876.

Among the clergymen who have labored in Monroe may be mentioned the following:

James Hopwood, son of Moses Hopwood, Sr., began his ministerial career in 1827, and was for many years an efficient preacher in the Methodist Church. He died March 4, 1881, at his home in Vinton, Iowa.

William Ellis commenced preaching at the same time James Hopwood did. Subsequently he united with the Baptist Church, but has now ceased labor on account of age.

James Brown, pastor of the Baptist Church at Confluence, Pa., commenced his ministry in the Monroe Methodist Protestant Church.

William Wallace was formerly a blacksmith in the town. Having been converted, he left the forge and anvil to preach the glad tidings to the world of sinners. He is now a successful preacher in the Pittsburgh Conference, Methodist Protestant Church.

Moses Hopwood, Sr., Gaddis Hopwood, and Thomas Nesmith were all useful as local ministers.

CHURCHES.

The earliest church organization in the town was the Methodist Episcopal. This society was formed as early as 1825, at which time, and for several subsequent years, they had preaching at the residence of Moses Hopwood, Sr., when such eloquent divines as John H. Fielding, Charles Elliot, Henry B. Bascom, John A. Waterman, James G. Sansom, and Thomas M. Hudson preached to this society. In 1830 the Methodist Protestant Church was organized, and many seceded from the Methodist Episcopal Church and united with the new organization. The early members of the church prior to the formation of the new society were Joseph Frazier, Stephen Brown, Hannah Hopwood, Moses Hopwood, Gaddis Hopwood, Thomas Farr, Lucy Farr, Mrs. Brown, John De Ford, Lydia De Ford, James Hopwood, William Hopwood, Thomas J. Nesmith, and William Ellis.

In 1833 the Methodist Episcopal Church, under the pastorate of Rev. J. K. Miller, built the stone church in which they still worship. The succeeding ministers who have cared for the spiritual welfare of this society and congregation are as follows, viz.: Revs. John White, David L. Dempsey, David Hess, William Tipton, Hamilton Cree, Warner Long, Ebenezer Hays, Henry Kerns, Richard Jordan, John L. Irwin, Samuel Wakefield, R. Gordon, Martin Stewart, — Ruter, — McClaig, John S. Lemon, L. R. Beacom, Joseph Horner, Henry Long, William K. Foutch, William C. P. Hamilton, Walter K. Brown, H. Snyder, S. Show, Isaac P. Sadler, John McIntire, E. B. Griffin, T. H. Wilkinson, Homer J. Smith, W. D. Stevens, H. L. Chapman, J. L. Stiffy, Charles McCaslin, J. Momeyer, D. J. Davis, Sylvanus Lane, M. D. Lichliter, R. J. White, John T. Stiffy, and the present pastor, Rev. W. L. McGrew.

When this circuit was first organized the charge was in the Uniontown Circuit, afterwards changed to Fayette Circuit. It has since received the name of Smithfield Circuit. Since its organization this society has had the following persons as class-leaders, viz.: Moses Hopwood, Gaddis Hopwood, Jesse Sackett, Perry G. White, Monroe Hopwood, George Hopwood, Jesse Reed.

In 1828 and 1829, under Charles Elliot, there was a great revival, which lasted through the summer and winter, and there were about one hundred and fifty accessions to the church. This revival, under the same preacher, swept all Uniontown and Madison College, and hundreds were there converted. This is said to have been the most remarkable revival of religion ever known in this part of the country.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

As has been previously stated, there was a division in the church in 1829. In 1833, soon after the Methodist Episcopal Church had succeeded in building a house of worship, the Methodist Protestant Church also erected a church edifice. Their first class con-

sisted of the following persons, viz.: Joseph Frazier, John De Ford, Sr. (who afterwards removed to Ohio and died there, aged one hundred and four years), Samuel Littell, Stephen Brown, Sr., James Hopwood, Louisa Hopwood, Thomas Hopwood, Elizabeth Hopwood, Thomas Brownfield, Obadiah Ellis, Thomas Nesmith, Lydia De Ford, Harriet De Ford, William De Ford, Elizabeth De Ford, Hannah Brownfield, Margaret Rankin, Margaret Frazier, William Ellis, Margaret Devan, and Moses Farr. James Hopwood was the first class-leader. His successors in that office were Thomas J. Nesmith, William De Ford, Moses Farr, Stephen K. Brown, John Bennington, Sr.

The first preacher for this church was Moses Scott, who was followed by the following-named ministers: Thomas Stynchicum (who afterwards intermarried with the family of "Stonewall" Jackson), John Huntsman, James Robinson, John Burrs, William College, — Porter, — Piper, D. B. Dorsey, James Hopwood, John Scott (now editor of the *Methodist Recorder*), John Woodruff, Valentine Lucas, Joseph Burns, — Ross, John Stillion, Denton Hughes, P. T. Laisley, Amos Hutton, William Betts, F. H. Davis, Isaac Francis, — Boulton, Henry Palmer, Joel Woods, Jesse Hull, James Phipps, John Tygart, John Patton, John Rutledge, M. Stillwell, P. T. Conaway, Henry Lucas, Geo. G. Conaway, William Wallace, and E. A. Brindley.

Prior to 1833 this church held their services in an old log house which had been fitted up as a school-house.

SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

For a great many years the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant congregations have had Sabbath-schools here in connection with the churches. The Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-school has been very prosperous during the term of its existence. The present superintendent is Mr. George Hopwood, under whose management it has taken front rank among the live schools of the county; and from the report made at the late county convention of Sabbath-school workers we glean the fact that there were sixty conversions in this school during the year 1880. At present the number of officers, teachers, and scholars on the roll is about two hundred and ninety. Other superintendents and prominent workers have been John Custead, N. H. Black, John S. Dawson, James Reed, O. Devan, J. E. Goff, Monroe Hopwood, Simon Matson, James Williams, A. Hayden, A. Shipley, Daniel Crawford, M. Silbaugh.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT SABBATH-SCHOOL.

is at present in excellent condition, and in the past it has done good work. Among the superintendents may be mentioned William Barnes, Thomas G. Barnes, Jacob D. Moore, and Abram Hayden. Prominent among the workers have been Moses Farr, Rhinaldo Farr, Mrs. L. W. Clawson, Mrs. W. N. Canan, and

Mrs. Priscilla White. This school has the names of about one hundred and fifty teachers, officers, and scholars upon its roll.

SCHOOLS.

After the death of John Hopwood his academy was discontinued, yet the desire for knowledge had received such an impetus that it never ceased to exist, and to the teachers and the schools the town owes much of its prosperity. One of the earliest teachers was Alexander Clear, a lame man, who had some thirty pupils, and boarded at the home of Moses Hopwood, Sr. Following him were William Downer, J. Muckadoo, Samuel Lathrop, Mr. Rolin, William Hart (a surveyor and teacher), Mr. Sproul, Mr. Canby, John I. Dorsey, Benjamin Hayden, William Ellis, Calvin Watson, Abram Hayden, Messrs. Vandenburg, and — Morton. After this time the common school law of Pennsylvania came into effect, and a stone school-house was built on the site of the present frame building. William Ellis was the first teacher after the enactment of the new school law. At that time Col. Samuel Evans and William Bryson were directors in Union township.

In 1851 the township was divided for school purposes, and the old brick school-house was erected in South Union. The first teacher in this school was J. P. Blair. The school-house was torn down a few years since, and a new brick building erected in its place.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LEVI SPRINGER.¹

Levi Springer, a notable and characterful man of his times, was born in North Uniontown, Aug. 14, 1777, and died Feb. 15, 1862. His ancestors came to America from Sweden, but his stock was remotely German. The name "Springer" was given, in sport, by an emperor of Germany, in the eleventh century, to a relation of his, in consequence of an adventurous leap by the latter into the river Saale from the castle of Geibichenstein, where he had been imprisoned for an alleged crime. This original Springer was pardoned by the emperor, and his estates and powers also increased.

Dennis Springer, the grandfather of Levi Springer, lived in early life in New Jersey, where he married at Burlington, in 1736, Ann Prickett, where, it is said to be without doubt, Josiah, Levi, Sr., and other children were born to him. Levi, born 1744, married, about 1768, Annie Gaddis, by whom he had seven children,—Drusilla, Abner, Ruth, Annie, William,

¹ For the "etymology" of the name Springer, and above-mentioned facts concerning Dennis Springer, the writer is indebted to the "Genealogical Table and History of the Springer Family, by M. C. Springer, of Lincoln, Kans."





James M. Smith



John Jones

Zadoc, and Levi, Jr. His wife died in 1778, and in 1780 he married the widow Sarah Duke (whose maiden name was Shephard), by whom he had eight children,—Sarah, Hannah, Elizabeth, Lydia, Rachel, David, Dennis, and Job. Levi, Sr., died March 26, 1823, and his second wife, Sarah, Oct. 25, 1832. Dennis eventually moved to Virginia, and purchased and settled upon land surveyed to him on Apple-Pie Ridge by George Washington. It was obtained from Fairfax, who resided in the neighborhood. Levi Springer, Sr., lived for a time with his father, Dennis, in Virginia, where he married, and where were born two of his children, with whom and their mother he removed into Fayette County about 1773, and here the younger Levi, as noted above, was born, and here raised, being instructed in childhood, according to the manner of the times, in domestic private schools. Early in life he engaged in boating from Brownsville to New Orleans, La., and frequently made return trips home from that far-off point on horseback through the wilderness, though sometimes coming back by vessel as far as New York. His active lifetime home was within a quarter of a mile of his birthplace, which is now in possession of the family of Dennis Springer (deceased), having never been sold since first taken possession of by the elder Levi under the law of "tomahawk improvement."

Mr. Springer after his boating days led the life of a farmer mainly, but occasionally dealt in real estate, and withal became a man of wealth. His judgment of the value of lands and other property was excellent, and leading operators in his vicinity were wont to consult him when proposing to invest their money. He bore an unsullied character for integrity, was a man of large stature, very energetic, of strong will, and, it is said, never failed to accomplish what he undertook. He was an old-line Whig, and afterwards a Republican, taking earnest interest in politics.

In the spring of 1828 he married Catharine Todd, a widow (whose maiden name was Condon), and who had one child, John O. Todd, who resides in North Union township. Mr. and Mrs. Springer (who died in March, 1859) were the parents of three daughters,—Ruth Ann, who married Henry W. Gaddis; Kate, married to John Fuller; and Priscilla G., wife of D. O. Cunningham, of Pittsburgh.

JOHN JONES.

Mr. John Jones is the grandson of one of the first settlers of Hummelstown, near Reading, Pa., and the son of John Jones (Sr.), who migrated, with his wife, from Berks County to Fayette County, and settled in Union township in 1792. His mother was Sarah Lincoln, of Quaker ancestry, the daughter of Mordecai Lincoln, born in the neighborhood of Hummelstown, and of the same stock as Abraham Lincoln, the martyred President. Mr. Jones was born near where

he now lives, Oct. 8, 1802, the youngest child of his parents, who had two sons and three daughters. In childhood Mr. Jones went to the common schools, and enjoyed the instructions of a gentleman who afterwards became the distinguished Judge James Todd, and at sixteen years of age attended a select school for a while. In 1819 he was apprenticed to learn the trade of cabinet-making, at which, as apprentice and journeyman, he continued for five years, during which he took a course of book-keeping. Thereafter for two summers he was occupied with the civil engineers who made the United States surveys for the then contemplated extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal westward from Cumberland, under Capt. Shriver. He next engaged for a while in stock-driving, wherein he obtained an experience which has since in life availed him profitably as a stock-raiser and dealer. In 1826 he betook himself to the life of a farmer, stock-raiser, etc., which he has since pursued. In 1835 he bought a farm, which he now occupies, and to which he has added until it now covers about two hundred and forty acres of excellent land, one hundred and twenty acres of which are underlaid with the celebrated nine feet stratum of Connelville coking coal. On July 26, 1851, he suffered a notable disaster in the destruction of his house and farm buildings, near midnight, through a violent tornado, being then obliged to retreat from his house with a family of thirteen persons. He rebuilt the house and barns in the same year.

Mr. Jones is a life-long Democrat, but not a politician, always averring that he would not accept political office on any condition. He is, and has been for forty-seven years, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been steward nearly all that time. During his long life of eighty years he has borne himself with unquestioned fidelity to duty, and enjoys among his neighbors a high character for probity and honorable business dealing.

He was in June, 1826, united in marriage with Jane Van Horn, of Fayette County, who died Feb. 10, 1879, in her seventy-seventh year, and by whom he had five sons and six daughters, all of whom reached majority, and eight of whom are now living.

SAMUEL M. CLEMENT.

Mr. Samuel M. Clement, of English descent and Quaker stock, was born at Camden, N. J., Aug. 8, 1798, and emigrated thence with his father and family to Fayette County at the age of twelve years. He was educated at the schools of Uniontown, and resided on a farm in North Union township for a number of years. About 1834 he kept a hotel in the mountains at the old Inks stand, half a mile east of Farmington; and about 1835 he and a partner took and prosecuted a valuable contract for macadamizing on the National road, a few miles east of Wheeling,

W. Va. Leaving the mountains he removed to his farm in North Union township, where he conducted for several years, and very successfully, a woolen-mill, which he subsequently converted into a grist-mill that is still in operation. Mr. Clement died Jan. 8, 1876.

He was a gentleman of genial temperament, jovial, possessed of much humor, and of course was very social. Honest in all his business transactions, he was held in high esteem by his neighbors. He was especially remarkable for the purity of his life, and despised all such vices as profanity. Although not a communicant, he attended and aided in the support of the Baptist Church. In politics he was an earnest Republican, and the very last time he left his house it was for the purpose of going to the polls, as a matter of duty to his country as he regarded it. During the war of the Rebellion he was, though too old to go into the field, one of the most ardent of patriots, giving all his moral influence and much of his time and money to the furtherance of the cause of the Union.

In 1823, Mr. Clement married Miss Rebecca Springer, daughter of Jacob Springer, of Uniontown. His wife died only a few months before him, on the 20th of September, 1875. They had nine children, only one of whom is now living, Miss Elizabeth Clement, who resides on the old homestead and skillfully manages the farm.

ISAAC BROWN.

Among the active, practical men who have contributed to the prosperity of Fayette County is the now venerable Isaac Brown, of South Union township, who was born Jan. 4, 1802, in Georges township, less than a mile from his present home. Mr. Brown's grandfather, Emanuel Brown, came from Germany, and was one of the earliest settlers of Fayette County, whose son Abraham, the father of Isaac, settled upon a tract of land lying near Uniontown, on which Isaac Brown now lives, and one of the most valuable tracts of the region. Abraham, the father, was born on the same spot on which Isaac first saw the light. Isaac was married first to Sarah Hutchinson, Aug. 23, 1829. Sarah died July 30, 1834. By this marriage there were three children,—Mary A., who died in infancy; Sarah, who died April 6, 1876; and Phebe A., who married Robert Brownfield. They have one living child, Robert. Isaac was married again Jan. 6, 1839, to Mrs. Mary Jane Grier. To them were born four children,—Caroline, Clarissa, Elizabeth, and Isaac Skiles Brown, who married Helen Moore, and resides upon his father's farm. They have two children,—Carrie May and Isaac. Mary Jane died Sept. 19, 1875.

The rule of Mr. Brown's life has been, "Owe no man anything." He is an acute business man, is

hospitable, and respected by his neighbors for his honesty and charity. He has always been an ardent Democrat, casting his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson. His memory is retentive, and he delights in relating incidents in the early history of the county. His race is nearly run, and he realizes the truth of the proverbial saying, "Once a man twice a child."

BASIL BROWNFIELD.

Basil Brownfield, one of the most remarkable men who ever lived in Fayette County, or any other part of the world, died at his residence in South Union township, Aug. 21, 1881, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. It is a matter of but little importance from what stock was descended, or where was born and reared, or what special business in life was followed by such a man as he; for nature gave him stature and intellect of such large proportions as to derelate or distinguish him from almost any special race of men,—made him a giant, a symmetrical anomaly, who might properly look with contempt down upon whatever ancestral line led up to him, as well as upon his fellow-beings generally. But since Mr. Brownfield left a brief record of what he was pleased to declare his lineage, it is well enough to say here that according to that record he was of Brito-Scotch-Irish stock, and was the great-grandson of Charles Brownfield, who emigrated to America from Ireland before the Revolutionary war, but whose parents were Scotch Presbyterians, who left their native land and settled in Ireland, and who traced their line back to one George Brownfield, a native Briton, who belonged to Cromwell's horse, and went over to Scotland with the great Protector and his army.

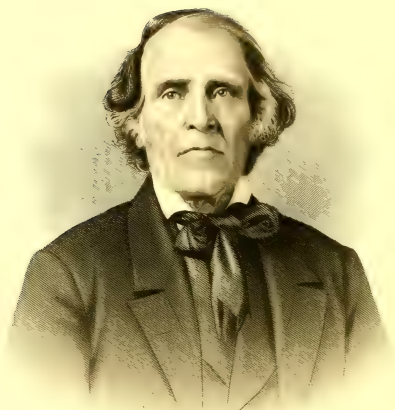
Charles, with other members of his family, settled near Winchester, Va., and finally came into Fayette County through the persuasion of the husband of a sister of his, Col. Burd, the builder of Redstone Old Fort, at the mouth of Redstone Creek. Charles remained in the region now known as Fayette County, built a cabin near where stands the present Brownfield Station, on the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad; was several times dislodged and driven away by the Indians, but at last succeeded in fixing his abode. The first fee simple deed on the records of Fayette County is that of Charles Brownfield, granted to George Troutman, and dated Nov. 29, 1783.

Charles married and became the father of Robert Brownfield, who in his turn had a son, Robert Brownfield, Jr., and this latter Robert was the father of Basil Brownfield, our hero, who was born March 2, 1796, on the Brownfield homestead farm, near Smithfield, Georges township. At the age of twenty-four, March 2, 1820, he married Sarah Collins, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Collins, of Union township. She died Oct. 1, 1870, aged sixty-eight years. They had eleven children,—Joseph C., Robert, Margaret C., who married Jehu, son of Col. Benjamin Brown-



Isaac Brown





Hare Brownfield

field; Mary, who married Isaac Hutchinson, a son of Isaac H., of Union township, but a native of Trenton, N. J., and died Feb. 3, 1857; Eliza, who died unmarried July 20, 1853, in the twenty-fourth year of her age; Sarah N., who married Wm. F. Core; Ruth, who married Joseph Barton, son of the late William Barton, Esq.; William N., who for his first wife married Elizabeth James, and after her death married Elizabeth Sackett; Isaac Allen, who married Sarah Burchfield, of Pittsburgh; Lydia C., wife of Thomas McClelland; and Harriet Helen, who died March 22, 1870, in her twenty-fourth year.

Basil Brownfield enjoyed some, but little, opportunities of early education in the subscription schools, and though quite generally understood by his acquaintances throughout life to be, as they expressed it, "unlettered," in the sense of ignorant of books, investigation discovers that he read books extensively, was particularly well versed in ancient history and in the history of his country, and read the Bible so carefully and appreciatively as to be able to quote it fluently and pertinently upon occasion of warm discussion.

Mr. Brownfield commenced his active business life (dating from about twenty years of age) equipped with little "book-learning," but with extraordinary native intellect, a marvelously retentive memory, and an herculean body. By industry, rare tact, with which from the beginning he was gifted, and by economy, he made his way steadily on to fortune, so that at the age of about thirty-five he was accounted wealthy in the local sense. But at about forty or forty-five years of age, burdened through unfortunate free-hand indorsements and universal bail-giving for others, prompted by his great benevolence, he became financially embarrassed, and mortgaged much of his real estate, but finally managed to lift his burdens. But during this period of financial difficulty his business complications became numerous and vexatious, and a career of litigation in his history was inaugurated which won for him a remarkable distinction in the courts, and which continued till the day of his death,—a career in which he was for the most part the victor, by one means and another. Litigation became a recreation to him, obviously a necessity to his happiness. Strong-willed, aggressive, evidently feeling that great intellect, massive muscles, and tireless endurance are "gifts of God" to men with which to fight the battles of life, and the assertion of a powerful manhood a very duty, Mr. Brownfield made of course hosts of enemies to himself, but he had an army of friends; and there was another body of people, neither friends nor foes, who stood aloof, admired the prowess and diplomacy of the man, however much they might have questioned the propriety of some of the weapons with which he fought. These were wont to descant about what a throne this provincial demi-god might have occupied in the world if his education in literature and the sciences had only been

fitting to his superb natural gifts. He was doubtless much misunderstood by even those who thought they knew him best; for underlings and the commonality possess no means of measuring the mental capacity or weighing the moral worth, or, for this matter, touching the bottom of the ingenious diabolism, it may be, of the giants about the outskirts of whose being they hang.

But want of space forbids our enlarging on this head. Many legends and stories of more or less truth and some fancy are current regarding Mr. Brownfield's peculiarities, his methods of operation, his eccentricities, his heroic struggles against his foes, his victories, his sagacious demeanor under defeat, turning it often into victory, etc.;—such tales, as everywhere, cluster about the memory of extraordinary men; but they mostly lack verity in details, and can hardly be crystallized into permanent history.

Mr. Brownfield's great experience as a litigant made him conversant with the arts of the practice of the law, and gave him very considerable knowledge of common law principles and of the statutes of the State, and his fine intellect was not slow to take the measure of the attorneys who swarmed about the Fayette County courts. He held the most of them in royal contempt. To his mind they were pigmies, and he was wont to say, among other things, of those attorneys and pettifoggers that they were "not fit to feed stock," a declaration which had its great weight with his acquaintances, and probably its effect upon the career of the luckless attorneys, for such men as Brownfield make "public opinion," and, it may be said, the law too. And here a well-authenticated tale regarding him, a peculiar fact in his history, such as possibly never had place in the history of any other man, may be pertinently narrated. The gist of it is this, that Brownfield, in his large-hearted good nature and consummate adroitness, as well as dominating wisdom, was accustomed to freely feed and shelter in his own house his most active, belligerent foes, harboring and nursing them while they were bitterly "lawing" him (to use the provincialism of the county) in the courts. These men were mostly "savages," too, from the mountains, who not only accepted his courtesies when extended, but, knowing his good nature, often quartered themselves unceremoniously upon him, turning their horses into his pastures, and betaking themselves to his table and fireside, when they came down to town to wage legal war upon him. He at one time owned many thousands of acres of land in the mountains, and here and there made clearings therein, put up cabins, and got tenants to occupy them. Almost invariably these fellows quarreled with him, launched suits at law for one cause or other against him, and in the midst of their bitterest legal fights camped at his fireside, as above related.

The reader who admires the tender Christian kindness, the forbearance, the benevolence, and other virtues which Mr. Brownfield surely evinced under such

extraordinary circumstances must not suspect him of having indulged in childlike simplicity and imbecility in all this. He knew not only how, with the Christian graces, to draw the temper and dull the edge of his adversary's sword or turn the point of his stiletto, but how as well to catch him at fault, put him in repose, and woo from him the details of his plot and circumvent him. He understood, in short, that it is better to have a legal foe at your fireside and quietly study his weapons than to keep him at bay and be unconscious all the while whether or not he carries dynamite torpedoes in the shape of "testimony" of peculiar coinage, etc., which he may cast and explode under your feet at any time. Mr. Brownfield's great benevolence was not of the crude, undisciplined, indiscriminating kind, though it was often spontaneous and hearty; but his great brain was ever supreme, and probably even his occasional religious zeal was never so hot-tempered as to set his good sense agog.

If Mr. Brownfield at times forgot his great virtues of benevolence, great social virtues, and rigid sense of justice and stooped to the use of questionable arts in his life warfare, it must be said in his defense that he was surrounded by a corrupt set of men, some of them, too, men of comparatively good education, able jurists, for example, who when off the bench kept the ermine spotless by hanging it away out of sight while they systematically wallowed in the mire of business hypocrisies, and attempted to, and sometimes did, plunder Brownfield himself,—in short, surrounded by pious knaves of all kinds, and of a high degree of "respectability," and who, like Basil himself, belonged to churches which were for the most part cages for unclean birds; and Brownfield was, in a sense, compelled to fight these wretches with their own weapons, and learned of them what may have been bad in his life and ways. It is safe to say that with his large nature he was always better than his surroundings.

That the poor, who through his whole life enjoyed his largesses, sorely felt his loss and tenderly mourned him dead, speaks volumes for the man. And it should be added regarding him that he so profited by the iniquities which he discovered hidden under the cloaks of his fellow church-members and members of communions other than his as to be aroused to strong suspicion that church membership is not necessarily a sure road to "glory." Indeed, he was bitter in denunciation of some church-members, and as he had doubts at last about the existence of an orthodox "hell," he seemed to think that there could be no suitable home for them in the future.

But even Basil Brownfield, who potently "lives after he is dead," the favorite public sobriquet of whom, "Black Hawk," a name which when associated with his will and brawn bore terror to evil-doers, living and to live on forever in history, even this "Black Hawk" Basil must not be allowed too much space in this history, though eventful and wonderful

was his life, and this sketch must come to a close. Perhaps nothing more fitting in its ending could be added than the following extract from an obituary notice of him, published editorially in the *Genius of Liberty* of Uniontown, Aug. 25, 1881, four days after Mr. Brownfield's death:

"His neighbors bear testimony that he was a man of good impulses, and was always ready to forgive an injury when he was approached in a proper way.

"His physiognomy had the impress of greatness strongly marked in every lineament, and we venture to say that no man ever lived and died in Fayette County with a stronger cast of expression. Mr. Brownfield was a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, and his home was always open for the reception of his friends and neighbors, and whilst he was always able to impart correct knowledge of the secular things that had transpired around and about him for more than threescore and ten years, he was notable as a good listener, which is a sure indication of a well-balanced mind."

This was written of the wonderful man when near the close of a life of eighty-six years, in far-lengthened old age, when most men of like years would be passing through second childhood into the nursed infancy of drivelling dotage. Brownfield had no peer in his domain, and nature's monarchs, unclassified, spring from and found no races. Their histories, like their lives, are grandly individuate, and other men record but cannot imitate them.

J. W. MOORE.

Mr. J. W. Moore, a portrait of whom appears in this work, is a resident of Greensburg, Westmoreland County, in which county he owns extensive tracts of coal lands, and has other possessions, but he is also largely interested in the manufacture of coke in Fayette County, especially at the coke-works of J. W. Moore & Co., in South Union township.

WILLIAM BARTON.

William Barton, who was born in New Jersey, Sept. 13, 1795, of Quaker stock, and of English ancestry, came into Fayette County with his parents at about twelve years of age. He enjoyed good advantages of education for the times, and in early life was occupied for some years as clerk and manager of a furnace in Uniontown.

On Nov. 28, 1824, he married Mrs. Hannah Collins Foster (born Oct. 28, 1795), widow of John Foster, a captain in the regular army in the war of 1812, and daughter of Thomas Collins, of Uniontown, who was a colonel in the same war, and at one time sheriff of Fayette County, a man of great business capacity. Soon after marriage Mr. Barton settled with his wife



J. W. Moore.



WILLIAM BARTON.

on the old Collins farm, which eventually became by inheritance the property of Mrs. Barton, in South Union township, where he prosecuted farming all his life, adding to the farm by the purchase in 1830 of an adjoining tract equal to it in size. Mr. Barton became a considerable stock-raiser withal, and for twenty years or more ran a distillery, the products of which had a great reputation all along the line of the National road when that thoroughfare was at the height of its glory.

He was an old-line Whig, afterwards a Republican, and took great interest in national politics particularly, and though confined to his house mainly for the last eighteen years of his life, he always caused himself to be carried into town to deposit his vote. He died Nov. 6, 1865, while the war of the Rebellion can be said to have been hardly settled, and during that struggle watched its course with intense anxiety, but with full confidence from the first in the ultimate success of the cause of the Union. He was a genial

man and noted for his thorough integrity in business, his word being all the "bond" his neighbors needed of him. He took great interest in the public schools, and was a director for a number of years. Mr. Barton was a great reader and an independent thinker, and was never attached to any religious organizations; in fact, was distrustful of if not opposed to such organizations.

Mr. Barton died leaving four children, one daughter and three sons, all now dead save one son, Mr. Joseph Barton, who served as a private in the First West Virginia Cavalry during the war of the Rebellion, and who owns the old homestead, in which with his family resides his aged mother, an intelligent woman, still hearty and active, occasionally walking to town even in coldest weather, a distance of two miles, over a road too rough at times for horses to travel with safety to limb, and one of the wretchedly bad roads too common in the county and a disgrace to the people of Uniontown.

NICHOLSON TOWNSHIP.

NICHOLSON lies south of German and north of Springhill township. Its area is over twenty square miles, and its topography is similar to that of all the western portion of the county. Along the river, from the mouth of Georges Creek to that of Jacob's Creek, the river-bluffs crowd close upon the river, in many places leaving scarcely enough space to form a road. From Jacob's Creek down to Catt's Run are the broad flats known as "Provance's Bottoms." The principal stream, next to the river, is Jacob's Creek, near the centre. Georges Creek receives several considerable affluents on the south, and Catt's Run several small ones on the north. The soil is generally very fertile, being for the most part heavy limestone. Wheat, corn, oats, and other grains are produced in great abundance.

Nicholson township was formed of territory taken from the old townships of Springhill, German, and Georges. The first movement (unsuccessful) towards forming a new township from parts of these townships was made a little more than forty years ago, as follows:

At the September term of court, 1841, a petition was presented "of divers inhabitants of Springhill, Georges, and German townships for a new township, to be composed of parts of the aforesaid townships, to be called 'Gallatin.'" Thomas Boyd, of Bullskin,

George Craft, of Redstone, and George Dawson, of Brownsville, were appointed commissioners. A favorable report was made, and approved Dec. 11, 1841. On the 11th of June, 1842, objections were filed, which were confirmed by the court on the 2d of January, 1843, and thus the proceedings of Dec. 11, 1841, were rendered void and of no effect.

The effort was renewed with success in 1845. At the June session of the court in that year, "On the petition of divers inhabitants of Springhill, George, and German for a new township, to be composed of parts of the aforesaid townships, to be called 'Nicholson,' James Paull, James H. Patterson, and Jacob Murphy were appointed commissioners. . . . to lay out a new township to be called Nicholson out of parts of Springhill, George, and German townships." On the 19th of August, 1845, these commissioners reported,—

"That a new town-ship should be made within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Georges Creek; thence up the same to Robert Long's fulling-mill; thence along the Morgantown road to a point at or near Rev. A. G. Fairchild's; thence by a road as far as Bonaparte Hardin's; thence by a straight line to the northwest branch of York's Run to a stone-pile near a white-oak; thence [by various courses and distances] to a stone in Catt's Run, westwardly of Jacob Emley's, and on land of George Defenbaugh, about three perches from a spring-house; thence down Catt's Run to the land or farm of John Poundstone, where the road crosses said run; thence by

¹ By James Ross.

said road, running north of said Poundstone's house, nearly due west to the Monongahela River; thence up said river to the place of beginning."

On the 19th of December, 1845, this report was approved and confirmed by the court, and by this action Nicholson was erected a township with the above-described boundaries.

In the December session of court, 1846, a petition was presented "to change part of the boundary line between George and Nicholson townships." An order was issued and viewers appointed, viz.: John Robinson, Isaac Core, and Jeremiah Kendall, who made a report on the 26th of February, 1847, favorable to a change in the line between Nicholson and Georges townships, the effect of which was to include the petitioners, John Harris, James Abram, and Henry Bowell, in the township of Nicholson. The report was approved and confirmed by the court June 12, 1847, making the change of boundary as prayed for by the petitioners.

The name Nicholson was given to the township in honor of James Witter Nicholson, a noted citizen of New Geneva. He was the second son of Commodore James Nicholson, U.S.N., who became senior officer in the navy October, 1776, and who died in New York, Sept. 2, 1804. His mother was Frances Witter, a native of Maryland, as was also her husband. James W. Nicholson was born April 20, 1773, his parents residing on Nicholson manor, near Nicholson Gap, Md. His wife was Ann Griffin. He was employed by Albert Gallatin to manage the financial affairs of his glass-factory on Georges Creek, one mile east of New Geneva, which he established in 1794. Nicholson died at his residence, Oct. 6, 1851, aged seventy-eight years. His property was known in the early land titles as "Elk Hill;" title dated June 26, 1770. He was a brother of Albert Gallatin's second wife. Charles N. Nicholson is his grandson.

One of the earliest settlers within the territory now Nicholson township was George Wilson, who came to this section about the year 1765, and settled on Georges Creek. From the time of his first settlement here he appears to have been a notable man among the pioneers of the Monongahela Valley, and he, with Thomas Scott, of Dunlap's Creek, were marked by Lord Dunmore, and arrested by his order, in 1774, as chief among the Pennsylvania adherents in the territorial controversy between this State and Virginia, which was then at its height. It was at the house of George Wilson that the Rev. John McMillen stopped when he first preached to the Mount Moriah congregation in 1775. On the breaking out of the Revolution Wilson entered the Revolutionary army in the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and became its lieutenant-colonel. Referring to him, and to his honorable career, Judge Veech says,—

"Col. George Wilson is a historic character. He was a Virginian, from Augusta County, where he had been

an officer in the French and Indian war of 1755-62. He came to the West about 1768-69 [Mr. Veech has the date about three years too late], and settled on the land where New Geneva now is, owning the land on the river on both sides of Georges Creek, to which it is believed he gave the name, and being from a locality in Augusta called Spring Hill, he caused that name to be given to the township in which he resided.¹ He was a Pennsylvania justice of the peace there while it was a part of Bedford County, and his commission was renewed for Westmoreland. Pennsylvania had no more resolute officer than he was in all the boundary troubles. . . . He died in the service of his country as lieutenant-colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Enos McKay, at Quibbletown, N. J., in April, 1777."

His family received the first intelligence of his death from his black servant, who returned from New Jersey with the colonel's horse. Of the children of Col. George Wilson little is known with certainty, except that William George, John, and Jane were three of them. Jane married, for her first husband, a man named Bullitt, who proved a spendthrift and ran through his wife's patrimony. She was at one time the owner of the farms now owned by Jason Woolsey and Daniel Sharpnack, as also of many acres of other lands. After Bullitt's death she married Mr. Hawkins, an excellent man of the Friends' Society. By him she had children, among whom the most widely known was the Hon. William George Hawkins, of Pittsburgh. After a few years Mr. Hawkins died, and his widow married, for her third husband, Gen. John Minor, of Greene County, by whom she had two children,—Lawrence L. Minor, Esq., of Greensboro', Greene Co., and Minerva, who married John Crawford, of Greensboro', and who died in 1864, aged about fifty-six years. Her son, Lieut. John Minor Crawford, served in the war of the Rebellion in the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, and is now a resident of Greensboro', Greene Co., Pa.

When the Rev. John Steele and other commissioners were sent to the Monongahela country, in 1768, to ascertain what settlements had been made here, they reported to the Governor the names of those found settled in this region, and among them were mentioned as living "near Redstone," "John Wiseman, Henry Prisser, William Linn, William Colvin, John Vervallon, Abraham Teagard, Thomas Brown, Richard Rodgers, Henry Swatz, James McClean, Jesse Martin, Adam Hatton, John Verval, Jr., James Waller, Thomas Donter, Capt. Coburn, John Delong, Gabriel Conn, George Martin, Thomas Down, Andrew Gudgeon, Philip Sute, James Crawford, John Peters, Michael Hooter, Daniel McCay, Josiah Crawford, one Provence." Of these, several can be located. Gabriel Conn was an early settler in the Monongahela Valley, where many of the descendants are

¹ The place where he settled being in Springhill township until the erection of Nicholson.

found to-day. The Crawfords were located in what is now Southwestern Luzerne; Abraham Teagard, on Big Whiteley Creek, in Greene County, where the name is common, several residing in Jefferson and other places in the same county. The "One Provance" evidently means John W. Provance, who resided on the river bottom between Jacob's Creek and Catt's Run, in Nicholson township, and who settled there in 1767.

William Yard Provance was also one of the very early settlers on the Monongahela in the same section. In the early years of their residence here an old Indian chief named Bald Eagle lived in or frequented the valley of the Monongahela. He was on the most friendly terms with the white settlers, and in passing up and down the river on his hunting and fishing expeditions never failed to stop to visit the Provances. Finally, while hunting at some point up the river (supposed to be near the mouth of Cheat), he was murdered in cold blood by three white men named Jacob Scott, William Hacker, and Elijah Runer, who after doing the deed thrust a piece of cornbread into the mouth of the dead chief, and placed the lifeless body in an upright position in the canoe, which was then sent adrift on the river. It floated slowly down the stream, and finally came close in shore opposite the residence of Mrs. Sarah Provance, who saw it, and wondered that the Bald Eagle maintained his motionless position in the canoe, making no movement to land. Going down to the bank she made a closer observation and learned the truth, that he was dead. She procured assistance, had the body brought ashore, and buried in a Christian way. The Indians were greatly enraged when they learned of the unprovoked murder, but they were as deeply grateful to Mrs. Provance and her family for the respect they had shown to the remains of the murdered chief. The bones of Bald Eagle still rest in an unmarked and unknown grave by the Monongahela, near the place where the old Provance house stood more than a century ago. The Provances were noted for their size and muscular powers as well as for their love of all athletic sports. Many of the descendants of the family still reside in Fayette County. By some of them the name has been changed to Provins, one of them being Jacob Provins, of Masontown, who is a representative in the State Legislature from Fayette County.

The brothers John Hardin and Martin Hardin have already been mentioned as among the first settlers in the Monongahela Valley. All of Martin Hardin's family afterwards removed to Kentucky, and became prominent citizens of that State. They are mentioned in Marshall's "History of Kentucky," in which it is stated that Martin Hardin, who was the father of the somewhat famous Col. John Hardin, of Kentucky, emigrated from Fauquier County, Va., to Georges Creek, in Fayette County, Pa., within what is now Nicholson township, when his son John was

twelve years old. That was in 1765. Not long after their arrival on Georges Creek there came Indian troubles, and the situation of the settlers became precarious and alarming, but they held their position and did not abandon their possessions, as was the case with many other settlers.

The location of John Hardin, Sr., was upon a tract of land which he called "Choice," containing three hundred and nineteen and a quarter acres and allowance. The warrant for this tract was dated April 17, 1769. It was surveyed May 22d of the same year. On this tract he made his residence, and lived on it until his death. Martin Hardin located a tract named "Harbout," of three hundred and seventeen and a quarter acres and allowance, warranted April 17, 1769, and surveyed on the 22d of May, 1770. He emigrated to Kentucky in or soon after the year 1780. His son John (afterwards Col. John Hardin) went to Kentucky in that year, and took up lands for himself and friends in Nelson County, afterwards Washington County, in that State, but returned to Fayette County, and remained here six years longer before he finally removed to Kentucky. In Dunmore's war of 1774 he (John Hardin, Jr.) served with a militia company as an ensign. In the Revolution, in the year 1776, he joined the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and became a lieutenant in one of the companies. In December, 1779, he resigned, and returned home to Georges Creek, declining the proffered promotion to the rank of major in a new regiment. In 1784 he received the nomination for sheriff of Fayette County, and was returned to the Executive Council as one of the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes. On that occasion and under those circumstances Gen. James Wilkinson asked the Council to commission Hardin as sheriff in a letter addressed to President Dickinson, of the Council,¹ dated November, 1784, and running as follows:

"... On the present return of the Election for Fayette County, Major John Hardin stands second for the Sheriff's Office; permit me briefly to state to your Excellency this man's merit without detracting from that of his competitor. Mr. Hardin served in the alert of the Army under Generals (then Colonels) Morgan & Butler, in the Northern Campaign 1777. His rank was that of a Lieutenant, and I can, as the Adjutant General of the Army of Gates, assert that he was exposed to more danger, encountered greater fatigue, and performed more real service than any other officer of his Station. With Parties never exceeding 20 men, he in the Course of the Campaign made upwards of sixty Prisoners, and at a Personal Encounter in the rear of the Enemy's position, he killed a Mohawk express, & brought in the dispatches which he was conveying from Genl. Burgoyne to the Commanding Officer at Ticonderoga with the loss only (indeed) of a Lock of Hair, which the Indian's Fire carried away. It is sufficient for me Sir to testify his merits; the Justice which characterizes your administration will do the rest."

In 1786 he removed his family to the new settlement in Kentucky, where his father and brothers had

¹ Pa. Arch., x, 610.

preceded him. In the same year he volunteered under George Rogers Clarke for the expedition against the Indians on the Wabash, and was appointed quartermaster. He was afterwards engaged in the succeeding Indian campaigns in Ohio and Indiana, and rose to the rank of colonel. He was killed in the campaign against the Miami villages in the fall of 1792. A son of his was killed Feb. 23, 1847, at the battle of Buena Vista, under Gen. Taylor, in Mexico.

Miss Martha Hardin, a granddaughter of John Hardin, Sr., now living in Nicholson township in her eighty-sixth year, gives the following account of the family of which she is a member: The Hardins, she says, came originally from France. John Hardin, Sr., Martin Hardin, and Lydia Hardin (who became Mrs. Tobin) were brothers and sister. John Hardin, Sr., married Isabella Shubbranch, by whom he had eleven children, viz.: John, Absalom, Henry, Nestor, George, Cato, Hector, Mary Ann, Miriam, Matilda, and Alice. He died in Fayette County, and his wife survived him many years. Martin Hardin married Elizabeth Hoagland, by whom he had seven children besides Col. John. He (Martin) emigrated from Fayette County, as before mentioned, to Kentucky, and lived in the latter State until his death, though he revisited his old home in (then) Springhill township, and the narrator recollects that when she was a little girl she saw him here on one of those visits. All the Hardins of Kentucky, she says, are his descendants.

Lydia Hardin, sister of John and Martin, married Thomas Tobin, from which marriage came the family of Tobins of Fayette County.

Robert McLain was a Scotchman who settled in Nicholson township, south of the mouth of Catt's Run, on the bank of the Monongahela River. He was an elder of the Mount Moriah Presbyterian Church of Springhill, which was organized by the Rev. James Power in 1774. Among the early settlers he was highly esteemed and respected. He was so unfortunate as to be compelled to kill a fellow-being to save himself and family from being burned to death. The region along the Monongahela was infested by a band of robbers, called "Bainbridge's Gang," with headquarters at a high bluff of the river, now owned by Jesse E. McWilliams, and known as the Robbers' Den. McLain was the owner of a very valuable stallion, which they resolved to take. McLain having been notified of their intention, stabled his horse in the kitchen of his house. When they arrived they soon discovered the whereabouts of the horse, and commanded McLain to bring him out. Receiving no reply, they warned him that unless he did as they bade him his house would be fired. Still receiving no answer, Bainbridge commanded some of his men to get straw, and he would show the d—d Scotchman whether his commands were to be disregarded. Seizing the straw and advancing to execute his threat, McLain fired, killing him instantly. He

was then carried off by some of the gang, who wrapped the body in a bed coverlet, with stones, and sunk it in the Monongahela. Mr. McLain, in the later years of his life, was greatly troubled in mind by the recollection of this justifiable homicide. Mr. John Bowman (deceased), grandfather of Morgan H. Bowman, Esq., of Uniontown, told the writer that Robert McLain frequently visited his father's house, and that he had often heard him express his deep regret for having killed the desperado Bainbridge. The date of Mr. McLain's death has not been ascertained. His remains lie in the McLain burial-ground, in Nicholson.

Isaac Griffin was one of the pioneer settlers, as well as one of the most prominent men in public and private life for many years in what is now Nicholson township, owning a large amount of land here, a part of which is known as the Morris farm. He was a native of Delaware, being born and reared in Kent County in that State. Although wild and reckless while young, he won the heart of a young Quakeress, named Mary Morris, whose family were strict Friends. She was locked in a room up-stairs to prevent her union with the young worldling. He found out the situation, obtained a ladder, put it to the window, and she climbed down and eloped with him. This bit of romance has been handed down in that neighborhood to this day. A meeting of the Friends was called, when she was notified that "If thee will say thee is sorry that thee married Isaac, thee can stay in." But as she would not say it she was expelled from their membership.

Isaac Griffin was a captain in the war of the Revolution, and had a great deal of trouble with the Tories, who were very numerous in Delaware. He was mainly instrumental in capturing their leader, Chancy Clow, who was executed. When Clow came home from the Tory camp, Capt. Griffin with his company, and accompanied by Maj. Moore, surrounded the house. It was dark, and in attempting to reach the door Griffin stumbled and fell. Maj. Moore got ahead of him and was shot dead by Clow, who said he was sorry it was not Griffin. The adherents of Clow hated Griffin intensely, and after the close of the war his personal safety was endangered. This in part caused him to change his residence. He bought his first lands in Springhill (now Nicholson) township, Fayette Co., Pa., of the Hardins, but the Indians lingering near, his wife feared to move there. He then traded his Western lands to his relative, Charles Griffin, for a farm in Delaware, where the town of Clayton now stands. His wife having lost her health, and his enemies constantly harassing him, she finally consented to go to Western Pennsylvania. He again visited the West and bought land of the Evans'. He afterwards bought several farms, and became one of the most successful stock-raisers on the Monongahela.

Mr. Griffin owned a few negro slaves that he brought

with him to Fayette County. Soon after he became a citizen of Pennsylvania the Governor appointed him justice of the peace, in 1794, in which capacity he served several years. In 1807 he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected until he served four successive terms. In 1809 there were six candidates for the office, but Mr. Griffin ran far ahead of all the others, receiving the entire vote of Fayette County with the exception of about two hundred votes. Although living in the opposite end of Fayette County from Mr. John Smilie, Mr. Griffin was appointed by that gentleman one of the executors of his will, and at his death in 1812 Mr. Griffin was elected to Congress as Mr. Smilie's successor. It is related of him that upon being notified of his election he brought cloth of home manufacture to Thomas Williams, Esq., of New Geneva, for the purpose of having him make him a suit of clothes. He informed the persons present that "he raised the sheep, carded, spun, dyed, and wove the cloth on his own premises." At a mass-meeting in Uniontown he was nominated for Congress by acclamation. At the election his competitor was Gen. Thomas Meason, a prominent member of the Fayette County bar. He defeated Gen. Meason by a large majority, and was once re-elected without opposition. He served in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Congresses. In 1812 a gloom was cast over him by the death of his favorite son, James Morris Griffin, who was killed in battle in the war with England.

Mr. Griffin voted to sustain Mr. Madison in all his war measures, and ever enjoyed his confidence, as well as that of his constituents. For no vote that he gave during the ten years that he was in public life was he censured, but for a vote that he did not give he was blamed. It was said that when the vote was taken to increase the pay of members of Congress he was not in the house. He felt stung by the comments of a writer in his home paper, and would not allow his name used as a candidate for re-election.

In 1824, Mr. Griffin was the Crawford electoral candidate for the Fayette district, but was of course defeated, as the State went largely for Jackson. Mr. Griffin could never be induced to make a public speech, but his conversational powers were of a high order, and these made him a general favorite. The ablest men of the nation would with pleasure listen to hear him talk. His personal dislike to Gen. Jackson was caused by the hanging of Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister in Florida after they were cleared by court-martial. This opposition to Gen. Jackson caused Mr. Griffin to lose his great popularity among his neighbors, where Jackson was a great favorite.

Mr. Griffin had features of the Roman type, with black hair and deep-blue eyes. In height he was six feet two inches, and had a powerful physical organization. Although he was modest and retiring he possessed a chivalric nature, and he was not slow to resent an insult. While in Congress he had a diffi-

culty with a member from South Carolina, which would have been a serious affair but for the timely interference of other members. At a public dinner in Uniontown an Englishman, who was an officer of the old Uniontown Bank, spoke of Mrs. Madison in the most disgraceful terms, and for this act of ill-breeding Mr. Griffin knocked him down at the table, an act for which he was greatly applauded at the time.

Soon after he settled in his new home in Fayette County his wife joined Father Woodbridge's Seventh-Day Baptist Church, and remained a consistent member until her death, which occurred in her eightieth year, although she had been an invalid for fifty years. Her husband, although not a member, gave his support to the regular Baptist Church. This caused them to have a Sabbath and a Sunday in their house for about forty years, but this occasioned no jar, for everything moved on smoothly, and they traveled life's pathway harmoniously, although differing widely in most things. After Mr. Griffin retired from public life he remained on his farm until his death, at the age of seventy years, occasioned by a fall from a loaded wagon. The Rev. John Patton, of the Baptist Church, who performed the funeral service, said, "Mr. Griffin did not attach himself to the church for reasons best known to himself, but he was an Israelite indeed in whom there was no guile." His wife survived him several years. They had ten children, four sons and six daughters, all of whom survived their father except the sons James M. and Isaac. One of the daughters, Ann, married James W. Nicholson. She resided during her life near New Geneva. Charles Nicholson is the only representative of this branch of the family remaining. Mary Griffin married Andrew Oliphant. Joseph E. Griffin was formerly a member of the State Legislature from Fayette County, and is now living in Texas. William P. Griffin is of the original stock, a descendant of Isaac and Mary Griffin.

Robert Ross was an early settler. It does not appear that in the early part of the Revolutionary war he was reckoned among the adherents of the patriot cause, but in June, 1779, he took the oath of allegiance to Pennsylvania, and afterwards served to the end of the war under Gen. Anthony Wayne. At the close of the struggle he, like thousands of others, was paid the arrears due him for services in Continental money, which was depreciated to one-fortieth of its face value. He afterwards served in the various Indian campaigns in Ohio and Indiana, rising to the rank of captain. In the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794, Capt. Ross was on the side of the insurgents, and commanded a company of about one hundred men of the western and southwestern parts of the county, a part of the (supposed) available force of the insurrectionists to be used in opposition to the government. At the head of this company Capt. Ross marched to Uniontown in August, 1794, to raise the

"liberty poles" in the town, and two miles south of it at Gaddis' place. When Gen. Lee came in with his army to suppress the insurrection, a squadron of cavalry was sent towards the Monongahela for the capture of Robert Ross as insurgent leader, but the expedition was unsuccessful. The powder-horn and other Revolutionary accoutrements of Capt. Ross are in the possession of his grandsons in Iowa. Another of his grandsons is the Hon. Moses A. Ross, of Somerset County, Pa.

In Nicholson, on the road leading from Masontown to New Geneva, *via* the "Goose Neck," is a tract of land on which was the settlement of a Mr. Graham, who came there from Washington County, Pa. On this he erected a mill and distillery, some vestiges of which are still in existence, located on Jacob's Creek. Graham having become heavily indebted to Jesse Evans (father of Col. Samuel Evans, now living near Uniontown), sold this property to one Haught. The buildings were destroyed by fire soon afterwards. Graham emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he became engaged in the manufacture of paper. It has been said of him that he was a brother-in-law of President William H. Harrison, but this is not known to have been a fact.

The first white men who visited the place where now stands the village of New Geneva were William Childers, John Pringle, Samuel Pringle, and Joseph Lindsey, soldiers belonging to the garrison of Fort Pitt, who deserted from the post in the year 1761, and traveled up the Monongahela to this place, at the mouth of Georges Creek, but before the stream had ever been known by that name. They remained here but a short time, however, and not liking the location moved eastward to the upper waters of the Youghiogheny, where they lived in the "Glades" region for about a year, and then moved southward into Virginia, and lived for some years on the waters of Buckhannon River.

These men, however, could not in any sense be regarded as even temporary settlers on the Monongahela, the first person who actually settled at or in the vicinity of the site of New Geneva being Col. George Wilson, who, as has already been mentioned, came there about 1765, and gave to the creek his own name,—Georges,—and thus to the township, when it was formed (embracing the south part of what is now Nicholson), the name of Springhill, from his former home in Virginia. His residence on Georges Creek, however, was not directly at the mouth, but a short distance above it, and his first purchase of land here did not include to the bank of the Monongahela, where Geneva village stands. This was warranted to Col. Wilson's sons, Sept. 15, 1785, eight years after their father's death. The title afterwards passed to Albert Gallatin.

The first actual and permanent settler within the town limits was Thomas Williams, a native of Dela-

ware, and a tailor by trade. The precise date of his settlement here is not known, but it was not far from the close of the Revolutionary war. On the 19th of February, 1793, he married Joanna Phillips, daughter of Theophilus Phillips, who was one of the earliest settlers in this section, but on the south side of Georges Creek. Thomas Williams became a somewhat prominent man, and was one of the most highly respected citizens of the township. He received the appointment of justice of the peace in or about 1797, and served in that office satisfactorily to the people and creditably to himself until his death in 1837, a period of forty years. His son, Joseph G. Williams, also filled the office of justice of the peace in Nicholson for thirty-five years.

From the time when Thomas Williams settled here a few other settlers gathered round him from time to time, until a number of straggling dwellings had clustered on the river-bank and on the bluff above it, and in the early days, before the present name had been given to the village, these little groups of houses had received the names of "Wilson Port" and "George Town," applied respectively to the settlement on the river margin and to that on the bluff, the two embracing the two names of the early proprietor of the neighboring lands, George Wilson.

The title to lands embracing the site on the river being purchased by Mr. Gallatin, as before mentioned he laid out upon it the town of New Geneva, so named by him from Geneva, in his native Switzerland. The "charter" was acknowledged by Mr. Gallatin before Justice Isaac Griffin, Oct. 31, 1797, the town plat bearing date the 28th of the same month.

The building of the old glass-works in the vicinity by Gallatin and his partners, and the establishment of the gun-factory, together with the residence of Mr. Gallatin and some other persons of note in the vicinity, gave to New Geneva (as the post-town of the surrounding country) a considerable growth and much prospective importance, which latter, however, has proved to a great extent delusive. In 1797 the impending danger of a foreign war and the passage of an act to procure twenty thousand stand of arms for the State, as also similar action in other States and by the general government, led to the establishment of gun-factories in various parts of the country, and among these was the one established by Albert Gallatin and Melchoir Baker near New Geneva in 1799, for the manufacture of muskets, broadswords, and other arms. It was located in that part of Springhill township which is now Nicholson, on land now or recently owned by Philip Keefover. The establishment employed from fifty to one hundred men. In 1800 the State contracted with this establishment for two thousand muskets, and about the same time the firm received an order from the general government for a large number of arms. In 1801, when Mr. Gallatin was about being called to the head of the Treasury Department, he came from Washington to New

Geneva, and closed out his interest in the factory of his partner, Mr. Baker, because his prospective position as Secretary of the Treasury would render it improper for him to be privately concerned in contracts to which he would of necessity be a party on behalf of the government. Mr. Baker continued the business for several years and with some success until the government armories at Harper's Ferry and Springfield, Mass., were established, when he abandoned the gun-works in Fayette County and removed to Clarksburg, Va.

A memorable event in the history of New Geneva was the visit, in 1825, of the Marquis de Lafayette to Albert Gallatin, at the residence of the latter, at "Friendship Hill," on the south side of Georges Creek, in Springhill township. To reach that place he would pass through the town of New Geneva, and the time of his arrival had been announced a sufficient time in advance to give an opportunity to make preparations for a fitting reception.

"The streets were swept perfectly clean, the dwellings decorated, and the inhabitants, dressed in their best, patiently awaited the arrival of the distinguished foreigner. For the purpose of escorting the General to Gallatin's they had raised a company of men, who were commanded by Captain Joseph Wood, with James W. Nicholson as first lieutenant. These men escorted the General and his suite through the town, he the while standing uncovered in his carriage, responding to the salutations of the citizens. Having arrived, he was conducted to Gallatin's house, where the speeches of welcome and reply were made. Lunch was served to all upon the ample grounds. After the speech-making and dining, several survivors of the Revolution were called for by the Marquis. Frederick Eberhart, who assisted in bearing the wounded General from the disastrous field of Brandywine, was there. The meeting between these old comrades was most affecting; they embraced and wept like children." After the ceremonies and festivities were concluded, Lafayette and suite, accompanied by Mr. Gallatin, returned to Uniontown, from whence the Marquis proceeded on his way to Pittsburgh.

Manufacturing has always been carried on to some extent in New Geneva, though the high hopes that were indulged in that direction on the establishment of the old glass-works and gun-factory, more than eighty years ago, are long since dead and almost forgotten. In 1837, Andrew Kramer, Baltzer Kramer, Theophilus P. Kramer, and Philip Reitz established a glass-factory here. The style of the firm was Andrew Kramer & Co. The brand was the same as that of Albert Gallatin and the Kramers, who established the first factory on Georges Creek in 1794, viz., "New Geneva Glass." The last glass made in this factory was by John C. Gabler and Charles Kramer, in 1857. The sheriff had sold the works. Alexander Crow be-

came the owner, and sold to William H. Sheldon, and he to Isaac P. Eberhart. Mr. Eberhart has demolished the factory, and the lot is cultivated for garden produce, which pays better than a glass-factory so far from the needful material.

In 1840, William James established a foundry here. After running it for a season, Shealor & Merryman bought it and began making the celebrated cook-stoves known as "Drum Stoves." The patent was granted to J. J. Anderson, Aug. 17, 1843. These stoves had a large sale and were considered perfect. The foundry has not run since the war of the Rebellion. Just on the river-side of town stood the "Old River Mill," of whose erection none can tell. It belonged to a class of mills now only found far up the head-waters of the Monongahela. During dry seasons it did all the grinding for miles around. Daniel Hough has the only mill now. The French Mills were located on Georges Creek. They now belong to Warwick Ross' heirs.

The town of New Geneva is located in the extreme southwest corner of Nicholson township, having Georges Creek on the south, and the Monongahela River as its west line. Its site embraces the river bottom, the bluff above, and intermediate levels. The streets, except along the river and creek, are in most parts steep and difficult. There are few pretentious buildings here, either business structures or residences. The town is antiquated, and has little of the modern look, yet a considerable amount of business is done from this point, chiefly on the river, this being practically the head of slack-water navigation on the Monongahela. The fine steamers "Geneva," "Germania," and "James G. Blaine," belonging to the Pittsburgh, Brownsville and New Geneva Packet Company, make daily trips from this town to Pittsburgh, compensating in a great degree for the lack of railroad facilities.

Among the buildings, institutions, and business of the town are included a post-office (established before the year 1800), signal service station, two school buildings, six stores, a grocery, warehouse and commission business, three eating-houses, wagon-shop, blacksmith-shop, a merchant tailor's establishment, two physicians, two pottery-works, a saw-mill and grist-mill (built by A. B. & M. Eberhart in 1837), three religious organizations,—Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist,—and two hundred and eighty-six inhabitants, according to the United States census of 1880.

The only places in Nicholson township besides New Geneva which can claim any approach to town or village importance are Anderson and Woodward's Cross-Roads. The former has a post-office, two stores, and a blacksmith-shop, and is the polling-place for the township. Woodward's Cross-Roads has a store and several dwellings.

The township contains a number of saw-mills and grist-mills. Among these are the Gray grist- and saw-mills, Poundstone grist- and saw-mill, and Hon-sacker's saw-mill. Many years ago Peter Johnson

carried on a foundry on Jacob's Creek, which is now abandoned.

LIST OF TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The names of the persons elected to the principal township offices in Nicholson from the time of its erection to 1881 is given below, viz.:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1845. Joseph G. Williams. ¹	1863. James Woolsey.
John Schnatterly.	1864. John Hague.
1846. John Schnatterly.	1865. ———.
Joseph G. Williams.	1866. Joseph G. Williams.
1851. Joseph G. Williams.	1867. David R. Gans.
George Beatty.	1868. George Beatty.
1856. Joseph G. Williams.	1869. ———.
John Weltner.	1870. Joseph G. Williams.
1857. Francis Fast.	1871. ———.
1858. Jacob Cover.	1872. ———.
1859. Jacob Bowers.	1873. George Beatty.
1860. Ephraim Walters.	1876. Jos. Gordon Williams.
1861. Joseph G. Williams.	1878. George Beatty.
1862. John F. Gans.	1881. John C. Schnatterly.

ASSESSORS.

1846-47. William P. Griffin.	1864. J. B. Johnson.
1848. John Poundstone.	1865. William P. Bowers.
1849. Andrew Davis.	1866. Ephraim Walters.
1850. Philip Gans.	1867. Joseph Longanecker.
1851. Samuel Franks.	1868. Jacob Easter.
1852. John Gans.	1869. William Deffenbaugh.
1853. Henry B. Maleby.	1870. Henry L. Shank.
1854. Andrew J. Walters.	1872. Peter Johnson.
1855. James Vanderslice.	1873. James R. Dils.
1856. Francis Fast.	1874. Joseph Meredith.
1857. John T. Blackford.	1875. Jacob Bowers.
1858. Michael Schnatterly.	1876. Andrew J. Walters.
1859. Joseph Longanecker.	1877. Alfred O'Neil.
1860. Samuel Franks.	1878. James L. Crow.
1861. John Jaco.	1879. George W. Hager.
1862. James Woolsey.	1880. Joseph Heath.
1863. Andrew J. Walters.	1881. John A. Walters.

AUDITORS.

1846. Thomas W. Nicholson.	1866. John F. Gans.
1847. James Davenport.	1867. Jacob Cover.
1848. John Moore.	1868. Michael W. Franks.
1849. Isaac Franks.	1869. William Parshall.
1850. Squire Green.	1870. David R. Gans.
1851. James Davenport.	1871. ———.
1852. John Cunningham.	1872. L. W. Schnatterly.
1853. Peter Johnson.	1873. A. B. Johnson.
1854. Samuel Robinson.	1874. Michael Baker.
1855. John Weltner.	Henry L. Shank.
1856. Michael Franks.	Harvey F. Jaco.
1857. Isaac R. Franks.	1875. Henry L. Shank.
1858. Henry L. Shank.	A. B. Crow.
1859-60. Meredith Mallory.	1876. Jacob Cover.
1861. Harvey Jaco.	1877. Peter H. Franks.
1862. Andrew J. Walters.	1878. Samuel Johnson.
1863. John F. Gans.	1879. John F. Gans.
1864. Jacob Cover.	1880. D. R. Anderson.
1865. Michael Schnatterly.	1881. Lorenzo D. Ramsey.

¹ Joseph G. Williams, a grandson of Col. Theophilus Phillips, who served thirty-five years as a justice of the peace. He is a resident of New Geneva.

SCHOOLS.

Before the passage of the common-school law of Pennsylvania, schools in this section, as elsewhere, were supported by subscription, but they were few and of low grade, and were generally taught but a few weeks in the year. In 1811 a school was taught here by the Rev. James Dunlap, a Presbyterian clergyman, who had among his scholars at that time James Nicholson, Thomas Nicholson, Jr., David Bradford, Jr., and Samuel Evans, who is now living, an octogenarian, on his fine estate near Uniontown. Under the free-school system, inaugurated by the law of 1834, the following-named school-houses have been built, viz., two in New Geneva, and one in each of the following-named districts: "Woolsey's," "Griffin's," "Robinson's," "Dogwood," "Pleasant Hill," and "Valley." Following is a list of school directors elected in Nicholson from the erection of the township to 1881:

1846.—John Robinson, William P. Griffin, John Moore, Rev. James Quinter, James Hamilton, Samuel Aehe.
1847.—Peter Johnson, Bonaparte Hardin.
1848.—Samuel Aehe, Alexander Crow.
1849.—Joseph Baker, Jacob Bowers.
1850.—Peter Johnson, Thomas Campbell.
1851.—John Poundstone, Alexander Crow.
1852.—Samuel Robinson, William Watkins.
1853.—David Sutton, Francis Fast.
1854.—John Aehe, John F. Gans.
1855.—Thomas Campbell, John Summers.
1856.—Jacob Bowers, Benjamin Dils, Michael Schnatterly.
1857.—George M. Woolsey, Lot Coleman.
1858.—Michael Franks, William Zerly, Eph. Walters, Nicholas Johnson.
1859.—Henry B. Maleby, J. Harvey Green.
1860.—Joseph Longanecker, Henry Franks.
1861.—William Zerly, John F. Gans, John J. Cover.
1862.—Nicholas B. Johnson, Michael Baker.
1863.—Alfred B. Eberhart, Joseph High.
1864.—William Zerly, Ephraim Walters.
1865.—John Hayne, Phineas West, Harvey Jaco.
1866.—A. B. Eberhart, James Hamilton, Jacob Fast.
1867.—Henry Dils, J. B. Johnson.
1868.—John Poundstone, Henry Franks.
1869.—Joseph David, Samuel Dillingier, Jacob Bowers.
1870.—Henry Franks, John Henry.
1872.—John Poundstone, Ephraim Walters.
1873.—G. W. Hager, Joseph Longanecker.
1874.—Michael W. Franks, Andrew J. Allebaugh.
1875.—John Z. Whetstone, Isaac P. Eberhart.
1876.—William L. Miller, Jacob J. Johnson.
1877.—Samuel Robinson, Silas R. Provance.
1878.—Amadee M. Franks, James Richey.
1879.—Ross Anderson, D. R. Gans, Michael Baker.
1880.—James Hartley, David R. Anderson.
1881.—Amadee Franks, James Richey.

CHURCHES.

MOUNT MORIAH CHURCH.

The records of Fayette County show that a Presbyterian Church was building in Springhill township as early as 1773. The land upon which the church

was erected (about four acres) was purchased of Joseph Caldwell.¹ The following is taken from the records of the church:

"The congregation was organized as a church by Rev. James Power, of New Castle Presbytery, in 1774. The elders were Robert McLain, James Pollock, Theophilus Phillips, Thomas Ramsey, William Hill, Abram Crow. Rev. James Power in 1776 settled with his family on Georges Creek, where he continued to reside for some years. In 1778, Rev. James Dunlap preached for the congregation. Many important changes took place about this time, the most notable being the organization of the Redstone Presbytery. The Georges Creek or Mount Moriah Church divided in 1781, the members north of Georges Creek organizing the 'Old Frame,' thus becoming the principal church and assuming control of the mother or Mount Moriah Church, the whole congregation being known as the 'Mount Moriah Church.' Rev. James Findley preached the regular sermon, and Henry Robinson, Joseph Caldwell, Robert Richey, Robert McLain, David Frame, and William Hill were ordained elders. This was in 1788. The church was without a regular pastor. The supplies were Revs. Thaddeus Dod, James Hughes, Joseph Patton, James Dunlap, Samuel Porter, and others. In 1789 they purchased of Richard Brown a log house twenty by twenty, which answered their purpose. It was used as a church in winter, but during the summer the congregation worshiped in an adjoining grove. Robert Findley preached as supply in 1790-91, the church adding to their ground by a purchase made of Isaac Phillips, Esq. By alterations the house (now a frame) was enlarged to forty-eight by thirty-six, and to Robert Findley were added as supplies Revs. William Swan, George Hill, George Mercer (president judge of Washington County, Pa.), Jacob Jennings, and David Smith. In 1793 the church united with Union or Tent, and in September, 1794, Rev. David Smith was regularly installed pastor (the first of this congregation). He continued in charge a little over three years.

¹ The following, having reference to the purchase of the church land from Joseph Caldwell and the erection of the church building upon it, is found in the recorder's office at Uniontown:

"Know all men by these presents that whereas the members of the Congregation of Mount Moriah have fixed with my free will & consent on a spot of the land I claim to erect a presbyterian church upon that I do hereby bind myself my Heirs Ext. & Adm. & every of them firmly by these presents to John Swearingen & George Wilson Trustees & to their successors for ye standing use of that congregation to give grant and bequeath & a good legal title to make to 4 acres of land & the benefit of ye spring joyning the same where ye meeting house is now a building for ever as soon as it shall Be in my power to make it To the just performance Here of For and in consideration of One Shilling to me in hand paid by ye said Trustees for ye Congregation the Receipt Whereof I hereby acknowledge I bind me my Heirs Ex. Adm. & every of us and them in the just sum of one hundred pounds as Witness my hand & Seal July ye 1st 1773.

"JOSEPH CALDWELL.

& in Presence of

"THOS. PHILLIPS.

"JOHN FORSHEY."

In 1798, Georges Creek, Muddy Creek, and Union or Tent united, with the Rev. James Adams in charge, he being the second regularly installed, Oct. 16, 1799. He resigned in 1808. The members having nearly all emigrated West, the church was suffered to fall into decay. An occasional sermon was preached by the Rev. James Dunlap to the remnant. He was at this time teaching school in New Geneva. This state of things continued for some years. In 1816 the house was thoroughly repaired, and in the following year Ashbel Green Fairchild, a licentiate of New Jersey, preached for the members. This he continued to do in 1818, and in July, 1819, was ordained and installed as pastor. The membership at this time was ten, with Henry Jennings as elder. In a few months the membership was increased to ninety persons. In 1822 he was in charge of Georges Creek, Morgantown, and Greensboro', Greene Co., Pa., congregations, with a salary of \$333. In April, 1827, he resigned the charge of Morgantown and Greensboro' congregations and took Union or Tent Church. The Old Frame was under his care until 1854, a period of thirty-six years. This justly celebrated divine continued in charge of the Tent Church until his death, June 30, 1864.

The great addition to membership was made from 1829 to 1832, when it reached one hundred and eighty. Eighty joined during the year 1829.

In July, 1854, the "Mount Moriah Church" called H. O. Rosborough, who on June 5, 1855, was ordained and installed the fourth regular pastor of this church. His salary has been increased several times. Georges Church agreed to pay him \$600 alone in September, 1872, the remaining portion of his time, one-third, being in the service of Mount Washington, twenty-four miles distant. The property of Ashbel G. Fairchild was purchased of L. S. Hough, executor of his estate, March 31, 1866, for the sum of \$2188, consisting of seventeen acres and buildings. This is now attached to Mount Moriah, Old Frame, or Georges Creek Church, as a parsonage. Rev. H. O. Rosborough, the minister in charge, resides here, a short distance south of Smithfield.

The parsonage property was paid for and freed of incumbrance in less than two years.

The ministers in charge since the organization by Rev. James Power in 1774 have been the following: Rev. James Power, 1776; Rev. David Smith, August, 1794; Rev. James Adams, 16th October, 1799; Rev. Ashbel G. Fairchild, called 1817, regular from July, 1819, to April, 1854; Rev. H. O. Rosborough, called July, 1854, and remained from 1855 to the present time (1881).

Membership of the church in 1788, 50. Membership in 1819, 10; in 1832, 180; in 1881, 160.

GERMAN BAPTIST FAIRVIEW CHURCH.

The German Baptists in this section worshiped in school-houses and barns in early times. The first

church edifice built by this denomination in this part of Fayette County was "Fair View," in the year 1835. Ephraim Walters donated the lot upon which the church stands. John Debolt sawed the lumber, and Joseph Mosier was one of the contractors to build the house. The trustees of the church were Ephraim Walters, Samuel Aughey (now written Ache). The ministers or bishops were Rev. James Kelso, James Fouch, Letherman Sphon, Rev. James Quinter, Jacob Mack, succeeded by Elder Joseph I. Cover, the bishop having it in charge at present. Its membership at present is about two hundred.

The Baptist Congregation in Geneva is a branch of the Greensboro' Church, and cannot be considered as belonging to Nicholson.

METHODIST CHURCH AT NEW GENEVA.

The history of Methodist worship at this place and vicinity prior to 1852, and the various efforts for the establishment of a church of this denomination, belong to the religious history of Springhill township. In the year named a congregation was gathered here, and a frame building erected as a house of worship, mainly through the efforts of the Rev. I. C. Pershing. The church building stands on land formerly belonging to the estate of Miller Denny, and sold by his executor, Jonathan Monroe, Esq., to the church. Trustees, Isaac Crow, Frederick Eberhart, David Franks, Alexander Conrad, and Joseph Provance.

The present membership of the church is thirty-five. Pastor, Rev. S. W. McCurdy.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

There are in Nicholson the following-named burial-grounds, most of them being the last resting-places of old settlers in the township, viz.: One at the stone school-house, New Geneva; one at McLain's, Provance Bottoms; one at Provance's, Provance Bottoms; one at Fair View (German Baptist); one at Young's; the Debolt ground at Rise's; the Cover and Aughey ground at Woolsey and Cover's; and the old Frame Church burial-ground. The last named, as also the Fair View and the burial-place at Young's, are well kept and cared for. The same can hardly be said of the others.

NICHOLSON SOLDIERS.

In the Mexican war of 1846-48 a number of men from Nicholson entered the United States service, among whom were Albert G. Nicholson and William Fairchild Nicholson, the latter of whom died of cholera on his way home from Mexico.

In the war of the Rebellion, 1861-65, Capt. William West enlisted many men in this part of Fayette County, and had them mustered into the service as West Virginia troops. Capts. Thompson and Leasure, of Morgantown, also did the same. The length of time elapsed since the war has caused the names of many to be forgotten. The following persons were among the number who enlisted in Virginia regi-

ments: Joseph G. Provance, Jesse Poundstone, Harrison Mack, John Knife, Martin Stoneking, James Wood. In Capt. George W. Gilmore's company, which was mustered to the credit of West Virginia, were the following-named men from Nicholson: Joseph Provance, John Debolt, John Gilmore, James W. Nicholson, Albert G. Sandusky, Johnson J. Mallory, Abijah Farmer. Following is a partial list of Nicholson men who served in Pennsylvania regiments in the war of the Rebellion:

In the 85th Regt., Capt. I. M. Abrams, John McDonald, William Pratt, Ashbel Pratt, Isaac Pratt, James Gray, Alfred O'Neil, Hugh O'Neil, Henry O'Neil, James H. Core, James Sturgis.

In the 168th Regt., Capt. Joseph Stacy, Henry Miller, William Harrison, Peter Bricker, Robert Armstrong, John Hill.

In the 112th Regt., Capt. Amzi S. Fuller, A. Turner Dougherty, David L. Provance, Harmar Denny, Hugh T. Davenport, Nicholas Honsaker, Warwick H. Ross, John Campbell, sub.

In the 14th Cavalry, Capt. Duncan, William Conn, John Wesley Poundstone, Joseph E. Dilliner, John Beatty, William Abram.

In the 16th Cavalry, Capt. Fisher, John Dugan, sub., Adolph A. Eberhart, Isaac P. Eberhart, Henry Blair, Andrew J. Dunham, Albert G. Dougherty, Abraham Dunham.

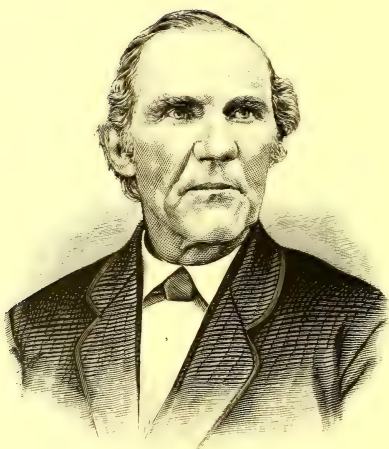
Other regiments which cannot now be designated contained the following-named soldiers from Nicholson:

Martin L. Blackford, Josiah Honsaker, Calvin Malaby, John Ross Summers, John Jacob, William Jacob, Henry K. Atchison, Samuel Davis, John Davis, John Whetstone, Asa O. Cooley, William Eberhart, Henry Huhn, Doc Arnold, William Patterson, John Mallory, Miller Dunaway, William Franks, Wesley O'Neil, Benjamin F. Huhn, Isaac P. Huhn, William A. Stewart, Charles Nicholson, James Mallory, Morgan Kefover.

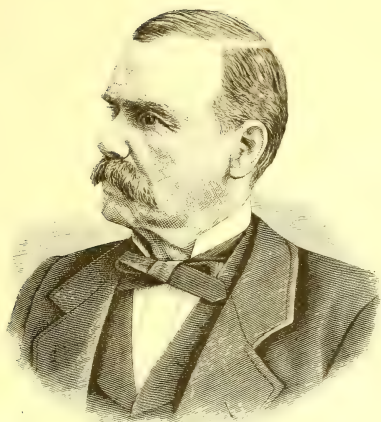
MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The Catt's Run Coke-Works are located on Provance Bottoms, nearly two miles south of Catt's Run. They were built by a company of Uniontown capitalists in 1877, the first coke being made in October of that year. The style of the company was Ewing, Kendall & Co. Having erected sixty ovens, the works were leased to a Pittsburgh firm, Messrs. Charles H. Armstrong & Son. At these works the coal is crushed and thoroughly washed before being placed in the ovens. The entire product of these works is sold to the Ironton Manufacturing Company, of Ironton, Ohio, at three dollars per ton.

The minerals of Nicholson township are the same that are found generally in Fayette County. Iron ore has been mined and shipped to Wheeling from Fred's Run (a tributary of Catt's Run), but the cost



John Rundstone



W. M. Francis



W. Greer

of transportation is found too great for the profitable working of the mines. Petroleum has been obtained at a depth of five hundred feet on Jacob's Creek in this township.

The manufacture of stone-ware from clay found in Springhill township has become the most important industry of New Geneva. The manufacture consists of milk-pans, jars, jugs, fruit-jars or "jugoos," also chemical pots and piping. Two firms are now carrying on this business, viz.: Isaac P. Eberhart & Co. and Alexander Conrad, each producing about forty-eight thousand gallons of ware per year.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN POUNDSTONE.

John Poundstone, of Nicholson, is of German descent. His grandfather, Philip Poundstone, came from Germany and settled in Nicholson township at an early day. Nicholas Poundstone, father of John, was born in Fayette County, and spent his life here as a farmer. He married Elizabeth Everly, and they had eight children. Their son John was born in Nicholson township, Aug. 30, 1804, and was educated at the public schools, and growing up learned the trade of cabinet-making, and followed it for about four years in Masontown. In 1830 he moved to where he now lives, and has ever since "farmed it."

Aug. 12, 1827, he married Susanna Rider, of German township, who died in June, 1869. They had ten children, seven of whom are now living. June 4, 1871, Mr. Poundstone took to himself another wife in the person of Barbara A. Hunsaker. Of his children, one, a son, is living in California, another son is a hotel-keeper, and the others are farmers. He has but one daughter living, Louisa, who married a farmer by the name of — Law.

Mr. Poundstone has held important township offices, that of school director, etc., and is a member of the Lutheran Church, in which he has held the office of elder for many years. His possessions consist chiefly of lands. Mr. Poundstone is a gentleman of unassuming modest manners. His neighbors speak highly of him as an honest, honorable man, whose life is gentle, and whose good deeds, quietly done, are numerous.

MICHAEL W. FRANKS.

Michael W. Franks, of Nicholson township, the late popular treasurer of Fayette County, is of German lineage. His father, Michael Franks, was born and raised in Fayette County, upon the farm whereon he, Mr. Franks, our subject, now resides. He was a farmer, and married Charity Kendall, of Nicholson township, by whom he had seven children. Michael W. (the third, for his grandfather as well as father bore the same Christian name) was born April

29, 1832, and was educated in the common and select schools, learned the business of farming, and since his marriage, in 1864, has resided where he now lives, except for three years, during which time he held public office and resided at Uniontown.

He was elected treasurer of Fayette County by a very large majority in November, 1878, and performed the duties of his office from Jan. 1, 1879, to Jan. 1, 1882, giving universal satisfaction. It may be added here that he was nominated by his party for that office over more good men, probably, than were ever before beaten as aspirants for the same office at the same time in Fayette County.

It is generally conceded by his political opponents that Fayette County never had a better treasurer than Mr. Franks, and there are gentlemen of standing in the county who declare it never had so good an one as he. He is popular in all parts of the county, generous, and gentlemanly.

Mr. Franks and the family of Franks are distinctively Democratic in politics.

May 17, 1864, Mr. Franks married Martha J. Bell, of Greene County, and has three children,—Emma B., Charles O. B., and Estella R.

DR. WILSON GREENE.

Dr. Wilson Greene, of New Geneva, Nicholson township, was born in Greene County, Dec. 1, 1829, and is of Puritan descent on his paternal side, but on his maternal of German extraction.

His grandfather, William Greene, was born in New England. He migrated to Greene County, Pa., at an early day, and settled on Whitely Creek, near "Willow Tree." He married Rebecca La Rue, and their issue were five sons and three daughters.

Henry Sycks, his maternal grandfather, was a native of Virginia, but while quite young removed with his father to Greene County, Pa., and settled on the waters of Dunkard Creek, in Monongahela township. They were among the pioneers that first permanently located west of the Monongahela River. Young Henry participated in the Indian wars of the period, and endured the privations and hardships incident to border life. He was united in matrimony with Barbary Selser, a daughter of a contemporary settler, and ten children were the fruits of their marriage.

Matthew Greene and Rachel Sycks, the parents of Dr. Greene, were married in 1828, and reared four children, of whom the subject of this notice was the only son, born on the farm his great-grandfather located, where his mother was born, and where she died, and where his father still resides.

Dr. Greene is eminently a self-made man. His advantages for acquiring an education were very limited. Supplementing his scant public school opportunities by several terms of select school, which he was enabled to attend through the summer by teaching district school through the winter, he succeeded

in obtaining a very liberal and thorough English education. In like manner he earned the means that supported him at Cleveland Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, where he completed his professional studies.

March 23, 1859, he formed a propitious matrimonial alliance with Pleasant M., second daughter of Evan Evans, who owned an adjoining farm. He was of pure Welsh lineage, both parents having been born in Wales. Mrs. Greene's mother, Nancy Myers, was a granddaughter of the historic Rev. John Corbly, whose wife and several children were massacred while on their way to church, Sunday morning, May 10, 1782, by the Indians, near Garard's Fort.

They began their married life at Bristol, Perry Co., Ohio, where he soon acquired a lucrative practice. Having pursued his profession here for five years, he returned to Pennsylvania and located in New Geneva, where he now resides. Here, too, he soon attained to an extensive practice, which he still retains. Personally he is eminently popular, having merited the esteem of his fellows by being instant in good words and works. Professionally he has been signally successful, and is held in high esteem by the medical fraternity. At present he is vice-president of the Fayette County Medical Association, and holds the appointment as delegate to the National Medical Convention, to be held in St. Paul, Minn., in July next.

Dr. Greene is the father of two children,—Isa D. and Willie W. Isa is an accomplished young lady, educated at Monongahela College, and a graduate of Dana's Musical Institute, Warren, Ohio. She possesses a rare talent for instrumental music and enjoys a sweet and delicately-cultured voice. Willie is at present pursuing a course of study at Monongahela College.

The doctor has for a number of years been a prominent and influential member of one of the leading Evangelical Churches, of which also his wife and children are all communicants.

Though not luxuriating in unbounded affluence, he has accumulated much valuable property, which consists of houses and lands and moneys at interest, etc. He is one of the solid and useful citizens of the county.

WILLIAM P. GRIFFIN.

Mr. William P. Griffin, of Nicholson township, is of Welsh stock. He is the son of William and Rhoda Griffin, who, coming to Fayette County, settled on Georges Creek, in Springhill township. He was a miller. They had a family of eight children, of whom William P. was the seventh, and is the only one living, and was born Sept. 2, 1809. He was educated in

the common and select schools, and has been engaged in farming all his business life. He has resided upon the farm which he now occupies for fifty years.

In August, 1837, Mr. Griffin married Ann Gans, of Springhill township, by whom he has had thirteen children, eleven of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin were for many years members of the Baptist Church, but about 1868 they united with the Christian Church, of which they are honored and useful members, Mr. Griffin being an elder thereof. He was once a lieutenant in the State militia, and two of his sons, William L. and Charles A., served in the war of the Rebellion, the former of whom is a physician, the latter a general trader. Mr. Griffin's third son, Newton, is a farmer; the fourth son is a grocer; and all the sons have left the old homestead and the county, living in various parts of the Union.

Mr. Griffin is a substantial, excellent farmer, an honest, hard-working man; and Mrs. Griffin has contributed to their success in life her full share of management and hard work. They command the respect and esteem of their neighbors. Mr. Griffin has held important township offices.

HENRY DILS.

Henry Dils, of Nicholson township, who was born July 3, 1816, in what was then Springhill township, is descended from good old Dutch stock, it is believed. His father, Philip Dils, married in Springhill township Mary Hager, and located in the same township about 1807. They had five children, of whom Henry was the third. Three are yet living,—Henry, Peter, and Mary Core. Mr. Dils' father passed most of his life as a farmer, and was successful, leaving each of his children a good farm.

Mr. Dils received a limited education in the common schools, but is a man of observation and intelligence, and has held the position of school director and other offices. He has been a member of the Old Frame Presbyterian Church for many years, and has for several years been an elder in that church. He was first married Dec. 28, 1843, to Martha Vandervort, of Nicholson township. They had eleven children, eight of whom are living. His wife being deceased, he married again Nov. 10, 1870. Six children were the issue of this latter marriage, four now living. Mr. Dils has resided in his present home thirty-eight years. Here his children have been reared, and he has assisted his grown-up children to a start in life. His sons are all farmers. Mr. Dils is a gentleman of excellent moral character, without reproach as a business man. His possessions are chiefly lands.



Wm. P. Griffin



Henry Dils

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

PERRY is one of the northernmost townships of Fayette County, its northern line being a part of the boundary between this county and Westmoreland. On the east the township is bounded by Lower Tyrone and Franklin, on the south by Franklin, and on the west by Jefferson and Washington. Perry lies on both sides of the Youghiogheny River, which flows through the township in a general northwesterly course. Its other principal streams are Jacob's Creek, Washington Run, and Virgin Run. The last named enters the Youghiogheny from the south, and marks the southeastern boundary of Perry against the township of Franklin. Washington Run flows northeastwardly through the central part of Perry, past its principal town (Perryopolis), and falls into the Youghiogheny. Jacob's Creek enters the Youghiogheny from the eastward, and marks the northeastern boundary of Perry against Westmoreland County.

That part of the township which lies east of the Youghiogheny, and between it and Jacob's Creek, is mountainous, rising in some parts quite precipitously from both streams, and having but little bottom-land. In that part of the township which lies on the southwest side of the river the land rises to a considerable height from the Youghiogheny, then slopes back to what are called Washington Bottoms, which are drained by Washington Run. Where the village of Perryopolis is located is a moderate elevation of land, which from there has a gradual descent in all directions. This section is excellently adapted for the production of grain and grass, and nearly the whole township, particularly that part southwest of the river, embraces very fine lands for purposes of agriculture. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad—now generally known as the Baltimore and Ohio, because leased by that company—traverses the township along the right bank of the Youghiogheny River, and has within the boundaries of Perry two stations,—Layton and Banning's. The population of the township by the census of 1880 was fourteen hundred and seventy-six.

NAMES OF ORIGINAL PURCHASERS OF LANDS IN PERRY TOWNSHIP

William Athel, 331 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, Spring Run; warranted April 3, 1769; surveyed Oct. 27, 1769.
 George Washington, 329 acres, Meadows; warranted April 3, 1769; surveyed Oct. 25, 1769.
 Thomas Jones, 332 acres, Deer Range; warranted April 3, 1769; surveyed Oct. 26, 1769.

John Paty, 330 acres, Crab-Tree Run; warranted April 3, 1769; surveyed Oct. 27, 1769.

John Bishop, 319 acres, Flatt; warranted April 3, 1769; surveyed Oct. 28, 1769.

NOTE.—The five tracts above were surveyed to the original warrant-holders, Oct. 26 and 27, 1769, but were all patented to George Washington, Feb. 28, 1782.

George Brown, 326 acres; warranted April 3, 1769.

James Hunter, 276 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; warranted April 19, 1769.

Eleanor Hunter, 326 acres; warranted April 19, 1769.

Hopewell Jewell, 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; warranted April 17, 1794; surveyed Aug. 25, 1795.

John Jones, 224 acres.

J. Augustine Washington, 326 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, Fork; warranted April 3, 1769; surveyed October 28.

Laurence Washington, 320 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, Bear Hill; warranted April 3, 1769; surveyed October 28.

William Wilson, 205 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Christopher Bealer, 298 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; warranted Dec. 16, 1788; surveyed March 11, 1789.

Mary Higgs, Springfield; patented April 6, 1791.

John G. Zizing, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 158 acres; warranted March 10, 1819, and Feb. 25, 1822.

William Espey, 149 acres; warranted May 27, 1785; surveyed Oct. 31, 1811.

Hugh Espey, 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, June 27, 1809.

Robert Espey, 66 acres, 1815.

William Turnbull, 301 acres, Rocksbury; patented July 13, 1789.

William Turnbull, 219 acres, Springsbury; patented July 13, 1789.

Jacob Lawrie, 223 acres, Luton; patented Jan. 9, 1789.

Valentine Seerist, 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; warranted Sept. 29, 1791; surveyed Oct. 26th.

EALY LAND PURCHASES AND SETTLEMENTS.

The earliest as well as the most extensive purchaser of lands in what is now Perry township was Gen. (then Col.) George Washington, who received a warrant for lands here on the first day of the land-office of the proprietaries for the sale of tracts west of the mountains, April 3, 1769. Nearly two years prior to this, however, Washington had begun to entertain the idea of purchasing large tracts in this region, as is shown by the tenor of a letter written by him to Capt. William Crawford, of Stewart's Crossings (now New Haven), as follows:

"MOUNT VERNON, Sept. 21, 1767.

"DEAR SIR,—From a sudden hint of your brother's¹ I wrote to you a few days ago in a hurry. Having since had more

¹ The brother of William Crawford here referred to as having given Washington his first hint concerning the obtaining of a tract of land

time for reflection, I now write deliberately and with greater precision on the subject of my last letter. I then desired the favor of you (as I understood rights might now be had for the lands which have fallen within the Pennsylvania line)¹ to look me out a tract of about fifteen hundred, two thousand, or more acres somewhere in your neighborhood, meaning only by this that it may be as contiguous to your own settlement as such a body of good land can be found. It will be easy for you to conceive that ordinary or even middling lands would never answer my purpose or expectation, so far from navigation and under such a load of expenses as these lands are incumbered with. No: a tract to please me must be rich (of which no person can be a better judge than yourself) and, if possible, level. Could such a piece of land be found you would do me a singular favor in falling upon some method of securing it immediately from the attempts of others, as nothing is more certain than that the lands cannot remain long ungranted when once it is known that rights are to be had.

"... It is possible, but I do not know that it really is the case, that the custom in Pennsylvania will not admit so large a quantity of land as I require to be entered together; if so, this may perhaps be arranged by making several entries to the same amount, if the expenses of doing it is not too heavy. If the land can only be secured from others it is all I want at present. The surveying I would choose to postpone, at least till the spring, when, if you can give me any satisfactory account of this matter, and of what I am next going to propose, I expect to pay you a visit about the last of April."

No information is found as to the preliminary steps taken by Capt. Crawford to select and secure these lands on behalf of Washington, but it is certain that on the opening of the land-office at the time above mentioned warrants were issued for lands in the present township of Perry, amounting to more than sixteen hundred acres, all of which came into possession of the general. The only tract in this township warranted to George Washington was one named "Meadows." The warrant bore date April 3, 1769, and the survey October 27th of the same year. There was, however, at the same time one tract called "Forks," warranted to John Augusta [Augustine?] Washington; one called "Bear Hills," to Lawrence Washington; one called "Spring Run," to William Athel; one called "Flatts," to John Bishop; one called "Crab-Tree Run," to John Paty; and one called "Deer Range," to Thomas Jones. The surveys, made with large allowance, gave the area of these several tracts as follows: "Meadows," 329 acres; "Forks," 320 acres; "Bear Hills," 320 acres; "Spring Run," 331 acres; "Flatts," 319 acres; "Crab-Tree Run," 330 acres; and "Deer Range," 332 acres. There is nothing found tending to show that either John A. Washington's "Forks" or Laurence Washington's "Bear Hills" tract ever came into the hands of George Washington; but that he did purchase

or otherwise acquire all the other tracts above enumerated, amounting in the aggregate to 1641 acres, and that they were patented to him Feb. 28, 1782, is made certain by a recital to that effect in deeds given in the year 1802 by his executors. None of the names of the warrantees of the tracts above named as having been patented to Gen. Washington are found in connection with any later settlement or transfer, and therefore it is probable that they took up the lands in his interest; and it is certain that the warrants taken by them passed to him before the issuance of the patents.

Capt. Crawford, who selected these lands for Washington, acted also as his agent in locating many other tracts in what is now Washington County, Pa., in Ohio, and along the Ohio River Valley in Virginia. In 1770, the year next following the location and survey of these lands, Washington made a tour through this section, and down the Ohio to the Great Kanawha, and kept a journal of the trip. A part of that journal is given below, commencing on the date of his departure from Mount Vernon, viz.:

"October 5th.—Began a journey to the Ohio in company with Dr. Craik, his servant and two of mine, with a led horse and baggage. Dined at Towlston's, and lodged at Leesburg, distant from Mount Vernon about forty-five miles. Here my portmanteau horse failed. [Here follows the journal of six days' journey by way of Old Town, Md., and Fort Cumberland to 'Killman's,' east of Castleman's River.]

"12th.—We left Killman's early in the morning, breakfasted at the Little Meadows, ten miles off, and lodged at the Great Crossing (of the Youghiogheny at Somerfield), twenty miles farther, which we found a tolerably good day's work. . . .

"13th.—Set out about sunrise, breakfasted at the Great Meadows [Fayette Co.], thirteen miles, and reached Captain Crawford's about five o'clock. The land from Gist's [Mount Braddock] to Crawford's is very broken, though not mountainous, in spots exceedingly rich, and in general free from stone; Crawford's is very fine land, lying on the Youghiogheny, at a place commonly called *Stewart's Crossing*.

"14th.—At Captain Crawford's all day. Went to see a coal-mine not far from his house on the banks of the river. The coal seemed of the very best kind, burning freely, and abundance of it.

"15th.—Went to view some land which Captain Crawford located for me near the Youghiogheny,² distant about twelve miles. This tract, which contains about one thousand six hundred acres, includes some as fine land as I ever saw, and a great deal of rich meadow; it is well watered and has a valuable mill-seat, except that the stream is rather too slight, and, it is said, not constant more than seven or eight months in the year; but, on account of the fall and other conveniences, no place can exceed it. In going to this land I passed through two other tracts which Captain Crawford had taken up for my brothers Samuel and John. I intended to have visited the land which Crawford had procured for Lund³ Washington this day also, but, time falling short, I was obliged to postpone it. Night came on before I got back to Crawford's, where I found Colonel Ste-

under Pennsylvania "rights" in the trans-Allegheny country was Valentine Crawford, who located upon Jacob's Creek, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

¹ By the Pennsylvania line Washington meant the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Virginia, which at that date was being run beyond the Allegheny Mountains. His understanding as to rights was erroneous, as will hereafter be seen.

² Referring to the tracts above mentioned, lying in the present township of Perry.

³ Meaning Laurence Washington, who was not a relative, or if he was, a very distant one, and who is mentioned in the general's will as an "acquaintance and friend of my juvenile years."

phen. The lands which I passed over to-day were generally hilly, and the growth chiefly white oak, but very good notwithstanding; and, what is extraordinary and contrary to the property of all other lands I ever saw before, the hills are the richest land, the soil upon the sides and summits of them being as black as coal, and the growth walnut and cherry. The flats are not so rich, and a good deal more mixed with stone.

"16th. At Captain Crawford's till evening, when I went to Mr. John Stephenson's, on my way to Pittsburg. . . . 17th. Dr. Craik and myself, with Capt. Crawford and others, arrived at Fort Pitt; distance from the Crossing forty-three and a half measured miles. . . ."

On the 20th, Washington, with Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford, William Harrison, Robert Beall, and others, with some Indians, proceeded down the Ohio in a large canoe, having sent their servants back to Crawford's with orders to meet the party there on the 14th of November, but they did not reach there until ten days after the time appointed. The journal then proceeds,—

"Nov. 24th. When we came to Stewart's Crossing at Crawford's the river was too high to ford, and his canoe gone adrift. However, after waiting there two or three hours, a canoe was got, in which we crossed, and swam our horses. The remainder of this day I spent at Capt. Crawford's, it either raining or snowing hard all day.

"25th. I set out early, in order to see Lund Washington's land; but the ground and trees being covered with snow, I was able to form but an indistinct opinion of it, though upon the whole it appeared to be a good tract of land. From this I went to Mr. Thomas Gist's and dined, and then proceeded to the Great Crossings at Hogland's, where I arrived about eight o'clock."

From there he journeyed back to Mount Vernon by the route over which he came.

Except by the parties above mentioned as receiving warrants April 3, 1769, the only purchases made in the present township of Perry during that year were those of Eleanor and James Hunter, of Philadelphia, the tract of the former being 316 acres, and that of the latter 276½ acres. They were located on the waters of Virgin Run, and warranted April 19, 1769. Of all these purchasers of lands in the present township of Perry in the year 1769, none ever became settlers on them. And from that year until 1784 no other purchases of land were made within the present bounds of the township.

It is evident from the language of Washington's journal, above quoted, that the tracts of his brothers, Samuel and John A. Washington, were on the route from Capt. Crawford's (New Haven) to his own land, at and near the site of the present town of Perryopolis, but that Lund (Laurence) Washington's land lay some distance away from the direct route. It has not been ascertained to whom the title of these lands passed, nor their exact location.

In the extracts above given from Washington's journal of 1770 it will be noticed that he makes reference

to a mill-seat on the small stream (since named Washington Run) which flowed through his tract. It was his purpose to build a mill at this place, and preparations were soon after commenced for it by Gilbert Simpson, whom Washington sent out as manager of his property here. His first business, however, was to erect a log house, which stood adjoining the present residence of John Rice. This was the farmhouse which was the headquarters of the operations carried on by Simpson for the proprietor. The mill was built on the run, in the immediate vicinity of the present village of Perryopolis. From the time of its completion until the present (with the exception of a few years prior to 1790) a mill has been in constant operation on this site.

Between 1770 and 1774, Valentine Crawford (who had settled on Jacob's Creek) succeeded his brother, Capt. William Crawford, as Washington's financial agent in this region, Simpson being merely the manager of his farming and other operations on his lands in the present township of Perry. Below are given some extracts from letters written in the year last named by Valentine Crawford to Col. Washington, having reference to the improvements then being made under the direction of Simpson on the Washington tract, viz.:

"JACOB'S CREEK, APRIL 27, 1774.

"I went to Gilbert Simpson's as soon as I got out and gave him the bill of scantling you gave me, and the bill of his articles. I offered him all the servants that he might take them to your Bottom until we got our crews at work; but he refused for fear they would run away from him. . . ."

"JACOB'S CREEK, MAY 6, 1774.

"As to the goods, I have stored them; and I went to Mr. Simpson as soon as I came up, and offered him some of the carpenters and all the servants; but he refused taking them,—the latter for fear they would run away; he has, however, now agreed to take some of both, the carpenters to do the framing for the mill, and the servants to dig the race. Stephens has agreed to quit, provided the Indians make peace, and it would be out of his power to get them back again, as he has no means of conveyance. I am afraid I shall be obliged to build a fort until this eruption is over, which I am in hopes will not last long. I trust you write me full instructions as to what I must do. Mr. Simpson yesterday seemed very much scared; but I cheered him up all I could. He and his laborers seemed to conclude to build a fort if times grew any worse."

"GIST'S, MAY 13, 1774.

"DEAR SIR, —I write to let you know that all your servants are well, and that none of them have run away. Mr. Simpson has as many of the carpenters as he can find work for, and has got some of the servants assisting about the seat for the mill until this storm of the Indians blows over."

"JACOB'S CREEK, MAY 25, 1774.

"From all accounts Capt. Connolly caught from the Indian towns they are determined for war. . . . I have, with the assistance of some of your carpenters and servants, built a very strong block-house; and the neighbors, what few of them have not run away, have joined with me, and we are building a stockade fort at my house. Mr. Simpson, also, and his neighbors have begun to build a fort at your Bottom; and we live in

hopes we can stand our ground till we can get some assistance from below."

A letter from Crawford, dated June 8th, informed Washington that Simpson had completed the fort at the Bottoms:

"JACOB'S CREEK, July 27, 1774.

"My wagon and team have been at work at your mill for some time, hauling timber, stone, and lime and sand for it. I went over to assist in hauling some of the largest of the timber, but the late alarming accounts of the Indians have stopped the workmen, and I have brought home my team. I consider it a pity that the mill was ever begun in these times. It appears to me sometimes that it will be a very expensive job to you before it is done. All the carpenters I brought out for you stopped work on the sixth of May, except some who were at work on your mill. These I pay myself. I shall observe your orders in regard to settling with the carpenters."

But it seems that the work on construction of the mill was delayed for some cause (doubtless the opening of the war of the Revolution), so that two years had elapsed from the time of its commencement before it was completed and put in operation, as is shown by a letter,¹ dated Sept. 20, 1776, written by Valentine Crawford to Gen. Washington when the latter was engaged in the operations of his army around the city of New York after the battle of Long Island. The following extract from that letter has reference to the building of the mill, and tells the time when it was first started, viz.:

"I this spring, before I came over the mountain, called at Simpson's to see your mill go for the first time of its running, and can assure you I think it the best mill I ever saw anywhere, although I think one of a less value would have done as well. If you remember, you saw some rocks at the mill-seat. These are as fine millstone grit as any in America. The millwright told me the stones he got for your mill there are equal to English burr."

From this time until 1785 little is known as to what was done with Washington's mill, or on his lands in this vicinity. On the 23d of September in that year he wrote to Thomas Freeman (who had succeeded Valentine Crawford as his agent) as follows:

"If you should not have offers in a short time for the hire of my mill alone, or for the mill with one hundred and fifty acres of land adjoining, I think it advisable, in that case, to let it on shares, to build a good and substantial dam of stone where the old one stood, and to erect a proper fore-bay in place of the trunk which now conducts the water to the wheel, and, in a word, to put the house in proper repair. If you should be driven to this for want of a tenant, let public notice thereof be given, and the work let to the lowest bidder, the undertaker finding himself and giving bond and security for the performance of his contract. The prices of these things must be paid out of the first moneys you receive for rent or otherwise. If I could get fifteen hundred pounds for the mill and one hundred acres of land most convenient thereto I would let it go for that money."

"G. WASHINGTON."

¹ This, as well as the extracts before given, is from the "Washington-Crawford Letters."

Gen. Washington, however, did not succeed in selling or otherwise disposing of his lands until the fall of 1789, when they were leased for a term of five years to Col. Israel Shreve,² who afterwards became their purchaser. He (Col. Shreve) emigrated to Western Pennsylvania in 1788 from New Jersey, leaving his old home in Hunterdon County in that State on the 7th of July. With him came others, forming a party of thirty persons in all, viz.: Israel Shreve and Mary, his wife, with their children,—Kenziah, Hester, Israel, George, Greene, Rebecca, and Henry, with John Fox and James Starkey; William Shreve and Rhoda, his wife, with their children,—Anna and Richard (the preceding named traveling in three two-horse wagons and driving three cows); Joseph Beck and Sarah, his wife, with their children,—Benjamin, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Henry, Joseph, and Ann (in one three-horse wagon); Daniel Hervey, his wife, Sarah, their son Job, a mulatto boy, Thomas, Joseph, and Ann Wheatley, and John Shellow, the last-named seven traveling with one three-horse wagon, one two-horse wagon, and one cow.

They came over the mountains to Westmoreland County, Pa. Without pausing to follow the fortunes of other members of the party, it is sufficient to say that Col. Shreve stopped with his family in Rostraver township, occupying the house of Joseph Lenman for something more than a year, until he rented the Washington lands, as before mentioned. Soon after concluding the bargain, he wrote to his brother, Caleb Shreve, of Mansfield, N. J., a letter which shows what was the condition of the Washington lands at that time, as also the fact that the mill built by Gilbert Simpson was then in disuse, and too much out of repair to be again started without considerable expense. The letter³ referred to is here given, as follows:

"FORDS OF YORK, Dec. 26, 1789.

"DEAR BROTHER,—Having an opportunity to Philadelphia, I embrace it and mention my situation or intended one. Since I have been here, have worked to get Washington Bottom, and have at last obtained the whole tract on rent for five years.

"I wrote to the General by his Agent in this county, Col.

² Israel Shreve was born Dec. 24, 1739, at the Shreve homestead, Mount Pleasant, Mansfield, Burlington Co., N. J., but at a later period removed to Hunterdon County in the same State, where he was living at the outbreak of the Revolution. When the first two battalions were raised in New Jersey for the Continental army, he was appointed by the Congress (Oct. 28, 1775) lieutenant-colonel of the Western Battalion, William Maxwell being appointed colonel and David Ray major. These officers were commissioned Nov. 8, 1775, and the battalion was mustered into the regular Continental service in the following December, and marched to the vicinity of the city of New York, which was then occupied by the British.

On the reorganization of the New Jersey line he was made colonel of the Second Regiment, and remained in that command to the close of the war, serving in Maxwell's brigade, and taking part in many of Washington's most important battles, including that of Monmouth. His brother was colonel of the First New Jersey Regiment, and another brother (Samuel) lieutenant-colonel of the First Battalion of New Jersey in the Continental line.

³ This letter, as also the account of the party with which Col. Shreve emigrated from New Jersey to Western Pennsylvania, was published in the *American Magazine of History* in 1842.

Canon, who a few weeks ago returned from New York; the General was pleased to order Col. Canon to let me have the whole of the Bottoms so called at my offer. The old farm contains about 80 acres of improved upland and about 40 of the best kind of meadows, a bearing orchard of 120 apple and 100 peach trees, the buildings as good as most in this county, pretty well situated, and five other improved farms that at this time rent for £43 10s. I am accountable for the whole rent, which altogether is £60, so that I shall have the old place for £16 10s., to be paid either in money or wheat at 3s. per bu-hel.

"I considered that the land at the Miami settlement was rising fast, and that I had better pay this low rent for a well-improved farm than barter away my land at a low rate for land here. Land does not rise much in this place owing to the great emigration down the river. It seems as if people were crazy to get afloat on the Ohio. Many leave very good livings, set out for they know not where, but too often find their mistake. I believe this as good as any of the settlements down the river for the present. The Mississippi trade is open at this time, and all the wheat, whisky, bacon, etc., buying up by those concerned in it. The biggest price for wheat is four shillings in trade, or three shillings nine pence cash, whisky three shillings cash, and bacon nine pence per pound cash. On the farm where I am going is as good a chance for a grist-mill as any in the whole forks, and a mill that can be set going for I believe fifty pounds, and a number of years given for the repairs. I am in hopes of being able to set it going, as it will produce more grain than all the six farms on the tract. I am to have possession the first of April next, and flatter myself I have as good a chance as any person in my circumstances could expect. I shall have nothing to attend to but my own private concerns. I think this way of life far preferable to any other. Richard Shreve is to have one of the small farms. They contain of improved land as follows: One forty acres upland and five good meadows; one thirty-five acres upland and six good meadows; the other two twenty-five acres upland and five or six good meadows; the whole in fences, they being the year before last rented for repairs. Peggy Shreve has a daughter. She and her husband have been very sickly this last fall, but have recovered. I am grandfather to another son. John and his wife are pretty well, as is our family at present, but except the measles, as it is in the school where our boys go. I hope you are well also.

"I am, with great respect and love,

"Your Brother, ISRAEL SHREVE."

On the 31st of July, 1795, Gen. Washington, by his attorney, James Ross, of Pittsburgh, entered into articles of agreement to sell and convey in fee simple to Israel Shreve, for the consideration of four thousand pounds, sixteen hundred and forty-four and a quarter acres of land with allowance, consisting of the five surveys before mentioned, viz.: "Meadows," "Deer Range," "Crab-Tree Run," "Flatt," and "Spring Run," for which patents had been issued Washington Feb. 28, 1782. Gen. Washington died in 1799, never having conveyed the tracts under the articles of agreement to Col. Shreve,¹ who also died in the same year.

¹ At one time, not long before the death of Washington and Shreve, the former, notwithstanding his great wealth, having become somewhat straitened for money, pressed Shreve hard for payment on the lands, and I caused an execution to be issued against him, at the same time writing him a severe letter in reference to his delinquency; but at its close he relented, and said to his old comrade of Trenton and Monmouth, "Not-

Nearly two years after Gen. Washington's death his executors, George Steptoe Washington and Samuel Lewis, constituted James Ross, of Pittsburgh, their lawful attorney, to convey the five tracts in pursuance of the agreement of July, 1795; and accordingly, on the 17th of June, 1802, Ross did so convey the property to the heirs of Israel Shreve.

Col. Shreve had four sons,—Henry, John, Samuel, and Israel, Jr. Henry was a civil engineer, and was employed by the government to clear the channel of the Red River in Louisiana. He finally settled on that river at the present town of Shreveport, which was named in his honor. John Shreve lived in what is now the township of Perry, and represented the district in the Assembly with John St. Clair and Col. Henry Heaton. Samuel Shreve settled in Perry, and was one of the original proprietors of Perryopolis. Israel Shreve, Jr., also lived and died in Perry.

The heirs of Col. Shreve sold the greater part of the property purchased from Gen. Washington to Isaac Meason. In the division of the property after his death the Shreve homestead, containing one hundred and sixty-one acres, was set off to Mrs. Williams, of Greensburg, by whom it was sold to Caleb Antrim, a Quaker. He left it by will to his daughter Mary, Mrs. William Campbell, whose heirs sold it to the present owner, John Rice.

A tract of two hundred and thirty-six acres of the Washington lands was set off in the partition of the Meason estate to Alfred Meason. He sold to Benjamin Martin, who in turn sold in 1838 to Pierson Cope, who still occupies it. His father was one of the early settlers in Jefferson township, and he is himself one of the oldest living settlers of Perry.

Other purchasers of lands belonging to the original tracts of Gen. Washington were Isaac Sparks, one hundred and eighty-five acres; Ruel Sears, one hundred and fifty acres; and John Lloyd, one hundred and sixty acres. Of the latter, the heirs of Alexander Thom now own fifty acres. The tract of Isaac Sparks was purchased by James Fuller and John F. Martin, Jan. 19, 1831. James Fuller, of Dunlap's Creek, came to this township in 1817, and purchased two hundred acres of the Washington lands of the widow of Isaac Meason, and one hundred and fifty acres of Conrad Shultz, a merchant of Baltimore. He also purchased one hundred and twenty acres of Thomas Burns, it being a part of the Burns tract, which extended to the Youghiogheny River, and on which the Burns Ford was situated. David and John Fuller were two of the six sons of James Fuller.

withstanding what has been done, and in consideration of our ancient friendship, I give you further indulgence. Take this letter to Col. Thomas Collins, sheriff of Fayette County, and it will operate as a stay of execution." Col. Shreve took the letter to the sheriff as directed; further time was given, the payments were met (though with great difficulty) by Shreve, but both heard his great estate passed from earth leaving the transaction uncompleted and the lands still unconveyed. The letter referred to remained in the possession of Sheriff Collins and his widow for many years.

A tract lying directly south of the town plat of Perryopolis, and containing one hundred and seventy-two acres of the Washington lands, was sold June 13, 1802, to Joseph Sayre. Of this, fifty-one acres was sold in 1806 to John Baldus, who sold in 1810 to John Kubbs. On the 11th of May, 1815, it was conveyed to Samuel Shreve, and on this was surveyed and laid out the outer tier of lots that was added to the town plat in 1815. The land comprising the original plat of the town was purchased before 1814 of George Meason by Samuel Shreve, Dr. Thomas Hersey, and Nathan Hersey.

The Washington Mill property passed to Powell Hough, and from him to John Strickler and Jacob Strawn. Strawn's heirs sold it to George Anderson, who repaired it in 1859, and later sold to Samuel Smith, in whose possession it still is. The site has been occupied by a mill in active operation for a period of one hundred and five years without intermission, except for a few years prior to 1790, during which it was out of repair and in disuse.

James Hunter and his wife, Eleanor, were among the owners of original tracts in this township, two hundred and seventy-six acres on Virgin Run being warranted to him, and three hundred and twenty-six acres to her, on the 19th of April, 1769. They were residents of the city of Philadelphia, and he a land speculator. It was said of him that he could ride from Philadelphia to Lake Erie and sleep every night on his own land. He and his wife were in the habit of riding through the country together to visit his lands. Pierson Cope says he remembers that when he was a boy James Hunter and wife came together to the house of his father (who was Hunter's agent) in a private carriage, with a white man for a driver. This driver had heard of sugar-trees, and asked young Cope to show him one. This he did, but the man after examining the tree remarked that he saw no signs of sugar upon it, whereupon the lad explained at length (and much to the driver's surprise) the process by which it was manufactured from the sap. Both the two tracts above mentioned became Mr. Hunter's property. He lived to a very advanced age, and in a codicil to his will (made Dec. 14, 1819) devised his lands in Perry township to his niece, Mrs. Eleanor H. Curwin. Afterwards the greater part of these lands were sold by Pierson Cope, as agent, to Obadiah Bowne, Sr., and John H. Blaney.

The Bowne tract was sold by order of court after the death of Mr. Bowne, Sr. The widow of Obadiah Bowne, Jr., had an interest of \$500 in the property by will if she married, and the whole of it if she remained single. She preferred matrimony, and in the course of time married James Blair, Jr., her manager. They bought in the farm, she paying one-half of the purchase-money and he the other half. Mrs. Blair by this last act helped to pay for the farm three times, —first, in assisting her husband in helping his father

pay for the place originally; second, in paying off legacies under the will of Obadiah Bowne, Sr.; and third, in the half-payment at the time of purchase by Mr. Blair.

The remainder of the Hunter tract was purchased by John H. Blaney, James Blair, Sr., John B. Blair, James Piersol, John Carr, John Hamilton, Samuel Johnson, and Ephraim Lynch. A brother of Ephraim, Robert Lynch, was a blacksmith and an axemaker. For a time he had a shop on the Israel Shreve farm, afterwards built on what is now the King farm. The coal to supply his forge was brought from Little Redstone. A few years later a vein of coal was found within a short distance of the forge.

The tract of land situated north of the Hunter tract, and running to the Youghiogheny River, contained over three hundred acres. Charles March became the possessor of the tract from the warrantee about 1790. It passed from him to his sons, John M. and James. The widow of the latter is now living on the place.

Christian Patterson became the owner of over one hundred acres of land before 1800. He sold to Benjamin Martin, who later conveyed it to Thomas Price, by whom the present brick house on the farm was built. The property now belongs to Mrs. Sutton.

The place where Aaron Townsend now lives was owned fifty years ago by his father, Aaron Townsend, Sr., who purchased of Joseph Radcliff. Freeman Cooper resides on a farm purchased by his father, Joel Cooper, of John Patterson.

Hugh Patterson is a son of James H. Patterson, of Franklin township. The latter purchased many years ago.

North of the Joseph Radcliff tract is land that formerly belonged to Patrick Robinson, who left it by will to his wife. She conveyed it to Robinson Murphy and Samuel Watson, who both live on the place. Adjoining this last tract on the northwest is four hundred acres of land now owned by James Piersol, which was purchased by his father, William Piersol, before the commencement of the present century. Samuel, a brother of James, owned land adjoining, also a part of the land of his father. His son Levi now owns this, and has added considerably to it.

Benjamin, Sarah, and Elizabeth Powers, all advanced in years, are old settlers, and live on an old homestead.

Thomas Cook, a native of Chester County, Pa., came to this township about 1800, and purchased over three hundred acres of land south of the Washington tract. He was a weaver and wheelwright, and forsook farming after a time and bought the John Follies mill on Big Redstone Creek, and resided there till his death. He had a number of children. John, a son, settled on Big Redstone Creek, and now owns the mill his father purchased years before. Rebecca, the daughter of Thomas Cook, married James D. Cope, the father of Eli and Pierson Cope. The farm of Thomas Cook was purchased by George Stickle, Pat-

rick Watson, Josiah King, and David Jones. Josiah King, in addition to his original purchase, now owns part of the George Stickle farm.

A property lies in this section of the township formerly owned by William Wallace, and now by John H. Patterson, that contains a fine vein of coal, which is the eastern outcrop of the Pittsburgh or Monongahela basin.

West of the Cook farm, adjoining the Jefferson township line, is a farm formerly owned by Samuel Brewer, whose son Henry now owns it. Adjoining this tract north lies a tract that many years ago was owned by John Negis. Later it was owned by William Binns, by whom it was conveyed to William Price, who now owns it.

Jonathan Hewitt, a native of Ireland, came to this country in 1770, and in 1786 to this section. No account is shown of purchase until Sept. 15, 1807, when he purchased of Thomas Barns one hundred and sixty acres of land, part of the tract which was patented Oct. 26, 1795. The children of Jonathan were Abel, Joseph, John, Elizabeth, Mary, and others who moved West. Abel lived on Washington Run, near the mouth, where he erected a saw-mill and carding-machine. He died there, leaving a widow and large family, now scattered in the West. John Bradley now owns the Abel Hewitt property. In 1870, Bradley started the manufacture of fire-brick in the run, and later removed above Layton's Station, where he is still manufacturing.

Joseph Hewitt lived on part of the old farm. His son Milton now owns it, and is devoting it to fruit culture. In 1877 he started a fruit-house for preserving apples late in the spring. He studded and sheathed an old house with eighteen inches space, which was filled with saw-dust. The first year he kept successfully five hundred barrels, which were sold in March for four dollars and seventy-five cents per barrel. In 1879 five hundred barrels were also kept, and in 1880 twelve hundred barrels were put up, which were finely preserved. An additional house was built in 1878, which was intended to keep them still later.

John A., son of Jonathan Hewitt, settled on part of the homestead where his daughter, Mrs. George Jackson, now lives. Elizabeth married James Binns and went West. Mary married Asa Chambers; they lived and died in the township. A son, Asa, now lives on part of the farm left to his mother.

Jacob Harris purchased five hundred acres of land of the warrantee. It lay west and northwest from Washington Bottoms. He had four sons—Benjamin, James, Isaac, and Jacob—and six daughters,—Amy (Mrs. Andrew Work), Annie (Mrs. Thomas Patton), Rachel and Sally, who married brothers by the name of Stemm; Jemima (Mrs. John Coder), and Eliza (Mrs. Harvey Henderson). Jacob in his will devised his real estate to his sons and grandsons. The hundred acres were owned by Benjamin H., one hundred

and sixteen by Jacob, and one hundred and ninety by James Harris.

Henry Stow, Samuel and David Luce now own land long known as the Powers farm, a tract of over four hundred acres. From Powers it passed to Hurst, who sold it to John H. Martin, by whom at different times it has been conveyed to its present owners.

Joseph McGara many years ago owned a tract of two hundred acres. He died. His family sold out and removed West. The farm is now owned by Philip Luce, Elliot Porter, William Wiggle, and others.

The section of the township known as the Browneller settlement was formerly owned by Thomas and William Bleakley. Frederick Browneller came from Franklin County, Pa., and purchased the Thomas Bleakley tract, and Jacob Snyder that of his brother, William Bleakley. The heirs of Jacob Snyder still own the property. On the Snyder farm was built the old log church belonging to the Cumberland Presbyterians, and known by the name of "Harmony." The present church stands nearly on the same site.

Frederick Browneller built a saw-mill on a small stream near his place, which was discontinued a few years ago. He had four sons,—William, Samuel, Frederick, and George. The two former remained on the farm, and the other removed West. A steam saw-mill at the mouth of Van Meter's Run is owned by Peter Van Meter, of Rostraver township. He married a daughter of Peter Marmie, who was for many years connected with the Jacob's Creek Iron-Works.

The land now owned by Oliver Porter and John Bryan was owned many years ago by one Peter Reed. Joseph Whitsett took up a warrant for one hundred and forty-four acres of land in the section. The land where Ralph C. Whitsett now lives, on the Youghiogheny River east of Van Meter's Run, was formerly owned by a Mr. Thompson, who sold to Robert Wilkinson. The Martin Elwell farm was formerly owned by Henry Stone, Sr. A Mr. Rhodabacker purchased of the warrantee the farm now owned by the heirs of David Carson. Job Strawn, from Berks County, Pa., prior to 1800 purchased a tract of three hundred acres. When the excitement of magnificent enterprises broke out at Perryopolis, he became interested in the glass-works and the bank at that place, and when the crash came, his property was swept away by the disastrous management of the former. The farm was sold at sheriff's sale and purchased by his son Jacob, who lived there until his death in December, 1855, by an accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Layton Station. His son is now a merchant at Perryopolis. Job Strawn, after the sale of his property, removed to the West.

Thomas Carson many years ago purchased a tract of land known as the "Round Bottom." It passed from him to his sons John and James, and recently the homestead was sold to Albert Marlin. Joel, a grandson of Thomas, owns a part of the farm formerly owned by his grandfather.

Samuel Burns bought of the warrantee a tract of land, which was patented to him Dec. 28, 1809, and known as "Liberty Hill." He devised the property to his son, Thomas E. Burns, who sold it on the 8th of November, 1823, to Robert Bleakley. On the 31st of January, 1848, it came into possession of James Fuller, and is now owned by his son, David Fuller. Of the other sons of James Fuller, John resides in the borough of Perryopolis; James, William, and Alfred are residents of Philadelphia. The last two are engaged in shipping beef to London, and are also very extensive manufacturers of oleomargarine. William acts as managing partner in London.

The settlements before mentioned were all south of the Youghiogheny River. In that part of the present township north of the river, and thence to the county line on Jacob's Creek, the largest purchaser was William Turnbull, of the firm of Turnbull, Marmie & Co., merchants of Philadelphia, who became interested in iron ore which was found in these lands. This firm, in the spring of 1789, began the erection here of the first furnace built west of the Allegheny Mountains. At what time the warrants were taken out is not known. The tract on which the furnace was built was named "Rocksburg," and contained three hundred and one acres. The patent was issued on the 13th of July, 1789. At this time the furnace was so far completed as to be mentioned in a petition to the court of Fayette County, at the June session, for a road "from the furnace on Jacob's Creek to Thomas Kyle's mill."

A tract of three hundred and one acres, named "Frankford," and another adjoining of two hundred and nineteen acres, named "Springsbury," were patented to Mr. Turnbull at the same time. A tract of two hundred and twenty-three acres adjoining, named "Luton," was patented to Jacob Lowrie, Jan. 9, 1789. This was purchased by Turnbull & Marmie on the 9th of October, 1791. In addition to the ten hundred and forty-four acres owned by Mr. Turnbull in Fayette County, there was obtained by patent and by purchase thirteen hundred and eighty-one acres of land across Jacob's Creek, in Westmoreland County, as follows: "Rural Felicity," 262 acres, patented Nov. 1, 1787; "Bannockburn," 308 acres, patented July 11, 1789; "Darby," 312 acres, patented July 13, 1789; "Abington," 200 acres, patented April 17, 1790; and a tract of 299 acres, named "Springfield," which was patented to John Gebhart, March 10, 1785, and sold to Turnbull, Marmie & Co., Oct. 9, 1791. These tracts of land, by reason of the financial difficulties of Mr. Turnbull, were transferred to Col. John Holker (one of the firm) on the 10th of February, 1797. But little was done at the furnace after 1793, although it continued in operation till 1802, when its fires went out forever. Col. Holker, on the 20th of January, 1817, entered into an agreement with Henry Sweitzer for these lands. In accordance with this agreement, Col. Holker, on the

27th of June, 1821, conveyed all the lands mentioned to Paca Smith, in trust to convey to Henry Sweitzer, and on the 27th of July, 1822, he conveyed the property by deed to Henry Sweitzer and Jacob Bowman as tenants in common. The greater portion of the lands were afterwards sold to the Jacob's Creek Oil Company, by whom they are still owned.

The ruins of the old furnace-stack, charcoal-house, and other structures are still visible. The two first mentioned are in Fayette County. The abutment of the bridge which crossed the creek at this place is still standing, a pile of stones without form. The ruins of the forge are on the north side of the creek, in Westmoreland County. The ruins are approached from Burns' Ford north to the school-house, thence westerly by an old road to the woods, and winding down the hill into the deep valley of Jacob's Creek. As the approach is made to the creek the stack is visible below, and upon the upper side of the road, directly in rear of it, are the ruins of the charcoal-house, a solid wall of masonry, sixty feet in length, twenty feet in height, and two and a half feet thick, the end walls extending back to the hill, about twenty feet, the rear wall being formed by the natural rock. With the exception of the east end and the top of this wall, it is as solid and as true as when first laid. After passing the ruin the road extends several rods westerly, still descending to the creek, where it is met by another road coming up from the mouth of the creek. From this junction the road runs up the stream on the low level a few rods to where the furnace is located, and at which place the road crosses the creek into Westmoreland County. The stack is about twenty-five feet square, with two arches, now partly broken away, one on the north side and one on the west. A part of a low wall is standing that extends from the south side of the stack towards the hill. The northeast corner is still true for a height of eight or ten feet, except the lower stones, which have fallen away. The others are crumbled. Shrubs, mosses, and climbing vines partially hide the ravages of time, and trees are growing from the upper part of the stack, one of which is five inches in diameter. A view of the ruins will be found with the article on furnaces in the general history of this county.

On the extreme northwest corner of the township, at the junction of Jacob's Creek and the Youghiogheny River, Chistopher Beeler took out a warrant for 298½ acres of land, Dec. 16, 1788, and received a patent therefor March 11, 1789. He came from Virginia, and lived in this section before he took out his warrant, as he was with Col. Crawford in his campaign of 1782. He sold this tract to Col. Isaac Meason, who gave it to his daughter Mary, who married Daniel Rogers. They lived in Connellsville, and the farm was rented many years. It was finally purchased by A. R. Banning, and when, about 1859, the Pittsburgh and Connellsville (now the Baltimore and Ohio) Railroad was completed, a station was opened at that place

called Banning's Station. The land is still owned by Mr. Banning. About 1870, Daniel Hohenschell started a store, which was kept for a year or two. In 1879, M. L. Wright built a store at the station, which is still there. A brick manufactory is in process of construction by Smith & Hough.

Gen. J. B. Sweitzer owns 240 acres of land adjoining the Beeler tract, east on Jacob's Creek. This was part of the Turnbull lands.

Thomas Forsyth took out a patent for 171 acres of land in this part of the township. He had sons,—Ezekiel, David, and Thomas. Ezekiel settled on the homestead. His son Thomas now lives on the farm adjoining. Henry and John, sons of Ezekiel, both live near. David, son of Thomas, lived in Westmoreland County.

Valentine Secrist took up a tract of one hundred and eight and three-quarter acres on a warrant dated Sept. 29, 1791, for which he received a patent dated October 26th the same year. He also received a warrant for two hundred and forty-five acres the same date, which was surveyed November 2d of the same year, and another of one hundred and ninety-eight acres, warranted Oct. 5, 1790, surveyed Feb. 11, 1791. These last two tracts were in what is now Tyrone township, adjoining the Turnbull lands. A part of these lands are now occupied by descendants of the family. David Secrist lives on the tract in Perry township.

John Zizing came to this region of country as a cowboy with Peter Galley. He learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, and for many years worked among the farmers before purchasing any land. On the 10th of March, 1819, he took out a warrant for sixty-eight and one-quarter acres, and on the 25th of February, 1822, a warrant for one hundred and fifty-eight acres. These tracts were patented to him June 23, 1822. He had three sons, John, Gottlieb, and Solomon, who live on the lands a short distance from Layton's Station.

Henry Stommel purchased a tract of land which was a part of the Turnbull lands, now owned by Mrs. David Morrow. Samuel and John Stommel, sons of Henry, live in the township.

The land on which Layton Station is situated was a tract called "Springfield," and was patented April 6, 1791, to Mary Higgs (a daughter of John Shreve), and contained two hundred and seventeen acres. It was deeded by her June 3, 1795, to Francis Bryson, and was sold by him Aug. 2, 1797, to George Johnston, who conveyed it on the 2d of April, 1806, to William Espy. It was devised in his will to his sons, Hugh and Robert, in December, 1813. On the 25th of October, 1821, they conveyed the greater portion of it to Abraham Layton for \$2352. Upon his death the land passed to his sons, Michael and Abraham, who for a long time built keel-boats on the river to ship sand and glass down the river. The land was sold by the Laytons to Daniel R. Davidson, and in 1864 was conveyed to Joseph Wilgus. Michael Layton, after the death of his father and sale of the lands at Lay-

ton's Station, purchased a tract south of the river, said to have been formerly owned by — Lloyd, and now owned by Jacob Henderson. It is a tradition that before the warrant was obtained for this land Michael Sowers lived in an old cabin and ferried people across the river. After his death one Dunn lived in the cabin. He was drowned a few years later, and the place was long known as "Dunn's Deep Hole." There is an old burial-place in the rear of where the cabin stood, where seventy or seventy-five years ago hundreds of graves were to be seen. In 1812, Aaron Jones lived there, and his wife was drowned in the river while crossing in a canoe. The name was changed from Dunn's to Layton's after the purchase by Abraham Layton in 1821.

A tract of three hundred acres was located next east of the Turnbull lands on Jacob's Creek. It was patented by Andrew Robinson, and owned by him as late as 1859. He sold the farm to Plummer and Stiner. It now belongs to Pierson Cope.

Many years since a grist and saw-mill were erected on this tract at the falls, which are at this point twenty-five feet high. Two dams have rotted down. No improvements are on the place at present.

ERECTION OF TOWNSHIP AND LIST OF OFFICERS.

A petition of inhabitants praying for a township to be formed out of parts of Washington and Tyrone townships was presented to the January term of court, 1839. William Davidson, Thomas Boyd, and Joseph Torrance were appointed commissioners. They made a report at the June session of court the same year, from which the following is extracted, viz. :

"That in pursuance of said order they met at McDonald's Mill, on Virgin Run, in Franklin township, being the most convenient point of meeting for said viewers, and after viewing the ground proposed to be formed into a new township, and being accompanied all the time by a number of intelligent, respectable citizens interested in the new township, and finding great unanimity of sentiment so far as heard expressed by all included therein, they unhesitatingly recommend to the court the formation of a new township out of parts of the townships of Washington, Franklin, and Tyrone, with the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning at Robinson's Mill on Jacob's Creek, on the line between Fayette and Westmoreland Counties, in Tyrone township; thence a straight line to Robert Hutchinson's barn, in Tyrone township aforesaid; thence a straight line to the foot of Grassy Island, in the Youghiogheny River, at the head of the round bottom; thence up the said river to the mouth of Virgin Run; thence up the said run to McDonald's Mill; thence by a new road recently located from said mill to the old road leading from Union Town to Pittsburgh near Robert Patterson's; thence with the said Pittsburgh road to the top of the hill near Martin Lutz' house; thence by a straight line to the Perryopolis and Cookstown road, near where a ravine crosses said road on Thomas Patton's land; thence by a straight line to a white-oak tree on the Westmoreland County line, on the land of Jacob Snyder; thence by the county line aforesaid to the place of beginning."

June 7, 1839, the report was confirmed by the

court and a township erected "according to the lines of the plot returned, to be called Perry township."¹

The following is a list of township officers of Perry from the time of its erection to the present:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1840. James Fuller.	1862. George W. Anderson.
Ellis Simpkins.	J. A. Murphy.
1845. Job Russell.	1865. John R. McDonald.
Reuben Sutton.	Josiah King.
1850. Pierson Cope.	1870. Robert Bleakley.
Robert Bleakley.	James Blair.
1855. Thomas Shepherd.	1873. T. L. Newell.
Robert Bleakley.	1874. James D. Cope.
1858. James Blair, Jr.	1878. T. J. Suttle.
Robert Bleakley.	1879. Thomas Watson.
1860. Robert Bleakley.	1880. Thomas C. Strawn.
John K. McDonald.	

AUDITORS.

1840. Amos Hewitt.	1858. Pierson Cope.
Samuel Hubbs.	1859. Martin Hewitt.
James Patterson.	1860. Charles Lutz.
1841. John A. Murphy.	1861. George W. Martin.
1842. James Fuller.	1862. Eli McClelland.
1843. John L. Morton.	1863. David Fuller.
Samuel Porter.	1864. Robert Bleakley.
Robert Bleakley.	1865. John Yard.
1844. William Campbell.	1866. Pierson Cope.
1845. Pierson Cope.	1867. Emily Pierce.
1846. W. T. McCormick.	1868. Daniel Fuller.
1847. Andrew Stone.	1869. David P. Hagerly.
1848. Thomas Shepherd.	1870. Joseph Pierson.
1849. John K. McDonald.	1874. David Luce.
1850. William Martin.	1875. A. Hixenbaugh.
1851. John Hewitt.	1876. Joseph Pierson.
1852. John K. McDonald.	1877. David Luce.
1853. Samuel Watson.	1878. Samuel Luce.
1854. L. R. King.	1879. William Snyder.
1855. David Luce.	1880. Leslie Harris.
1856. James E. Strickler.	William W. Patterson.
1857. Henry Mherling.	1881. Elliot Porter.

ASSESSORS.

1840. James Blair.	1843. Robert B. Patterson.
1841. Martin Elwell.	1844. John Blaney.
1842. Alexander Armstrong.	1845. John M. March.

¹ At the September term of court, 1842, a petition was presented "of sundry inhabitants of Perry township for an alteration of the line between said township and the township of Tyone, as per draft annexed to petition." Order was issued and viewers appointed. On the 24th of December, 1842, the order was renewed to the March session, 1843, at which time the report was approved. March 14th, and confirmed by the court June 6th of the same year. At the same time a change was made to the line between Perry and Jefferson (see Jefferson and Tyone township histories).

At the December term of court, 1851, a petition was presented for "a view to change the line between Franklin and Perry townships, so as to embrace Aaron Townsend, Jr., Laban Blaney, John H. Blaney, and Joel Cooper (now of Franklin township) in the township of Perry, by starting at the Township line on or near said Townsend's new house, thence along the Greenfield and Councilville road to Joel Cooper's farm or bridge that crosses the headwaters of Virgin Run, and thence down the same to M. & M. McDonald's Mills." The commissioners appointed were Josiah King, Daniel Hixenbaugh, and Samuel C. Griffith. Order was issued Jan. 24, 1852. Report approved at the March session of court, 1852, and confirmed at the June term following.

1846. Ross M. Murphy.	1864. Noah Armstrong.
1847. James Patterson, Jr.	1865. Samuel Strickler.
1848. James Pearcoll.	1866. Benjamin F. Harris.
1849. William Martin.	1867. James Bell.
1850. Joseph Luce.	1868. Asa Chambers.
1851. Martin Ellwell.	1869. Martin Thompson.
1852. Lynch R. King.	1870. Thomas C. Strawn.
1853. Aaron Townsend.	1873. C. B. Campbell.
1854. Milton Hewitt.	Elliot Porter.
1855. Job Strawn.	1874. Samuel Luce.
1856. John Hewitt.	1875. John Townsend.
1857. Gottlieb Zizing.	1876. William Blaney.
1858. Henry Stuckstager.	1878. Henry Stone.
1859. John A. Murphy.	1879. George W. Jackson.
1860. Patrick Watson.	1880. Philip Luce.
1861. Jacob Strickler.	1881. Job Strawn.
1862. George M. Jackson.	E. K. Chalfant.
1863. James P. Cope.	

PERRYOPOLIS.

Before the year 1814, Dr. Thomas Hersey, Nathan Hersey, and Samuel Shreve had bought of George Meason a part of the Washington tract, with the intention of laying out a village or town upon their purchase. Thomas E. Burns owned land on the northeast of them, and became interested with them in the platting of the town. On the 18th of March, in the year named above, these four proprietors executed the "charter" of the town of Perryopolis, as follows:

"To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas we, the undersigned, Nathan Hersey, Thomas Hersey, Thomas E. Burns, and Samuel Shreve, of Fayette County, & State of Pennsylvania, for divers good causes and considerations thereunto moving, have caused to be laid off on the contiguous parts of our lands in Washington Township, County, & State aforesaid a number of lots interspersed with Streets and Alleys, in order to promote the erection of a Town, to be known by the name of *Perryopolis*. Now know ye that in order to promote the prosperity and encourage the improvement of said Town, and secure to the purchasers of lots therein the privileges and immunities necessary for the common interest, we, the undersigned Proprietors of Perryopolis aforesaid, feel it our pleasurable duty to give forth this our Charter, to wit: 'Washington's Diamond,' in the centre of said Town, is laid off one hundred and sixty feet square. The two principal Streets, 'Liberty' and 'Independence,' crossing each other at right angles in said Diamond, are laid off eighty feet wide. The alleys proceeding from each of the four corners of said Diamond are laid off twenty feet wide. All the other streets are laid out and intended to be sixty feet wide, and all other alleys are laid off and intended to be fifteen feet wide, as by the general plan hereunto annexed will appear. All which said Diamond, Streets, and Alleys shall be and remain of the above stipulated width and dimensions severally, any excess or deficiency in the measure of any lot or lots notwithstanding, and they are hereby declared to be public highways, and appropriated solely to that purpose. To have and to hold the free and undisturbed use of the ground of the above-described Diamond, Streets, and Alleys for the above purposes to the Purchasers, Inhabitants, and Citizens of the aforesaid Town of Perryopolis, its vicinity, and all other persons whatsoever demeaning themselves peaceably and as liege citizens of the United States, in common with ourselves, our heirs, and assigns forever, reserv-

ing the timber thereon for our own particular use. . . . Given under our hands and seals at Perryopolis, the 18th of March, in the year of our Lord 1814.

"THOMAS HERSEY.

"THOMAS E. BURNS.

"SAMUEL SHREVE.

"NATHAN HERSEY."

In the laying out of the alleys eight triangles were formed, which were set apart for public uses as follows: No. 66, religious; 67, female school; 68, academy; 69, male school; 70, religious; 71, Masonic, medical, mechanic; 72, library; 73, "paupery." The charter and plat were filed May 3, 1837.

At the time of the laying out of Perryopolis there were but two or three straggling dwellings on its site. One of these was the house or cabin of John Wilgus, who as early as 1806 came from his native State, New Jersey, and settled on the Washington Bottoms, then in the township of Washington. He became a justice of the peace, and filled that office for many years. He is still remembered by the older citizens of Perry township. His son Joseph was born in 1807, where Perryopolis now is, and he is now living at Layton's Station. Edward Wilgus, a brother of John, came here at about the same time. He was a shoemaker, worked at his trade here, and ended his days here. Some of his family are still residents of Perryopolis.

The platting of the new town had the effect to attract considerable attention to the place, and the discovery of sand suitable for the manufacture of glass induced the organization of a company for that purpose. The project being pushed with energy, and recommended to the people in glowing terms, the farmers and other well-to-do inhabitants of this section of country subscribed liberally to this enterprise, as also to the stock of a banking concern which was started about the same time. A flint-glass factory was erected where the Methodist Church and cemetery now are. From bad management or other causes none of these projects proved profitable to the original stockholders or of permanent advantage to the town. Their failure brought disaster to many public-spirited people who aided them by subscriptions, and Perryopolis never realized the prosperity and importance which at one time seemed assured by the establishment of these enterprises.

The Perryopolis Glass-Works is a name well known in this region, but very little definite information can now be obtained concerning their starting and subsequent operation. They were carried on by Thomas Bleakley, whose management resulted in disastrous failure and the sale by the sheriff of about twenty of the best farms in this section, their owners having sunk their property in subscriptions to the stock of the glass company. After 1830 the glass-works property came into the possession of John F. Martin and Jonathan Baker, and under their management became more successful. Later it came into the hands

of Henry B. Goucher, under whom the business languished, and was finally discontinued. The property now belongs to the heirs of the late Andrew Stewart.

The Youghiogheny Banking Company was organized in 1814 by Eastern men, who succeeded in inducing the farmers through this section to subscribe largely to its stock. The only definite knowledge obtained of any of the affairs of this bank is the following advertisement, found in the columns of the *Genius of Liberty* of the year indicated, viz.:

"YOUGHIOGHENY BANKING COMPANY.

"Stockholders to attend at the house of Caleb B. Potter, in Perryopolis, on Monday, Nov. 18, 1816, in order to elect a Cashier, and for other purposes.

"JOSEPH BENNETT,

"Cashier *pro tem*."

"PERRYOPOLIS, Oct. 19, 1816."

The affairs of the bank were wound up gradually, and the management finally came into the hands of Robert Lynch and Jesse Arnold, and every dollar of its notes (presented for payment) was redeemed. So that the public lost nothing, though the original stockholders lost all. The old stone banking-house, on Liberty Street, was purchased by John F. Martin, who afterwards kept a store in it. It is now occupied by the Perryopolis post-office.

David Barnes and Joseph Barnet came here from Connellsville soon after the opening of the glass-works, and sunk a well near Washington's Run to the depth of nearly three hundred feet in the hope of finding salt water. Their expectations were realized to the extent that they struck a vein of strong salt water, from which they were enabled to produce about two hundred bushels of salt, and they began to entertain high hopes of brilliant success, when, at the end of about a week, the flow suddenly and entirely ceased, and the manufacture of salt in Perryopolis was terminated, probably forever.

A newspaper was started in Perryopolis (soon after the laying out of the town) by William Campbell, a brother of Dr. Hugh Campbell, of Uniontown. He (William) had been the editor of the *Fayette and Greene Spectator*, in Uniontown, for one year from its first publication in 1811. The name of the paper he published in Perryopolis has not been ascertained. The office where it was published was on a lot opposite the residence of John Fuller. Campbell, the editor and publisher, had moved from Uniontown in 1812 to Washington township, where, in January, 1813, he married Priscilla, daughter of John Porter. The paper which he started in Perryopolis was short-lived, and after its discontinuance he removed to New Lisbon, Ohio, where he soon after commenced the publication of another journal.

The first tavern in Perryopolis was opened in 1815, by Caleb Porter, on the corner where Davidson's Hall now stands. In this house all the public meet-

ings of that time were held. Gen. Lafayette dined there in 1825, when on his way from Uniontown to Cookstown (Fayette City) and Pittsburgh. Among the landlords of the place from time to time were John Waldron, George Hazen, and Moses Jeffries, the latter of whom lived at the lower end of the town, where James Shepard now lives.

Among the early blacksmiths of Perryopolis were Daniel Fields, whose shop was on the school-house lot; Thomas Van Hook, on the McDonald lot; and William Kyle, where Adam Hixenbaugh now has a shop. In 1830, Mr. Hixenbaugh took the shop, and has been in the business continuously till the present time.

Samuel Porter came from Greene County, Pa., to Perryopolis in 1819. He was connected with the glass-works till about 1851, when he bought a part of the Turnbull tract, north of the Youghiogheny River, where his son James now lives,—a part of the old Secrist tract. On this land he, with his son John, quarried stone for furnace use until 1860. About that time stone of the same quality was discovered in the mountains above Connellsville, where John and James Porter are now engaged in the quarrying of it.

The first resident physician in Perryopolis was Dr. Thomas Hersey, one of the original proprietors of the town. He afterwards removed to the West. Among those who succeeded him in practice here were the following-named physicians: Dr. William Morris practiced and died here. Dr. McSherry came from Brownsville, practiced here for a time, and afterwards removed to Mineral Point, Wis. These were followed in practice by Dr. Mitchell; Dr. James E. Estep (died here in 1836); Drs. Patterson, Way, Crawford, Gordon, Johnson, F. Shugart, James Storer, Robinson, Abrams, H. B. Arnold, Grader, and McKoskey. The present physicians of the town are Drs. O. P. McKay and J. H. Davidson.

Dr. McKay studied medicine at Washington, Pa., with Dr. J. W. Blatchley; attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati; came to Perryopolis Feb. 12, 1866, and has since been in practice in the town to the present time.

Dr. Davidson is a native of Redstone township. He studied medicine with Dr. S. W. Chalfant, at Upper Middletown; attended lectures at the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio; has been in practice in Perryopolis since Dec. 12, 1872. He is a member of the Fayette County Medical Society.

The postmasters of Perryville from the establishment of the office to the present time have been (as nearly as can be ascertained) as follows: Caleb Trevor, Moses Jeffries, William McCray, Adam Hixenbaugh, John Ebbert, Allen Murphy, John Voorhees, James Murphy, William Grist, John McCullough, Mary Campbell, and Lucy Martin, the present incumbent.

In 1838 a pottery was put in operation where

Aaron Higbee now lives in Perryopolis. It continued to be worked by him for about fifteen years, then it was sold to John Ebbert, who ran it for one year. He sold to Thomas Suttle, who carried it on for about twenty years, after which it was discontinued. The kiln is still standing.

David Anderson, of Pittsburgh, built a pottery below the glass-works and near Washington Run in 1859. Three years later it was sold to John A. Murphy. It was kept in operation till 1868.

John Porter & Brothers started a pottery in 1859 in the rear of the Methodist Church. It was in operation only about three years, and then discontinued.

The sand and clay of Perryopolis and vicinity were found to be admirably adapted to the manufacture of glass and pottery-ware. Large quantities of sand were shipped about 1825 from this place to Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Cookstown, and Elizabethtown. A vein of clay sixteen feet in thickness was used largely, both for the pottery-works here and for shipment to other markets.

In the year 1853, when stone blocks were being contributed from all the States of the Union for the erection of the Washington Monument, at Washington, D. C., a block for that purpose was quarried by Pierson Cope, owner of a part of the Washington Bottoms, from which it was taken. Its removal from the quarry to the "Diamond" in Perryopolis was made the occasion of a Fourth of July (1853) celebration, of which Gen. Joseph Markle was the president; William Campbell (who lived on the site of the old Washington house), Dr. David Porter, and others, vice-presidents; and Col. William Y. Roberts, orator of the day. The procession which escorted the block from the quarry to the "Diamond" was large, and accompanied by a band of music. The stone (five feet in length and eighteen inches square) was loaded on a wagon drawn by four fine horses, trimmed and decorated with flowers and evergreens. Sitting on the block, and dressed in "regimentals," was an old negro called "Funtty Munty," or Simon Washington, who had been a slave, and owned by Gen. Washington. This old man, with a stone hammer in his hand, occasionally pecked the stone, so that it might truthfully be said not only that the block was taken from land once owned by Gen. Washington, but that it was worked by one of his former slaves. The celebration was attended by nearly three hundred people, and great enthusiasm was manifested on the occasion.

Schools were taught at different times in an early day in several of the dwelling-houses of Perryopolis. Mrs. John F. Martin remembers attending school about 1820 in the bank building, where she now lives. The school was taught by a man named Tower, and afterwards by Isaac C. Murphy and — Ayres. In 1828 a school-house was erected on lot No. 69, which had been designated and set apart in the original plat

and charter for the purpose of a male school. Under the school law of the State, this school-house came under charge of the school directors. It was used for schools for some years, and then abandoned. The present school-house was built in 1852, on lot No. 79, which was donated by the proprietors in the charter of the town for "Paupery." The schools of Perryopolis are at present under charge of Noah Patton as principal.

A lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars was chartered in Perryopolis in May, 1879, with John A. Ebbert as W. C. Templar, and Miss Lucy A. Martin as Vice-Templar. It now contains about thirty-five members. The present (1881) officers are: Noah Patton, W. C. T.; Mollie Strawn, V. T.; Walter Hixenbaugh, Sec.; Lewis Herwick, Treas. Meetings are held in Davidson's Hall.

Fayette Lodge, No. 172, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was chartered March 23, 1880, with sixteen members. It now (June, 1881) contains twenty-seven. The present officers of the lodge are as named below: P. M. W., E. K. Chalfant; M. W., William C. Drumm; Foreman, Joseph Newcomer; Overseer, T. G. Herwick; Recorder, N. O. Stinger; Financier, J. H. Davidson; Receiver, J. Baker, Jr.

The population of Perryopolis by the census of 1880 was three hundred and twenty-one.

LAYTON STATION.

This railway station, which has given its name to the small village clustered about it, is located on the right bank of the Youghiogheny River, in the east part of Perry township, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and was established at the time of the opening of that line. The first store was opened there by Henry H. Brolhier, who was also a telegraph operator. He became successful in trade, and afterwards left the place and removed West. His successor in the store was James Stickle, who kept it two or three years, and sold to Baugh & Drumm, who are the present proprietors. Another store was opened by P. M. Hunt in 1876, and one has recently been built for Carson & Carr. The first postmaster at Layton Station was Henry H. Brolhier, who was succeeded by James Carson, the present incumbent.

About 1868 the rock on the farm of Joseph Wilgus, at Layton, was found to contain a large percentage of pure silex, rendering it valuable in the manufacture of glass. Samples were sent to Pittsburgh, where its quality was pronounced excellent, and from that time to the present large quantities of it have been shipped to that city for use in the glass-works. Mr. Wilgus has sold a part of his land (about four acres) containing the rock to Noah Spear, who is constantly employed in supplying it for the glass-works in Pittsburgh. The amount now shipped daily to that place averages forty tons.

A bed of fire-clay, lying above the sand-rock, is found admirably adapted for union with German clay for fire-pots, and also unites well with the Missouri clay. This fire-clay is taken out and shipped by Mr. Wilgus at eight dollars per ton. In the past twelve years he has sold it to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, mostly for shipment to Pittsburgh. There is also found on his tract a Bond clay, which is used for the manufacture of fire-brick. In the year 1871 "The Diamond Fire-Brick Company" commenced work at this place, and in 1879 sold out to Davidson & Drumm, who have manufactured about two million bricks the past year. About an equal number are manufactured by the Keystone Fire-Brick Company, who commenced operations in the spring of 1880. These bricks are chiefly used in the construction of furnaces and coke-ovens.

Land on the bottoms along the Youghiogheny River was, in the early years, considered as of little value, and the locality was known as "Poverty Neck," but it has since proved a mine of wealth to its possessors by reason of the development of its sand-rock and fire-clay resources.

"Big Falls" in the Youghiogheny, near Layton Station, is a place noted for the many drownings and other accidents which have occurred in its swift current. In 1805 a man named Moorhead was drowned there by the swamping of a flat-boat. In 1807 another accident of the same kind occurred at this place, resulting in the death of one man. In 1810 a Mr. Dougherty, when in liquor (as was said), attempted to ford the river here and was drowned. In 1814 a flat-boat, loaded with pig-metal, was sunk here and one man drowned. In the same year George Ebbert and Martin Kennedy, both of Perryopolis, were drowned here from a raft of logs. In 1822 a man, while attempting to land an iron-loaded flat-boat, after passing through the dangers of the falls, jumped for the shore, but fell into the river and was drowned. In 1834 a coal-boat coming down the river at a high stage of water was wrecked at this place, drowning four men,—Andrew Burt, John Franklin, Andrew Knight, and Wesley Johns. In 1836, Andrew Bobb was killed while assisting in turning a flat-boat. In 1839, Uriah Strickler was drowned while attempting to take a boat through the falls. The accident occurred in March, but the body of the drowned man was not found till the following May. In 1850 a man was lost from a log raft above Connellsville, and his body was found a month later at these falls.

SCHOOLS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Under the operation of the public school law of 1834, school districts were organized in the territory now Perry township, then included in Washington and Tyrone. After the erection of Perry as a separate township it was redistricted as it is at the present time into seven school districts, as follows:

Summer Hill District is in the north part of the

township, bordering on the line of Westmoreland County, and west of the Youghiogheny River. The school-house is nearly in the territorial centre of the district.

West Point District embraces all the territory of the township lying between the Youghiogheny and Jacob's Creek.

Poplar Hill District lies west of Perryopolis, and extends to the west line of the township. The school-house is located near the line.

Perry District embraces the greater part of the village of Perryopolis, and extends northwardly to the Youghiogheny.

Herschel District includes part of the village of Perryopolis, and extends eastward along the Youghiogheny. The school-house is about a mile southeast of the village.

Stickle District lies in the southwest part of the township. The school-house is near the centre of the district, on the main road running southwest from Perryopolis.

Jackson District is in the southeast part of the township. Its school-house is near the residence of J. B. Blair.

The number of pupils attending the several schools of the township in 1880-81 was four hundred and forty-four. Number of teachers, nine; valuation of school property, \$8000; total expenditure for educational purposes during the school year, \$1632.50.

Following is a list of persons who have been elected school directors in Perry from the organization of the township to 1881, viz.:

1840. Henry Stimel.	1852. Henry Stone.
Joseph Luce.	John Patterson.
John Hewitt.	Josiah King.
Robert Bleakley.	1853. Josiah King.
1841. Pierson Cope.	John A. Murphy.
1842. Joseph Bute.	1854. Samuel Watson.
1843. Alexander Armstrong.	John Porter.
David Potter.	1855. Joel Cooper.
1844. Presley St. Clair.	Peter Darr.
John Dewitter.	1856. Josiah King.
Edward Stickle.	Eli McLean.
1845. John H. Blaney.	1857. Henry Hardesty.
James Piersall.	James Porter.
Jacob Strickler.	1858. James Cope.
1846. Ralph Whitsett.	James Blair.
Lewis Eberhart.	1859. Charles Russell.
Josiah King.	George Anderson.
1847. Amos C. Strawn.	David Fuller.
Job Russell.	1860. Harvey Leeper.
1848. James Patterson.	Samuel Hoggeet.
William Price.	Noah Armstrong.
Henry Stimel.	1861. Samuel Unksterter.
1849. Henry Stimel.	John Purcell.
James Gwinn.	1862. Aaron Townsend.
1850. James Blair.	Henry Foster.
Joel Strawn.	William L. Grist.
Job Russell.	1863. Adam Higinbaugh.
1851. Adam Higinbaugh.	William Hopkins.
William Campbell.	Gottlieb Zizing.
James Blair.	1864. Joseph Luce.

1864. Robinson Murphy.	1870. J. D. Cope.
1865. William Hopkins.	1873. Joseph D. Wilgus.
J. K. McDonald.	B. C. Slocum.
Samuel Smith.	David Morrow.
Henry Stine.	Andrew Patterson.
John Gwinn.	1874. J. R. Hough.
1866. William Luce.	John Blackburn.
Paul Hough.	1875. Joel Strawn.
John K. Marsh.	Hugh Patterson.
Samuel Albertson.	1876. John H. Davidson.
1867. Joseph A. Ebbert.	Philip Luce.
James Porter.	1877. Nathaniel Stephens.
Michael Layton.	Asa Chambers.
John Blackman.	1878. W. C. Drumm.
1868. Thomas Little.	P. F. Harris.
David Luce.	1879. Joseph Newcomer.
William Gibson.	1880. Nathaniel Stephens.
1869. William Patterson.	Asa Chambers.
William Russell.	1881. W. C. Drumm.
George W. Jackson.	Gouchen Hixenbaugh.
1870. Josiah King.	

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP—BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Perryopolis was organized within a few years after the laying out of the town, and was from the first embraced on a circuit with other appointments. For many years their services were held in the school-house and in the bank building. About 1832 they erected a church edifice, which has been used as a house of worship until the present time, it having been repaired and remodeled in 1872. Among the preachers who have served this church may be named the Revs. Robert Boyd, — Sawhill, John Coyle, James Larscom, Samuel Wakefield, John Wakefield, J. C. Pershing, Patterson, Sheets, Davis, Cartie, and others. The church has now no regular pastor, but has a membership of about seventy-five. It belongs to the Redstone Circuit, being one of four appointments, viz.: Perry, Upper Middletown, Jones', and Dunbar.

Other denominations hold occasional services in the village of Perryopolis.

The Harmony Church (Cumberland Presbyterian) congregation, in Perry township, first used as a house of worship a log building which was erected for the purpose on land owned by William Bleakley, where there had previously been a distillery. The present church edifice (a frame structure) was built in the fall of 1859.

Among the pastors who have labored with this congregation have been the Revs. John Gibson, H. J. Anderson, A. J. Swaim, James Beard, Luther Axtell, S. E. Hudson, and W. M. Hayes, the present pastor.

On the road leading from Perryopolis to the Red Lion, and near the township line between Perry and Jefferson, stands the old Quaker meeting-house, or rather the ruins of it, for the roof has fallen in, leaving only the ancient walls standing. This was built by the Friends of this vicinity so many years ago that



John W. Davidson M.D.



JAMES PEIRSOL.

none now living remember its erection. Adjoining the site of this old meeting-house, and also adjoining lands of S. Strickler, T. Shepard, and heirs of Benjamin Brown, is the old Quaker burial-ground, surrounded by a substantial iron fence, and kept in good condition by a small fund donated by some one of the Quaker sect for the purpose. In this old cemetery-ground lie interred the remains of many of the early Friends and other settlers of the vicinity,—Jonathan Hewitt, John Shreve, Joseph Shreve, Samuel Cope, Joshua Cope, Isaac Cope, John Negus, Joseph Negus, Joseph Shepard, William Nutt, Jesse Couldron, William Griffith, and many others. With the exception of this old ground the places of interment of those who died in Perry township in early years were upon the farms.

In Perryopolis a burial-ground was established on the land of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but burials are now chiefly made in the Mount Washington Cemetery, which was laid out on land taken for the purpose from the farm of Cyrus Martin, about a mile and a half south of the town.

There is also a cemetery in use at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the Browneller settlement.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN H. DAVIDSON, M.D.

Although a young man, Dr. John H. Davidson, of Perryopolis, is one of the prominent physicians of Fayette County. He was born Nov. 15, 1845, in Red-stone township, Fayette Co., at the old Brownfield tavern stand, two miles east of Brownsville, on the National pike. His early life was passed upon his father's farm in much the same manner that farmers' boys usually spend their time. He was educated in the common schools and Dunlap's Creek Academy, and read medicine in the office of Dr. Samuel B. Chalfant, of Upper Middletown, Fayette Co., and attended lectures at and graduated from the Medical Department of the Western Reserve University, of Cleveland, Ohio. He began his course in this college in 1868, and graduated in 1870. He was married Dec. 26, 1871, to Chilnissae J. Chalfant, daughter of Dr. S. B. and Elizabeth Chalfant. Mrs. Davidson died June 27, 1877. They had one child, Clayton Torrance Davidson, now a bright boy of eight years. The doctor was married again Jan. 10, 1881, to Mary E., the sister of his former wife.

Dr. Davidson is of English stock. His father, Jacob Davidson, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., and married Hannah Kelley, of the same county. Soon after his marriage he located upon the farm where the doctor was born. He died in 1858. Mr. Davidson's occupation was farming. He was a

prominent member of the United Brethren Church, and was noted for his piety, and was a local preacher.

The doctor's grandfather, Jacob Davidson, was born in England. When quite young his father, who was a minister of the gospel, emigrated to America, and located in Philadelphia. Jacob, the doctor's grandfather, married Mary Young, of Franklin County, Pa. They came to Fayette County in 1837, and settled on the Basil Brown tract of land, near Brownsville. He died April 15, 1856, aged seventy-four years. He was a miller by trade, owned a large amount of land, and was long a director in the Monongahela Bank, of Brownsville.

After graduating Dr. Davidson first practiced his profession in company with his preceptor and father-in-law, Dr. Chalfant. He located in Perryopolis in December, 1872. From the beginning his practice there has been large and lucrative. He is recognized as a skillful physician. His judgment is excellent; his knowledge of men and general business acute. He has held the office of school director in Perry township, and, according to a late county superintendent of schools, was one of the very best directors in Fayette County. His possessions are houses, lands, bank stock, brick-works, book accounts, energy, good health, good sense or *brains*.

The doctor's maternal grandfather, Jacob Kelley, was born in England, came to America when young, and settled in Westmoreland County, Pa.

Dr. Davidson's parents, Jacob and Mary Davidson, were married June 2, 1835, and had ten children, nine of whom are living,—Mary, married to John Rice, Nov. 2, 1855; Elizabeth, married March 12, 1862, to Otho Brashear; Kate, married Jan. 23, 1867, to Benton Bennett; Lou, married Jan. 3, 1871, to James F. Grable; Haddie, married July 24, 1873, to Jesse Coldren; Anna, married Nov. 12, 1874, to Luther Noble; Amos W., married May 29, 1878, to Maggie Vernon; and Ada, who is single.

JAMES PEIRSOL.

Among the old families of Perry township we find the name of Peirsol. The first of the family to settle in Fayette County was William Peirsol, who bought of Thomas Estel, in 1784, the farm now owned in part by James and Lewis Peirsol. He was married to Miss Grace Cope, and was born, according to the Cope genealogical history, about the year 1748. For a time Mr. Peirsol lived in a rudely built cabin, which in time gave way to a log house, which at that time was considered a model of elegance and comfort, and which still stands on the farm of James Peirsol. In this he resided till his death at a ripe old age. His children were John, born in 1782; Sarah, 1785; Jeremiah, 1787; Samuel, 1789; Mary, 1792; Elizabeth, 1794; William, 1797; and James, the subject of this sketch, May 29, 1799. All of the children grew to man's and woman's estate. On the 29th day of June,

1823, James was married to Elizabeth Gue, who was born Oct. 2, 1806. To them have been born John, June 10, 1825; Mary Jane, Dec. 2, 1827; James A., Feb. 5, 1830; Sarah, Feb. 6, 1832; Joseph, July 4, 1834; Emeline, Feb. 2, 1837; Edith, March 17, 1839; Nancy V., May 6, 1842; and Jacob L., Nov. 28, 1851. After his marriage he went to Ohio and settled on a tract of wild land owned by his father. Here he remained four years, clearing away the forests and improving the farm when not engaged in his favorite pursuit of hunting, of which he was passionately fond, and at which he became an expert. Not liking his new home, he returned at the expiration of the four years, his place being filled by an older brother. On the death of his father the old homestead fell to him, on which he still resides and to which he has added, until it now comprises 300 acres of valuable land. For more than thirty years Mr. Peirsol has been a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and through a long life has been an honored and respected citizen.

JOSIAH KING.

In the year 1816, George King, with his wife and children, moved into Fayette County, and in the township of Perry bought the fulling-mills which are now known as the Strickler mill property. It was a part of the General Washington tract. George was the son of Michael King, who was of German descent, and was born in York County, Pa. After his marriage to Susan Husbands he moved to Somerset County, where he bought a farm, on which he passed the remainder of his days. He was a local Methodist preacher, and his descendants have nearly all been of the same religious faith.

George was born July 4, 1774, on the home-farm in Somerset County, and, as set forth above, emigrated to Fayette County in 1816. He was a carpenter, and at intervals followed that calling for many years, quitting it finally for the farm. In 1794 he was joined in marriage to Miss Catherine Stickle. The result of this union was nine children, two of whom died in infancy; the others were Susan, Josiah, Enos, Caroline, Rachel, Mary, and William. He operated the fulling-mills a few years, then sold out and bought the farm now

owned by James Carson. In 1840 he built a house near Perryopolis, in which he resided till his death, Nov. 7, 1844; his wife died July 24, 1838. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Josiah King, of whom this brief sketch is written, was born Dec. 18, 1801, on Laurel Hill, in Somerset Co., Pa. His chances for an education were limited to a few months' attendance at a country school, and completed in the school of life by observation and remembering what he saw, making his judgment on any subject desirable. From the age of sixteen to nineteen years he served as an apprentice as a cloth-dresser with Myers & McClay. He was then for three years a partner of William Searight in woolen cloth dressing, when the building of woolen-factories made their business unprofitable. We now for a few years find him building boats on the Youghiogheny River, and shipping sand and stone to Cincinnati and other points. This business proved remunerative, and he obtained a start in life. In 1835 he went on the farm he with others had bought in 1828 in Jefferson township. There he remained until 1845, when he rented of Robert Lynch the farm which he now owns (bought in 1848), and where he intends to pass the remainder of his long and upright life. The farm now consists of 180 acres of well-improved land, the result of industry and good management. On the 3d day of July, 1823, he was married to Nancy Lynch, daughter of Robert and Mercilla (Martin) Lynch. She was born May 27, 1804, on the farm where they now reside. Their children are L. R., born Aug. 11, 1824, married to Rebecca Shepherd. He emigrated to Winona County, of which he was three terms sheriff; died Nov. 8, 1868. Elizabeth, born March 5, 1826, married Dec. 25, 1845, to S. B. Chalfant. Catherine, born Jan. 28, 1828, married Michael C. Cramer; died May 21, 1855. E. L. King, born Feb. 17, 1830, married March 21, 1854, to Miss Mary M. Sanborn. He is a physician of Ashtabula, Ohio, of which place he is now mayor. Enos King, born June 12, 1834, married June 12, 1856, to Polly C. Stephens. Mary Jane, born March 19, 1836, married to Rev. John McIntyre, March 15, 1860. Mercilla Ann, born Aug. 17, 1838, married Aug. 18, 1864, to John H. Martin. She died May 6, 1870. And George F., born Feb. 11, 1841, died May 17, 1851.



Horace King

REDSTONE TOWNSHIP.

REDSTONE, one of the western townships of Fayette, has for its boundaries Jefferson on the north, Menallen and German on the south, Franklin and Menallen on the east, and Brownsville and Luzerne on the west. The total valuation of Redstone subject to county tax in 1881 was \$660,948, or a decrease from 1880 of \$8895. Its population June, 1880, was 1065.

Redstone contains valuable coal deposits, but these lie deep in the earth in most localities. Upon the land of Robert Tate and in the contiguous region the coal vein is rich and easy of development. The great highway through Redstone is now the old National road (so called), but a line of railway (the Redstone extension of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Road) running along the northeastern border of the township is now nearly completed and will prove of great benefit to the people of Redstone.

Innumerable water-courses traverse the township, but Redstone and Dunlap's Creeks are the most noticeable and about the only ones having mill-power. The surface of the country is uneven and in many places quite hilly. There are many valuable farms and some rough ones, but generally considered the agricultural resources are quite up to the average. Oil deposits have been found on Redstone Creek and in other places. Oil-wells were sunk in 1870 by a company styled the Farmers' and Mechanics' Oil Company, and in some cases to the depth of a thousand feet, but operations were not satisfactorily pursued, although indications of more than ordinary promise were apparent. It is thought by many that profitable oil-wells will yet be sunk and operated in this township.

The township received its name from that of the creek which forms its northeastern boundary. The reason why the name was originally given to the creek is told in the "American Pioneer" (vol. ii. p. 55), as follows:

"The hills around abounded with bituminous coal, and along the water-courses, where the earth had been washed off, the coal was left exposed. The inflammability of that mineral must have been known to the inhabitants at that early period, for where those exposures happened fire had been communicated, and an ignition of the coal taken place, and probably continued to burn until the compactness and solidity of the body and want of air caused its extinguishment. These fires in their course came in contact with the surrounding earth and stone and gave them a *red* appearance: indeed, so completely burned were they that when pulverized they have been substituted, in paint-

ing, for Spanish brown. Many of the red banks are now visible; the most prominent one, perhaps, is that near the junction of a creek with the Monongahela River, a short distance below the fortification, and which bears the name of *Redstone*, doubtless from the red appearance of the bank near its mouth."

But the State geologist, in the third annual report on the geological survey of the State of Pennsylvania, gives a different account of the origin of the ignition of the coal-banks, viz.: "In many places the coal of the roofs has been precipitated by a slipping of the hillside upon the lower part of the seam, in which case the latter has often taken fire from the heat evolved by the chemical decomposition. This has occurred particularly at the mouth of Redstone Creek, in Fayette County, where the overlaying slate has been reddened by the combustion."

The earliest settlements in what is now known as the township of Redstone were made west and south of the centre, although there was but little difference in point of time between settlements in that section and in the country along the Redstone Creek. Indeed, some authorities give the creek region the precedence, but the advantage upon either side was too slight to call for special investigation. Among the first who came into Redstone to stay, if not indeed the very first, was George Kroft, the ancestor in this county of the now numerous Crafts, who through the changes of time have Anglicized the spelling and pronunciation of the name from Kroft to Craft. Mr. Kroft came from Germany to America as a "redeptioner,"—that is, he sold himself to pay his passage. Upon arriving in America he was indentured to Samuel Grable, a farmer living on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. In 1771, Kroft found himself in the possession of a family, some means, and an ambition to better his fortunes in a new country. Such a country he discovered in Southwestern Pennsylvania, and in Fayette County in the same year of 1771 he tomahawked a claim of eight hundred acres in the present township of Redstone. The land lay near and north of the site of the Dunlap's Creek Church, and near that site, not far from Dunlap's Creek, he put up his cabin. In testimony of the wild and lonesome condition of the region in which he located, he used to relate that his nearest neighbor was nine miles distant in German township, at a place called High House, and his next nearest at Beesontown (now Uniontown). It would appear from these declarations made by Mr.

Kroft that he must have been at the time of his location the only settler in what is now Redstone township. In 1772, Mr. Kroft made a trip to Eastern Maryland for a supply of salt and other commodities, and upon his return brought a half-dozen young apple-trees and set them out near his house. One of the six apple-trees brought in by Mr. Kroft in 1772 still bears fruit, and, beyond that distinction even, is claimed to be the largest apple-tree in Fayette County. Six inches from the ground it measures two feet six inches in diameter, and it is said to have borne one season seventy-five bushels of apples. This tree stands on George M. Craft's farm.

Mr. Kroft (dying in 1806) had four sons, named Samuel, Benjamin, David, and John. Benjamin lived and died on a portion of the old farm, Samuel died in Luzerne, John in Greene County, and David on the old farm in 1837. David, who was the father of Mr. Elijah Craft, of Redstone, used to tell his son about the trials and privations that waited on pioneer life in Redstone, and among other things told how he and one of his brothers once rode twenty-five miles to a mill on the Youghiogheny to get a grist ground. For subsistence while they were gone they carried a mess of boiled corn, and when they got to the mill they found so many customers before them that by the time their turn came they had eaten all their boiled corn and spent a couple of days and nights in waiting, so that when they started for home it was upon empty stomachs that landed them at the parental roof-tree in a condition bordering upon starvation. David Croft, herein referred to, became the father of thirteen children, and when his wife died the youngest of the children was but three weeks old. David bestowed watchful care upon them all, small as they were, despite the exhaustive field of labor incident to his farming pursuits, and gave to each a good education. Of the thirteen children six were boys. Of the six boys, Elijah Craft, of Redstone, is the only one now living. His brother George, who died in Ohio in 1877 at the age of eighty-eight, rode when a boy with his father to Brownsville in the winter of 1799-1800 to view the funeral ceremonies of Washington there displayed.

One of the daughters of old George Kroft married Peter Colley, one of Redstone's noted pioneers and a popular landlord of his day. George Kroft died in 1806, but how old he was he did not know himself, for he was a man but little given to either learning, reflection, or observation. George B. Craft, one of his grandsons, died in Redstone in 1878, aged ninety-three. Another of his grandsons, George, was at one time sheriff of Fayette County.

During the early period of George Kroft's residence in Redstone settlers felt much apprehension concerning Indian ravages, and although no very serious trouble came to them from that source, they were in constant dread for a time. There was at Merrittstown a fort, whither at the first alarm of the near presence

of Indians neighboring inhabitants would flee, to remain until the signs of danger were past. A story told of a Mr. Wade, who lived on the present Fought place, is to the effect that each night he used to send his wife and little ones to the fort at Brownsville, while he himself would crawl into a hollowed log, and thus rest securely if not comfortably until morning, consoled with the reflection that if the savages should happen along there they would never dream that an innocent-looking log contained human prey.

Isaiah Ratcliffe, a Quaker, was one of Redstone's pioneer blacksmiths. He set up his shop near Dunlap's Creek Church, but did not tarry long. He died before 1800. He had made the journey from the East with Alexander Nelan, who made his settlement in Luzerne on the river. A son of Isaiah Ratcliffe now lives in Brownsville in his eighty-sixth year.

William Colvin, mentioned in early accounts as having been in the territory now called Redstone township as early as 1768, was doubtless a settler two years before that, or in 1766. He tomahawked a claim to a large tract of land, and put up a log cabin near what is now known as the Dunham place, not far from the Bath Hotel property. An old account-book kept by William Colvin, and now in the possession of Samuel Colvin, of Redstone, discloses the fact that William Colvin traded in a small way at his home near Brownsville as early as 1766. Under that date he charged John Sarvil, John Wiseman, Mr. Hamer, David Cook, Jonathan Himer with such articles as fine combs, rum, broadcloth, whisky, tobacco, egg-punch, egg-nog, vinegar, etc. In 1767 charges appear against John Davis, Capt. Colren, Andrew Grigen, James Brown, Jacob Drinen, Richard Ashcraft, George Coran, George Moran, George Martin, Morris Brady, Moses Henry, Charles Ferguson, Aaron Richardson, Moses Holladay, John Jones, Alexander Bowlin, John Henderson, and John Martin.

Under date of 1768 appear upon Mr. Colvin's account-book the names of Isham Barnett, Levi Colvin, John Radcliff, Moses Holladay, Thomas Wiggins, Joel White, John Peters, Jeremiah McNew, and William Lanfitt. Subsequently occur the names of Thomas Bandfield, Zachariah Brashears, Basil Brown, Robert Chalfant, James Crawford, William Butler, Alexander Armstrong, Isaac Stout, Jeremiah Downs, Joseph Brashears, William Brashears, John Craig, William Smith, Nathaniel Brown, Aaron Richardson, Evan Williams, Moses Davison, John Matthews, Thomas Downs, Lucas Ives, Zela Rude, Samuel Jackson, James Stephens, Christopher Perky, Henry Tillen, Nathaniel Fleming, Francis Pursley, Robert Shannon, John McGrew, John Dean, Richard McGuire, John McCormickle, Anthony Tills, Thomas Best, Adolph Iler, John Miller, Godfrey Johnson, John Cummins, James Winders, William Beard, Benjamin Caulk, John Cherry, Reuben Stivers, John Scantlin, Robert Chalfant, Edward Elliot,

Jonathan Chambers, Patrick Lynch, John Casler, James Richey, Thomas Barker, Edward Jordan, John McConnell, John Bright, John Lynch, Muel Hess, John Laughlin, Richard J. Waters, Edward Brashears, Philip Fout, Charles Hickman, George Bruner, John Matson, John Restine, Michael Lynch, James Lynch, Ezekiel Painter, Reuben Kemp, John Detrich, Joseph Price, Hugh Laughlin, Caleb Gaskill, Robert Adams, John Jackson, John Cartnell, Robert Martin, William Granon, John Fulton, John Rosemon, Henry Lancaster, and Aaron Dennis.

William Colvin lived in a log cabin, as mentioned, and as can best be gathered from the records he left, must have kept a trading-place and tavern as well as a distillery. How long he remained after his first location cannot be told, but it is probable that he withdrew from that region about 1771, frightened away, doubtless, by fears of Indian aggressions, since it seems pretty well authenticated that when George Kroft settled on Dunlap's Creek in 1771 his nearest neighbor was nine miles away. Accepting that statement as true, the conclusion follows that Colvin was not in the vicinity at that time. That his absence was not prolonged to any great extent is tolerably certain. It is said that the floor of his cabin was composed of a single flat rock, which was at a late date broken up and used for house foundations in Brownsville. William Colvin, grandson of the William Colvin first named, was a surveyor of some note. He died in 1870 on the farm now occupied by his son Samuel, the only son of William Colvin in the township. Of eight sons six are, however, still living. William Colvin's widow, aged seventy-six, still resides on the old homestead with her son Samuel.

The settlement of the Finleys in Redstone was one of the conspicuous features of early local history, although, as a matter of fact, the Finley settlement proper was effected by a person who, although named Finley, was not akin to the actual owner of the land on which he settled. To trace the thread of the story from the source, the declaration is made that in or about 1765, Rev. James Finley, then a Presbyterian minister living in Cecil County, upon the Eastern Shore of Maryland, came into Southwestern Pennsylvania on a tour of observation, which included not only a religious mission looking to the preaching of the gospel to such settlers as he might find, but looking for land locations where he might after a while make homes for his sons. Accompanying Mr. Finley was a Chester County farmer and fuller, by name Philip Tanner, who was similarly in search of lands. Tanner and Finley made a wide circuit of the then almost unbroken wilderness of country, and tarried perhaps a month, Finley preaching here and there as he found opportunity. He is said to have been the first minister of the gospel (except army chaplains) who ever penetrated into Western Pennsylvania. Finley came into the country again in 1767, and again in 1771, each time on a preaching tour, and each time

encountering an experience that must have made him not only familiar and warmly welcome to the people, but an experience that taught him valuable lessons in the school of pioneering, and toughened his own nature to endure the rigors of the wilderness. What had seemed a predilection in favor of the country in 1765 was confirmed as he became acquainted with it, and in 1771, considering that the population had then become numerous enough to warrant an effort to make such a land settlement as he had long looked for, he purchased a large tract of land upon Dunlap's Creek, within the present limits of the townships of German, Redstone, and Menallen. To this land then he returned the following year with his fourteen-year-old son Ebenezer, a farm hand named Samuel Finley (not related to the Rev. James), and a number of negro slaves. Philip Tanner, who bore Rev. James Finley company to Western Pennsylvania in 1765, located lands adjoining Finley's tract in 1770, and doubtless made a settlement about 1772; but details touching his residence in this county are so meagre that nothing can, with any degree of certainty, be told concerning him except that he died on his Redstone farm in 1801. In 1802 his executors sold the farm to John Moore. As to Rev. James Finley, he was at no time himself an actual resident of Fayette County, although his son lived and died in the county, and left within it many descendants who have to this day worthily maintained the name. Rev. James was settled in 1783 over Rehoboth Church, in Westmoreland County, and died in 1795. With this statement his history may be considered closed as concerns this record of Fayette County, save the remark that from the time of his coming in 1765 to 1783, thirty-four families, connected mainly with his congregation in Cecil County, removed to Western Pennsylvania. These families, it is said, intended to make their Pennsylvania settlements near each other, but coming out in straggling detachments as circumstances allowed they found themselves unable to secure lands as they desired, and thus they became scattered, although only so far that the area that included their homes measured less than forty miles between extreme points. There was nevertheless a Providence in this scattering of the families, for it was the instrument through which Presbyterian Churches were established at least at five points, to wit: Chartiers, Cross Creek, Rehoboth, Laurel Hill, and Dunlap's Creek. Of the thirty-four families named, twenty-two of the heads thereof became ruling elders of the churches named at their organization.

Ebenezer Finley played a conspicuous part in a perilous adventure with Indians near Fort Wallace in 1776. "Finley" had gone from Dunlap's Creek on a short tour of militia duty to the frontier as a substitute for Samuel Finley, then in charge of the Finley farm. While Finley was at Fort Wallace tidings

were brought by a man on horseback in breathless haste that Indians had made their appearance at a little distance; that he had left two men and a woman on foot trying to make their way to the fort; and that unless immediately protected or rescued they would be lost. Some eighteen or twenty men, among whom was young Finley, started immediately for their rescue. About a mile and a half from the fort they came unexpectedly upon a considerable force of savages. They were for a while in the midst of them. A sharp fire began immediately, and a zig-zag running fight took place. Our people making their way back toward the fort, numbers of them were shot down or tomahawked.

"Finley's gun would not go off. He stopped for a moment to pick his flint and fell behind. An Indian was seen leveling his gun at him, but was fortunately shot down just at the moment. Being fleet of foot, Finley was soon abreast of his companions, and in passing around the root of a tree, by a quick motion of his elbow against his companion's shoulder, succeeded in passing him, when, the next moment, this comrade sunk beneath the stroke of a tomahawk. A Mr. Moore, seeing Finley's imminent danger from a bridge upon which he stood, stopped, and by his well-directed fire again protected him and enabled him to pass the bridge. At last, after several doublings and turnings, the Indians being sometimes both in the rear and ahead of him, he reached the fort in safety. But the most remarkable part of the matter remains to be told. Mr. Finley, the father, then at home east of the mountains, three hundred miles off, had, as he thought, one day a strange, undefinable impression that his son was in imminent danger of some kind, but he could form no distinct conception of its nature or cause. He betook himself to intense and agonizing prayer for his son, continued in this exercise for some time, felt at length relieved and comforted, as though the danger was past. It was altogether to himself an extraordinary thing, such as he had never before experienced. He made a note of the time. A few weeks afterwards he received from his son an account of his narrow escape from death. The time corresponded exactly with the time of Mr. Finley's strange experience. This is the substance of the statement we have received. Its accuracy, in its most essential features, may be relied on. What shall we say of it? Mr. Finley was a man of most scrupulous veracity. We leave the simple statement of the case to the reflections of the reader."

Ebenezer Finley grew to manhood in his adopted home, and rose to importance in the community. His home was in Redstone, on Dunlap's Creek, where at an early day he erected a grist-mill and saw-mill. The foundations of the saw-mill may still be seen, as may also the miller's house. Mr. Finley was married four times, and with his four wives rests now in Dunlap's Creek churchyard. He died in 1849 at the age of eighty-eight. Three of his sons, Eben-

ezer, Elliott, and Eli H., live now in Menallen, on portions of the land located by their grandfather, Rev. James Finley, in 1772. Robert, another son, died in Redstone in 1874. Of Ebenezer Finley the elder it is stated that he was upon one occasion plunged into great distress consequent upon his having hauled a liberty pole over to New Salem during the days of the Whiskey Insurrection. He did not happen to learn until after he had hauled the pole to its destination that it was intended to take part in a defiant demonstration on the part of the Whiskey Boys, and with that knowledge came the apprehension that the authorities might consider him equally culpable with the Whiskey Boys in defying the law. He was not a partisan, and he felt sure the Whiskey Boys and their abettors would be ultimately overthrown and punished, and knowing that circumstances pointed strongly toward him as an abettor as far as concerned the liberty pole business, he was in great fear lest he should meet with punishment. Happily for him no serious results attended his action.

John Laughlin, a conspicuous character in Redstone's early history, tomahawked a four-hundred-acre claim that included the present Benjamin Phillips and Colvin places. Laughlin was a bachelor, a farmer of some enterprise, and employed slave labor almost exclusively. He must have occupied his land as early as 1780, if not before. He was esteemed a man of considerable wealth, and was noted for keeping a large amount of it, in the form of gold and silver, tied up in a pair of buckskin breeches. Once when he lay quite ill he sent for his neighbors, William Colvin, Thomas Wells, and Samuel Grable, whom he requested to count in his and each other's presence the gold and silver that was within the buckskin breeches. That task they performed, and left him satisfied, and his mind relieved. Contrary to his expectations, however, he did not die that time, but he did die about six months later; and then, strange to relate, not a vestige of either his buckskin breeches or the wealth they contained could be found. There were many conjectures as to what had become of the money, and many faithful searches in every place of supposable concealment, but every search was fruitless, and the disappearance remained as much a mystery as ever in the end. People whose cupidity outran their judgment dug upon the present Benjamin Phillips farm in various places and under cover of night, hoping to unearth the treasure which then was and to-day is confidently believed by some persons to be hidden in the earth, placed there they say by the hands of old John Laughlin himself; but as the case stands at present, they are not likely to learn whether their theories are or are not correct. Mr. Laughlin's death occurred shortly after the year 1800, and although his silver and gold were not found, he left behind him a bountiful supply of this world's goods for those who came after him. He had been an excellent master to his slaves, and in his will left

to each one a substantial reminder of his thoughtful care for them. Laughlin was not only a kindly-disposed and gentle master to his servants, but he was an earnest and faithful worshiper at the Dunlap's Creek Church, despite the fact that he was not a member thereof. For a long time, however, it was the generally-accepted belief that he was a member, and indeed the church-members themselves were so convinced that he was one of them that they chose him a ruling elder. When they learned from his own lips that he had never been in membership they were surprised and disappointed. That one so devout and regular in attendance upon church meetings could be without the circle did not once occur to them.

John Laughlin was as precise in his dress as in his manners, and as famous almost for his knee-breeches, slippers, silver buckles, and perique as he was for his simple and correct methods of speech and honorable dealings with his fellow-men. He followed the business of distilling to a considerable extent, and kept his neighbors as well as his own farm-hands well supplied with the juice of the grain. An old manuscript in the possession of Mr. Benjamin Phillips purports to be an order from some person (signature missing) upon John Laughlin for the delivery to John Miller of two gallons of whisky "the day he begins to reap, and not before."

John Fulton, who located upon the present Samuel Colvin farm about 1800, died there in 1818. One of the daughters of his son, John L. Fulton, is Mrs. Benjamin Phillips.

The first survey of lands in Fayette County under the law of 1769 appears to have been made to Andrew Linn, Aug. 22, 1769. It lies in what are now Redstone and Jefferson townships, upon the Redstone Creek. The tract, including two hundred and forty-four and one-half acres, was called Crab-Tree Bottom, and is said to have had at one corner of the survey a plum-tree that was spoken of for a long time afterwards as a noted tree because it marked the beginning of the pioneer land survey. It stood upon a bank of the creek, into which it was washed many years ago. The tract named is now owned by J. M. Linn. At the point now occupied by J. M. Linn's mill a grist-mill was built by Andrew Linn's widow in 1796.¹

Additional surveys to the Linns in 1769 are quoted as follows:

"To William Lynn two hundred and ninety-three acres called 'Whiskey Mount,' situated on the east side of the Monongahela River, in the new purchase, Bedford County, and surveyed Aug. 25, 1769, by order of survey No. 2847, dated April 5, 1769."

"To Andrew Lynn, in right of Nathan Lynn, 292½ acres, called 'Contention,' situated on the east side of the Monongahela River, in the new purchase, Bedford County, and surveyed Aug. 25, 1769, by order of survey 492, dated April 3, 1769."

"To Andrew Lynn, in right of Thomas Pearce, 130½ acres, called 'Purchase,' situated on the east side of the Monongahela River, in the new purchase, Bedford County, and surveyed Aug. 26, 1769, by order of survey 1768, dated April 3, 1769." The first-named survey was made by Archibald McClean, deputy surveyor, the last two by A. Lane, deputy surveyor.

Some time before the year 1800, Benjamin Phillips (an ex-Revolutionary soldier) came with his wife from New Jersey, in company with Jonathan Hill, for whom he had agreed to drive a team across the mountains. Among Hill's effects was a chest that contained—so relates Mr. Benjamin Phillips, of Redstone—fully three bushels of silver and gold. The chest was in the possession of Mr. Benjamin Phillips, of Redstone, until within a few years, but where it is now is not known. Jonathan Hill located in Franklin, and built a mill upon the present Samuel Smock place. When he sold his property to Jonathan Sharpless, in 1810, he moved to Virginia, and there died in a lunatic asylum. Benjamin Phillips rented a small place in Jefferson township of Bateman Goe, and worked for the neighbors whenever he got the chance, for he was poor, and strove to get something laid by so that he could buy land for himself. He worked so hard that his health failed, and he spent a season in bed. His wife was, however, just the sort of a wife a man like him needed, for while her husband lay ill, and it was for some time, she not only attended to her domestic duties, but worked their small farm, and did it all, too, without calling for assistance from the neighbors. After tarrying a few years in the present township of Jefferson, Benjamin Phillips moved to Redstone township, and located upon the old State road, near the Menallen line, where he opened a tavern. Ultimately he changed his habitation to the farm whereon the widow of David Phillips now lives, and there he died in 1831, aged upwards of eighty-five. The only ones of his children now living are Mrs. Edward West, of Iowa; Elijah Phillips, of Iowa, aged eighty-three; and Benjamin Phillips, of Redstone. Daniel C. Phillips died in 1878, aged seventy-five, and David Phillips in 1881, aged eighty-five.

Mr. Benjamin Phillips remembers a story told to him by his mother of her trip with her husband to New Jersey upon horseback on a visit to her parents, only a few years after they (the Phillipses) had come to Southwestern Pennsylvania. Mrs. Phillips carried her babe before her upon her horse, while Mr. Phillips had likewise a load, and thus on horseback they journeyed across the mountains by way of a road that for a great part of the distance was no better than a mere path through forests. Her experience had the effect of urging her to forswear forever any more journeys from Pennsylvania to New Jersey, and so she persuaded her parents to remove westward, which they shortly did, much to their daughter's gratification.

In 1780, Thomas Gallagher came from east of the

¹ See history of Jefferson township.

mountains with a wife and two children, and with them first found a home in the West in the loft of a spring-house on Ebenezer Finley's farm, in Redstone township. Mr. Gallagher had bought the land known as the James Black tract, but the tenant upon the place was not prepared to move out of the farm-house, and so until the following spring Mr. Gallagher and his family had to get along as best they could. Thomas Gallagher was commissioned, Oct. 18, 1813, as adjutant of the Ninety-first Regiment. He was taken ill in service and came home to die. Gallagher occupied a portion of a tract of six hundred acres taken up by Robert Evans. Nov. 25, 1771, the proprietors of Pennsylvania patented to Robert Evans two hundred and fifty acres in the forks of Dunlap's Creek and Four-Mile Run, joining lands of John McKibbin's, and including a stony spring to the eastward of Thomas Scott's cornfield, in the county of Bradford. Of Thomas Gallagher's grandsons now living, J. M. and W. K. are citizens of Redstone, and E. T. a resident of Luzerne. J. M. Gallagher, now a farmer near Merrittstown, was a merchant in the last-named place from 1845 to 1856. His wife is a granddaughter of Sam Brady, famous in the olden time as a scout and Indian-fighter.

Capt. John Moore, a famous figure in Redstone's early history, was a settler as early as 1770 in the southern portion of the present township, upon a farm until recently owned by John and William Moore. Capt. Moore came out to prospect, and lived six weeks in a hut. During that time he devoted himself to hunting and land-looking, and saw no human being until one day at the end of six weeks he encountered old Billy Davis, who was living in German township, and who, like Moore, was living in a hut alone while considering the matter of making a new home in the wilderness. Capt. Moore had a large family of children. Their names were George, John, Aaron, Rezin, Ezekiel, Rachel, Hannah, and William. Rezin and William settled in Redstone. William was never married. Rezin had ten children. Of them living now are John M., Mrs. Samuel Herron, and William R. Capt. Moore served in the war of 1776, and won a record for more than common bravery. Upon the old Moore place in 1778 he planted an apple-tree that still bears largely of fruit. He brought it over the mountains along with a half-dozen others in his saddle-bags. Capt. Moore died in Redstone, and was buried on the old Moore farm.

Abraham Landers, a settler about 1790 in the southern portion of Redstone, was one of the early sawyers at Ebenezer Finley's saw-mill. His children numbered four. They were named Polly, Sallie, Abraham, and Jacob. Polly was the mother of Mrs. W. R. Moore. James Frost, to whom a place called "Lapland" was surveyed Feb. 5, 1784, was a prominent pioneer in Redstone. When but seven years of age he came to the township with his step-father, William Rose, who located on what is now known as

the David Fuller place. Mr. Frost was grandfather of Mrs. W. R. Moore. He was married three times, and died in 1834 upon W. R. Moore's farm. His son, J. L., who died in Redstone in 1869, had ten children. Eight are now living, and of the eight all save one live in Fayette County. Jacob Hibbs is supposed to have come from Loudon County, Va., to Redstone as early as 1780. Lacey, the only one of his sons to make Redstone a permanent home, married Sallie, daughter of George Kroft, and lived at first on the farm now owned by Aaron J. Hibbs. He died in 1819. He had five sons and three daughters. The only son now living is Samuel C. Hibbs, of Redstone. William Ball, one of Redstone's pioneer blacksmiths, had a shop in 1809 near Redstone Creek. He died in 1865. His widow still lives in Redstone.

Philip Fought, a German, emigrated to America to escape the turmoil incident to a religious commotion in Germany, and settled in Chester County, Pa. About 1780 he moved to Fayette County, and made a settlement in Redstone township upon a seven-hundred-acre tract of land, now comprising the four farms that are owned by James Fought, Daniel Craft, Mathias Hess, and John L. Reisbeck. James Fought's place in Redstone, always owned by a Fought, is now in the third generation of succession in the name. Mr. Philip Fought, who was singular in his dress, and appeared invariably in attire fashioned in a peculiar style of his own, established a wagon-shop, blacksmith-shop, and plow-shop upon his farm, and carried on the business with perseverance until old age ended his labors. Of the elder Fought's family of six children there were four sons,—James, William, George, and Philip. George was a soldier under Mad Anthony Wayne at Stony Point, where he was wounded in the left arm, rendering it useless. Some time later he took a boat-load of supplies down to New Orleans, where he died of yellow fever. James and William died in Virginia. Philip died on the old farm in Redstone in 1860, aged eighty-two.

Joseph Gadd located in 1800 upon the S. C. Hagerty farm, a half-mile west from Tuckertown. He died in Redstone in 1852, aged seventy-nine. One of his daughters married William Hatfield. Isaiah Stephens was an early comer to the place now owned by Joseph Gadd, who married one of Stephens' daughters. Thomas Hatfield, grandfather of Joseph Gadd, fought under Jackson at New Orleans. The wife of the elder Joseph Gadd (first named above) died on the present Joseph Gadd place in 1875, aged ninety-six years. Isaiah Stephens died on the same farm in 1814.

The McCormicks were among Redstone's early settlers, and among the most esteemed. James McCormick settled in Jefferson in 1780, and died there in 1847, aged eighty-five. John C. McCormick, one of his sons, was born on Dunlap's Creek, where his father was at one time a settler. John C. was a house-carpenter as well as farmer. His farm, south

of Cook's Mills, was during his possession thereof regarded as a model. He was an ardent Presbyterian, and with others founded the Central Presbyterian Church of Menallen. He died in 1876. Of James McCormick's seventeen children the living are seven in number.

Griffith Roberts, of Chester County, with a family of four children, traveled westward over the mountains in company with William Jeffries and family about the year 1800. Roberts made his home in Redstone township, on the farm now occupied by John Hibbs, in Pleasant Valley District, and bought by Roberts of Anthony Sills. Jeffries settled in Union township. Mr. Roberts was a stone-mason and plasterer by trade, and upon his settlement in Redstone pursued that occupation with great industry. George Chalfant, a lad whom Roberts had brought west with him, worked and lived with the latter, and became a skillful mason. George Chalfant bought a farm in 1809 of Cavalier Wheaton. There he died in 1858, aged seventy-six, and there his son Finley now lives. Mr. Roberts himself did not live in a very magnificent house, for it was, as a matter of fact, simply a log cabin with a clapboard roof; but he constructed good houses for other people, and is said to have done his work exceedingly well. He plastered a house in Bridgeport about seventy years ago, and the plaster is as firm and smooth now as it was when put on. Mr. Roberts died in 1825, aged eighty years. His only son, Griffith, married a daughter of Edward Morris, who lived in the Finley settlement.

Edward Morris was especially noted for being a large man. His weight was three hundred and thirty pounds, and that of his daughter, who married Griffith Roberts, Jr., three hundred and twenty. Morris moved from Redstone to the State of Ohio. Griffith Roberts died in 1819. His son, Judge Griffith Roberts, lives now in Bunker Hill District, Redstone township.

There was a pretty numerous settlement of Quakers along Redstone Creek where the stream separates Redstone township from Jefferson and Franklin, and the members of this settlement, coming in about the year 1800, were located in each of the three townships named. Among these people the most prominent personage was Jonathan Sharpless, who lived first in Redstone, afterwards in Jefferson, and lastly in Franklin, where he died. He was a quaint, blunt-spoken Quaker, who always said what he meant, and for whom his brother Quakers felt a very high esteem. The first of the family who emigrated to this country were John Sharpless and two brothers from Wales, who came with William Penn. They took up a thousand acres of land in Chester County, about twenty miles from Philadelphia. John had a son Joseph. He also had a son Joseph, who was the father of Jonathan, who emigrated to Fayette County. His first wife was Edith Niccolls, of Wilmington, Del.,

in which place they lived until their two children, Samuel and Elizabeth, were born. Jonathan was a blacksmith by trade, having served an apprenticeship of seven years. He settled on Big Redstone in 1796, in which year the firm of Sharpless & Jackson erected the famous Redstone paper-mill, it being the first paper-mill west of the mountains, and first lived on the Gillespie farm, where West Brownsville now stands, but Jackson in a short time converted an old stable into a house on the paper-mill grounds. His second wife was a daughter of Peter Miller, of Redstone. He died Jan. 20, 1860, at the Redstone homestead, in the ninety-third year of his age, his first wife having died in May, 1823, and of the death of his second wife we have no date. He left eleven children. Those who were living in 1870 were William, Sabina, Edith (Mrs. Piersol), of Mehaska County, Iowa, and Priscilla (Mrs. Morgan Campbell), of Scottdale, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

William Sharpless was born on the Redstone paper-mill farm, Feb. 7, 1797. He was married to Mary Colvin, Oct. 23, 1823, who was born Jan. 30, 1802, and died Aug. 12, 1870. He had no children, and was in the paper business most of his life. The product of his mill was widely known as the standard paper of the country. The old paper-mill was burned many years ago, and on the ground now stands what is known as the Parkhill flouring-mill. He was long a member of the Baptist Church, and the present edifice, well known as the Redstone Baptist Church, was erected chiefly through his individual effort and means. He died Nov. 22, 1881, at the residence of Capt. S. C. Speers, Allen township, Washington County.

Among other prominent members of the sect in that locality may be named Theodore Hoge, Peter Miller, James Veech, Samuel Vail, Joseph Woodmansee, and Micajah Smith. These were instrumental in erecting a log meeting-house in what is now known as Centre School District, and there the Friends regularly assembled for many years. By and by the ranks began to grow thin, and the number of Friends had dwindled away in 1856 to less than half a score. In that year the meetings were discontinued, and with the death of Jonathan Sharpless, in 1860, passed away about the only remaining evidence of the existence in the neighborhood of a community of Friends. A graveyard laid out by the Quakers at the church is still used occasionally, though it is a neglected spot, where broken and crumbling headstones and rankly growing weeds contribute to the appearance of desolation. But few of the headstones bear any inscriptions, but simply initials rudely cut. Two stones record the burials of "Mr. Sharpless" and "Joseph Sharpless." Others are marked W. P.; P. C., Esq.; C. M.; J. P.; D. C.; C. P.; E. S. F.; and H.

In 1780, Samuel Grable came from the Eastern Shore of Maryland and located a tract of about six

hundred acres in the present township of Redstone. Mr. Grable's property was known as the "Maiden's Bower," and was patented to him in 1785. He lived on what is called the Beal place, and died there in 1811. His children numbered nine. His sons were David, Samuel, and Philip. David removed at an early day to Kentucky. Samuel, Jr., and Philip remained on the old farm and died in the township. Philip married a daughter of Jeremiah Downs, who in 1787 patented land lying in Redstone, upon the creek where William Norcross now lives. In 1795 Philip bought of Peter Rothwell the place on which Earhart Grable now lives, Rothwell himself living then where Thomas Canfield now resides. The Earhart Grable place Rothwell had got from Zelaz Rude, who was living on it in 1789. Two daughters of Philip Grable, aged respectively eighty-one and eighty-two, are at present living with their brother, Earhart Grable.

Mentioning as among the early settlers of Redstone the names of Samuel Wheaton (now living in the township at the age of ninety-three), Barig Brashers, John Tate (who died in 1799), James Winders, Stephen Randolph, Timothy Smith, James Frost, the Hibbs families, and Christopher Perkey, we come to Samuel West, who established a wagon-shop near the river in Luzerne township before 1800, and after gaining much fame and profit in the business moved over into Redstone, and located as a farmer near the place now occupied by his son James. The last named has been constantly engaged since 1831 in the manufacture at his farm of wagons and carriages, in which business he is still largely employed.

In 1809, Johnson Van Kirk (whose father, William, was a Revolutionary soldier) rented a piece of land near Merrittstown, and farmed it until 1816, when he moved into the Finley settlement in Redstone, where he had purchased two hundred and thirty acres of land of John Moore's heirs. This John Moore was a man of considerable note among the pioneers, and was especially famous as a skillful manufacturer of spinning-wheels. Johnson Van Kirk lived in the Finley settlement until his death in 1870, at the age of eighty-three years. Three of his sons now reside in Redstone. They are named Zenas, Theodore, and Elijah. Zenas lives on a place patented by Robert Evans in 1775, and sold by Evans to Thomas Gallaher in 1799. George Gallaher carried on at that place at one time a distillery of considerable importance. Leonard Lenhart, living now on the pike in Redstone, settled on the place in 1860. His father, Michael Lenhart, came over the mountains about 1800, and locating first on the Yough, removed soon after to Cookstown, where he set up as a wagon-maker. Michael was drafted in 1814 into the military service, but the war closed before he was called upon to go. Upon one of his periodical trading trips down the Ohio he was taken ill and died near Cincinnati. He had twelve children; five were sons, and of them

two are living,—Leonard in Fayette, and Philip in Westmoreland County. J. A. Noble, living now in Redstone, located in 1863 upon his present farm, which was patented in 1796 by Thomas Jones. Mr. Noble worked as a glass-cutter at the Albany Glass-Works, on the Monongahela, in 1832.

On the 28th of February, 1785, Alexander McClean, deputy surveyor, surveyed a tract of land to Elizabeth Briscoe, in trust, containing 297 acres. McClean described the land as "situated on the north side of Burd's road, and on the new road leading to Pearce's mill on the Redstone Creek, in Menallen township, Fayette County." He adds this note to John Lukens, Esq., surveyor-general: "This survey was made in order to give a proper representation of a controversy between Thomas McIlroy and Elizabeth Briscoe, in trust for her children. McIlroy had obtained a warrant, which I had executed previous to this coming to hand, and which is caveated by her attorney, viz., Jacob Beeson. It appears that all of McIlroy's pretensions to a right previous to the warrant was a pen raised three logs high and his name marked on a tree. Edward Todd also caveats the acceptance of this survey as well as that of McIlroy's, alleging some kind of equitable right to a part of it."

William Price came to Fayette County from Washington County, Pa., in 1797, having received a patent for his land June 27, 1796. Of his eight children the sons were Joel, William, Harmon, David, Isaac, and Henry. Joel Price had six children. He died in Redstone, Nov. 4, 1864. His three sons—W. D., T. B., and H. W.—are still living.

One of the early grist-mills of Redstone stood upon the Redstone Creek, just north of where the Baptist Church stands, and upon land patented in 1794 by John Gary, who was the mill proprietor. The mill-site was occupied in 1836 by Levi Colvin, Morris Truman, Joseph Truman, and William Sharpless with a paper-mill. When the floors were laid the mill was dedicated by religious services by Rev. Mr. Speer, in the presence of a large company of guests. Sharpless & Co. continued the business until 1845, when John Taylor bought out the Trumans, and as then formed the partnership of Taylor, Sharpless & Colvin endured until 1850. William Sharpless then retired from the firm, but in 1860 purchased the entire interest in the mill and became its sole proprietor. He experimented in the manufacture of straw paper, but his venture was not successful, and after a brief experience he abandoned the mill, which stood idle from that time.

The following tavern-keepers were licensed in Redstone between 1798 and 1800: John Bartlett, Amos Wilson, Jonathan Hickman, Francis Griffith, Peter Kinney, in September, 1798; Elias Bayliss, December, 1798; George Kinnear, September, 1799; Tobias Butler and Samuel Salter, September, 1799; James Brown, December, 1799; John Richards and Herman Stidger, in June, 1800.

The National road traverses Redstone township, and in the days of its liveliest travel imparted much animation to that portion of the township lying along its course. Previous to the days of the National road, however, there was a State road, over which a great deal of traffic passed, and upon which there were in Redstone several taverns. This road entered the township near the site of the Menallen Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and passing towards the west along by the place known as the old Colley tavern stand, traversed thence to Brownsville, about the course now pursued by the National road. One of the earliest taverns on that highway in Redstone was a house kept by Benjamin Phillips before the year 1800. Morris Mahler kept a tavern a little south of Phillips' place, where a man named Green, and succeeding him John Piersol and Robert Johnson, kept the Green Tree inn in a log house that stood upon the farm now occupied by Nathan Phillips. There was also old Peter Colley's tavern farther along on the State road, and still westward the Red House tavern, on the present G. H. Bowman place, where Matthias Hess lives. Cuthbert Wiggins (known for short as "Cuddy") was the landlord of the Red House as far back as 1810. That house is now and has been for as long as any one can remember the voting-place for Redstone township. The stone house in which Elijah Craft lives was built in 1817 by Wilkes Brown for a tavern, and a stanch, compact house it is even at this day. It stands a little back of the pike now, but when built was upon the old State road. Wilkes Brown, Thomas Brown, and Basil Brown were early comers to Fayette County, and in Brownsville and vicinity, reaching into Redstone, owned a great deal of land. Taverns were also kept on the old road by William Hastings (where Leonard Lenhart lives), and by some person on the Higinbotham place, east of the Red House. There were indeed taverns in great abundance, such as they were, but they were at best nothing to boast of. Business was, however, brisk, for travel was lively, and besides freight traffic there were stages too, but the stage-houses were elsewhere than in Redstone. Tradition repeats tales of robbery and even murder when speaking of the old State road, and refers especially to one old dreary wayside inn where travelers were often despoiled, and where a peddler was once robbed and murdered; but such stories oftentimes attach to the past of historic highways, and there is doubtless in them, as in this case, a liberal amount of fiction.

When the National road came into existence in 1818-20 the tide of travel, largely increased in volume, was turned from the old State road into a new and broader channel, and as a consequence there came a demand for better taverns. The best of its class in Redstone was the stone house now occupied by William Hatfield, at a place called Tuckertown, so named, it is said, by Col. Thomas B. Searight in a spirit of sport, for there is not at the spot, nor ever

was there, a sign of a village. Johnson (who had, by the way, been landlord of the Green Tree tavern on the State road, and some years before that a hand in Jackson & Sharpless' paper-mill on the Redstone) built the stone tavern about 1816 or 1817. In 1814 there was nothing at Tuckertown but the blacksmith's shop and residence of George Wintermute. In that year a twelve-year-old orphan lad named William Hatfield (born near Plumsock) tramped into Wintermute's shop and asked to be taken as an apprentice. Wintermute rather fancied the lad, and not only agreed to take him as an apprentice but soon adopted him as his son. Hatfield worked faithfully with Wintermute until 1826, and upon the latter's removal to Ohio purchased his shop and business at Tuckertown (or Johnson's, as it was then called). Hatfield carried on a good business as blacksmith and farmer until 1840, having in 1836 provided the State with all the iron toll-gates erected on the pike within Fayette County. In 1842, Mr. Hatfield bought of Robert Johnson the stone tavern stand which, as before observed, had been built (by Randolph Dearth) for Johnson in 1817. After the sale of his Redstone tavern stand Johnson moved to Franklin township, where he died.

By 1842 Johnson's tavern had become a famous place, and was well known the whole length of the road. It was not only a stage-house, where the stages of the Good Intent Line changed horses and dined passengers, but where throngs of travelers put up every night. The great tavern-yard was always crowded with wagons and teams, and the roomy bar-room with troops of drivers and travelers, among whom the spirit of sociability made friends and boon companions of all hands. As an evidence of the amount of travel passing over this portion of the National road in the early days, Mr. Johnson Van Kirk says that once, while journeying from Johnson's to Uniontown, he counted no less than eighty great freight-wagons, hauled by teams of six horses or more, besides stages and a miscellaneous assortment of four-wheeled vehicles. Arthur Wallace rented Johnson's of Hatfield from 1842 to 1843, and in 1844 Charles Guttery was the landlord. In 1845, when James K. Polk, President-elect, passed over the pike to his inauguration, he traveled by the Good Intent Stage Line and dined at Johnson's. His progress had been a sensation that drew in his train many curious sight-seers, and when he stopped at Johnson's for dinner there was a numerous crowd in attendance to get a good look at the man who had been chosen to be the people's ruler. Andrew Jackson stopped at Johnson's while making a trip over the road, and it is said also that Henry Clay tarried there briefly one day. Landlord Guttery reigned over the fortunes of Johnson's six years, and was followed by John Foster (1849 to 1851), and Hiram Holmes (from 1851 to 1852). In 1852, William Hatfield took charge of the tavern, and kept it open until 1855, when the opening of railways

diverted traffic from the pike, closed the doors of the famous roadside taverns, and hushed the stir and animation that had for years made the old National road a panorama of busy life. William Hatfield, who had become by that time a man of means and a large land-owner, lived at Tuckertown until his death. He served in Redstone township as justice of the peace for the space of ten years, and associate judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions. There were besides Johnson's the taverns of Peter Colley and others on the pike within the limits of Redstone township, but they were of no especial consequence, and came in for only irregular and uncertain patronage.

Richard Mills, an old man of more than ninety, still living in Minnesota, was in his day a famous character in Redstone, and indeed a famous man from one end of the National road to the other. He lived on a portion of the Hatfield place, and was known far and near as a slave-trader. When the season permitted it he traveled the road between Virginia points and the Monongahela in charge of gangs of slaves, purchased in the Old Dominion. The sight of Dick Mills marching a company of chained slaves was a common one in the olden time.

Timothy Canfield, who emigrated from Ireland to America in 1809, came to Fayette County in 1813, and in 1820 took a contract to do a large amount of work on the National road. In 1834 he bought a farm in Redstone originally occupied by Joseph Woodmansee. There he settled and lived until his death in 1874, aged ninety years. Three of his sons are still living,—Thomas on the old farm, John in Iowa, and Daniel in Kansas.

Cook's Mills, so called from the establishment at that point by Thomas Cook in 1812 of a saw-mill and grist-mill, is a small hamlet lying on the Redstone in the northeastern corner of the township. The settlement at Cook's Mills was founded by John and Richard Fallis, who about the year 1800 built there a grist-mill and fulling-mill. They pursued the business until 1812, when they sold out their interests to Thomas Cook, previously living near Perryopolis, where he located in 1791, and carried on until 1812 the business of general mechanic. With the mill property on the Redstone Cook acquired from the Fallis brothers about seventy-five acres of land, and building there a shop for the manufacture of plows, etc., he set himself to the pursuit of that industry, while he gave to his son John charge of the grist-mill, and leased the fulling-mill to William Searight. The elder Cook was a skillful workman in iron, and in the manufacture of plows was so famous that people came from afar to give him orders. He was, moreover, a millwright and carpenter, and until a few years before his death in 1842, at the age of eighty-seven, was industriously employed in mechanical pursuits at Cook's Mills and the vicinity.

John Cook, whom his father placed in charge of the grist-mill, knew scarcely anything about practical

milling, and protested to his father that he would make a sorry mess of it, but the old gentleman insisted, and John determined then to do what he could to promptly master the situation. The first grist he ground was a three bushel lot of wheat for Joseph Woodmansee, and out of it he got one hundred and twenty pounds of flour. John knew the quantity was up to the standard, but he was not quite sure as to the quality, and with much solicitude he begged Mr. Woodmansee to report upon the flour after the family test had been made. Accordingly Mr. Woodmansee happened at the mill three days afterwards, and, much to Cook's gratification, reported that the flour was the best the Woodmansee family had ever had in the house. Cook was delighted, and to this day refers with pleasure to the excellent luck he had with his maiden grist. He got to be a successful and even famous miller, and did such a brisk business that he ground day and night on custom and merchant work. Sixteen barrels of flour was his average yield for twenty-four hours. He bought wheat all over the country from Uniontown to Belle Vernon, and shipped flour to Philadelphia, as well as to many customers along the line of the National road in Fayette County. For fifty-five years, or from 1812 to 1867, John Cook stuck faithfully to his post as the miller of Cook's Mills, and during that extended term of service he never lost a day while he had health and strength. He is still living at Cook's Mills in his ninety-third year, and in the enjoyment of moderately good physical health and mental vigor. In 1832 he built a new grist-mill, the one now carried on by his son Henry. From 1812 to 1881 the mill property has always been in the hands and possession of a Cook. The old log fulling-mill that had been operated by the Fallis brothers upon the present site of the Cook Brothers' woolen-factory was leased by Thomas Cook to William Searight, who made the business so successful that he had in a few years saved five thousand dollars from it. He fulled as high as two hundred pieces of cloth in a year.

In 1829-30, Thomas Cook, Jr., built the present woolen-factory, stocked it with valuable machinery, and leased it to Ephraim Pilling, James Pilling, and James Hamer, who were the first to manufacture woolen cloths at Cook's Mills. Thomas Cook, Jr., took possession of the factory business after a while, and carried it on until his death in 1873. His sons, Thomas and Playford Cook, are the present proprietors of the business, in which they manufacture blankets, flannels, satinettes, cassimeres, jeans, and all kinds of yarn. They use both steam- and water-power, and employ usually a force of six hands. John Smith is believed to have opened the first store at Cook's Mills, but when he opened it or how much of a store he had are now not to be ascertained. Likewise Shadrach Negus did a small tanning business on the creek at Cook's Mills, but recollection of him as well as of Smith is vague and uncertain. The

first store of any consequence was first kept by Thomas Cook, Jr.

The store now at Cook's Mills was established there by John S. Marsh in April, 1881. He was a store-keeper at the place twenty years or more before that date, but in 1862 transferred his store just over the creek into Jefferson township, in which year he was appointed postmaster of Tippecanoe post-office. The Tippecanoe post-office was established about 1856, at which time there was a sharp contest between the residents of the respective localities of Cook's Mills and the Sharpless paper-mill for a post-office. Mr. William Colvin, of Jefferson, acted on behalf of the paper-mill location, and not only suggested the name as not borne by any other office in the State, but was mainly instrumental in securing the office location at the mill. W. C. Johnson claims that he and Postmaster Sloan, of Brownsville, fixed upon the name of Tippecanoe, in remembrance of the old-time election songs of the Harrison campaign. John B. Patterson, then keeping a store at the paper-mill, was appointed the first postmaster, and was succeeded by William W. Strebig. In 1862, John S. Marsh was appointed, moved the office to Cook's Mills, and since that date has been the postmaster.

Cook's Mills' first resident physicians were Dr. Washington Barras and his brother William, who practiced in partnership from 1862 until a short time afterwards. Both are now dead, William being said to have been blown up on a Southern steamboat. The next physician was Dr. Houston Finley, who remained about three years. He resides now in Streator, Ill. Dr. John Davidson, who came after him, stopped but two years. He is now in Perryopolis. Andrew Guiler, the present village physician, located here in 1879. A Dr. Baltz built a water-cure establishment in Redstone in 1846, and conducted it to 1850, when, discouraged with his poor success, he abandoned the enterprise.

William Thornton, one of Redstone's early settlers, was killed in 1853 by one Peter Kelly. They met on the National road, and in the heat of a controversy that was but a renewal of an old feud Thornton was killed. Kelly was sentenced to a term of twelve years' imprisonment and served his full time.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL LIST.

In March, 1797, certain citizens of Menallen township petitioned for the division of the township, whereupon the court ordered at the December term in 1797 as follows: "On the petition of sundry inhabitants of Menallen township praying a division of the same township, beginning at the corner of German township; thence with Dunlap's Creek to Ebenezer Linsley's saw-mill; thence with the great road to John Townsend's mill; thence with the new road leading to Brownsville to a draught or run at Thomas Fitz Randolph's; thence with the said draught or run past Conrad Muller's to the forks of the same at

David Brewer's; thence in a direction to intersect the Broad Ford road at the house of Andrew McKinney, the property of John Tate; and thence with the said road to Redstone Creek, it is considered by the court that the said township be divided according to the prayer of the petitioners, and that the lower or western division thereof be called 'Redstone' township, and that the upper or eastern part retain the old name." In November, 1817, Brownsville township was erected from a portion of Redstone.

The records of the elections in Redstone have not been well kept, and it is therefore impossible to obtain a complete civil list of the township from the time of its erection. A list of the principal officers of the township from 1840 to the present time is given below, viz:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1840. William Hatfield.	1859. James J. Hastings.
John Brown.	1860. James Craft.
1843. William K. Gallaher.	1864. W. P. Clifton.
William Hatfield.	1865. R. Hagerty.
1850. William C. Johnston.	F. Chalfant.
John Cunningham.	1869. J. Armstrong.
1854. Griffith Roberts.	J. Craft.
Uriah Higinbotham.	1877. Jacob Gallaher.
1855. James Craft.	1880. George Krepps.
1859. William G. Patterson.	1881. T. H. Higinbotham.

ASSESSORS.

1840. Daniel C. Phillips.	1861. Samuel W. Rammage.
1841. Washington Brashear.	1862. Reason A. Moore.
1842. Griffith Roberts.	1863. J. W. Linn.
1843. William Hastings.	1864. J. Radcliff.
1844. Jacob Shackleton.	1865. A. Beal.
1845. Samuel Arison.	1866. W. Waggoner.
1846. William Colvin.	1867. J. W. Linn.
1847. John C. McCormick.	1868. W. T. Gribble.
1848. William S. Hatfield.	1869. O. Brasher.
1849. Solomon Colley.	1871. R. Tate.
1850. George Waggoner.	1872. R. A. Frost.
1851. James Colvin.	1873. H. Y. Roteruck.
1852. James J. Hastings.	1874. S. P. Chalfant.
1853. Alfred Dearth.	1875. R. S. Smith.
1854. George N. Crable.	1876. R. P. Brashear.
1855. William Waggoner.	1877. J. D. Simpson.
1856. Elliott Hibbs.	1878. J. A. Beal.
1857. William C. Johnston.	1879. J. A. Woodward.
1858. Nelson Randolph.	1880. J. R. Van Kirk.
1859. James Craft.	1881. J. E. Frost.
1860. John Irons.	

AUDITORS.

1840. Samuel P. Chalfant.	1853. Lorenzo D. McCormick.
1841. George Colley.	1854. Finley Chalfant.
1842. Samuel P. Chalfant.	1855. Benjamin Phillips.
1843. Eli Abrams.	1856. John Radcliff.
1844. William K. Gallaher.	1857. Andrew Linn.
1845. James Watson.	1858. George Craft.
1846. James Craft.	1859. Oliver P. Randolph.
1847. Earhart Grable.	1860. Thornton Randolph.
1848. Daniel C. Phillips.	1861. Elijah Van Kirk.
1849. Alexander Baird.	1862. Abraham Garwood.
1850. Abraham Garwood.	1863. Samuel Baird.
1851. William B. Craft.	1864. W. Colvin.
1852. William K. Gallaher.	1865. E. Grable.

1866. W. Colvin, Sr.
 1867. E. Craft.
 1868. G. Roberts.
 1869. W. Sharpless.
 1870. A. Rush.
 1871. S. Colvin.
 1872. C. N. Hatford.
 1873. James Craft.
 1874. Finley Chalfant.
 G. B. Clemmen.

1875. John Armstrong.
 George N. Gallaher.
 1876. James Craft.
 1877. Alpheus Craft.
 1878. Anderson Craft.
 1879. J. F. Grable.
 1880. L. D. Craft.
 John Gallaher.
 1881. J. Palmer.

SCHOOLS.

Brief mention only may be made of Redstone's early schools before the organization of districts in 1835, and less even about the schools at the last-mentioned date, since the school records beginning then have disappeared. In 1807 a log school-house stood in the Centre school district near the Quaker Church, and in it the teacher that year was old Sammy Lappan. In 1810, John Simpson taught school in a log house that still stands in the Redstone District and is the residence of Aaron Hess. In 1812, John Hankinson taught in a house near the Green Tree tavern, and in 1813 there was a school-house in the Bunker Hill District near Gallaher's, but who was the first teacher is not known. In the Colvin neighborhood a school was taught by a Mr. Walbridge in 1803. Of course schools were taught in Redstone some time before the earliest of the dates above given, but the oldest inhabitants do not recollect any earlier particulars than those mentioned.

In 1828 a hewn-log school-house was built upon land donated by Robert Baird near the Luzerne line, in Oak Hill District. It measured twenty-four by eighteen feet, having windows on three sides. Each window was nine feet long and two feet and a half high. Many years afterwards the fourth side was pierced for a window. Desks were fastened along the wall below the windows, and upon slab benches the children sat and pursued their studies. Those concerned in the building of the house were Hon. Charles Porter, Robert Baird, Sr., Johnson Van Kirk, Aaron Baird, Maxwell Dearth, Alexander Baird, James E. Breading, and others. The carpenter was Joseph Mahaffey. School was opened the second week of May, 1828. Sarah Henderson, the first teacher, taught there four years. Then she removed to Ohio, where she died in 1834.

The rolls of the pupils of this school for the years 1828 and 1829 had upon them the names of Aaron Langley, Alexander J. Baird, Jr., Allen Bird, Caleb Hibbs, Daniel McKnight, Enoch F. Baird, George G. Baird, Harrison Johnston, Hugh Laughlin, Jacob J. Porter, John Porter, James P. Baird, John Dearth, Johnston V. Dearth, Jonah Dearth, Jacob Meredith, John Coulter, C. W. B. Henderson, Joseph H. Coulter, John Smith, Levi Bunting, R. J. Baird, R. McC. Porter, Robert A. Baird, Samuel Allamon, Samuel M. Baird, Samuel N. Baird, Theodore Van Kirk, Thomas W. Porter, William F. Baird, William J.

Baird, William Riley, William Hanna, Eliza Jane Van Kirk, Elizabeth J. Porter, Ellen and Mary Ewing, Hannah and Phoebe Porter, Isabella and Rebecca Laughlin, Martha J. Johnston, Martha McKnight, Mary McKnight, Susan Hadley, Amanda Offord, Anna Dearth, Erie, Eliza, Harriet, and Jane Baird, Harriet and Hannah Riley, Virinda J. Riley, Harriet and Mary Ann Meredith, Jane Dunlap, Margaret Moulton, Mary J. Coulton, Miranda Van Kirk, Sarah J. Hibbs. The books used were the United States Speller, New Testament, English Reader, Murray's English Grammar, Smiley's Arithmetic and Western Calculator, Goodrich's Geography.

Following is a list of school directors elected in Redstone during the last forty years:

1840. George Craft.	1862. John McCormick.
Robert Finley.	Parker McDonald.
1841. Samuel Linn.	1863. A. F. Dearth.
Jacob Shackleton.	W. B. Downs.
William K. Gallaher.	1864. A. F. Dearth.
1842. John Roderick.	A. Garwood.
John Craft.	1865. S. Ramage.
1843. William Hatfield.	D. Hibbs.
Washington Brashear.	S. McCormick.
1844. William Hastings.	1866. T. Simpson.
William B. Randolph.	J. Linn.
1845. Griffith Roberts.	1867. J. Cook.
John McCormick.	S. B. Page.
1846. William Hatfield.	S. Cammarine.
Samuel Linn.	S. M. Baird.
William B. Craft.	1868. J. Thornton.
1847. John Hibbs.	A. Beal.
Huston Todd.	F. Chalfant.
1848. William K. Gallaher.	1869. J. Higinbotham.
Washington Shriver.	J. Armstrong.
1849. Henry Cook.	1870. W. Norcross.
Eli Cope.	Alexander Van Kirk.
1850. Samuel Linn.	1871. S. M. Baird.
Alexander Baird.	J. Palmer.
1851. Joel Vernon.	1872. J. C. Thornton.
Anos Woodward.	W. G. Higinbotham.
1852. William Hastings.	A. Dearth.
John Roderick.	1873. John Reisback.
1853. W. S. J. Hatfield.	Leonard Thompson.
Daniel C. Phillips.	Aaron Beal.
1854. David Hibbs.	1874. Paul Hough.
Washington Shriver.	Elliott Hibbs.
1855. Isaac Linn.	1875. James Jackson.
James Dunn.	W. G. Higinbotham.
H. J. Ritenbour.	1876. John Moore.
1856. Eli Cope.	W. S. Clemmer.
Wilson Hill.	1877. Thomas Higinbotham.
1857. Samuel Linn.	Isaac Lyons.
Robert Finley.	Solomon Cummins.
1858. William Corbin.	1878. W. S. Hatfield.
William Hopkins.	W. I. Grable.
Uriah Higinbotham.	1879. John Simpson.
1859. John Radcliff.	John Moore.
William Hastings.	1880. J. B. Stephens.
1860. John Kelly.	T. C. Linn.
William Hopkins.	1881. T. W. Finley.
1861. Robert Finley.	W. Kefover.
Nelson Randolph.	Thomas Coffman.

CHURCHES.

DUNLAP'S CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Presbyterian preaching, and perhaps preaching of any kind, was first heard in Dunlap's Creek Valley in 1765, in which year Rev. James Finley, living on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, made an expedition through that region. He preached wherever opportunity offered, in tents, groves, school-houses, and barns. He made similar tours in 1767, 1771, and 1772. In the summer of 1774, Philip Tanner, a companion with Rev. Mr. Finley in 1765, and a settler in Redstone soon afterwards, agitated the subject of the organization of a church in his neighborhood, and invited Rev. James Power, his son-in-law, to come out from Chester County for the purpose. Mr. Power responded promptly, and in September, 1774, he organized the Dunlap's Creek Church at a meeting held in a sugar-grove on Mr. Tanner's farm. There were sixty-one constituent members, of whom the ruling elders chosen were Charles McClean, Andrew Frazer, Robert Baird, John Parker, Samuel Torrance, Daniel Reeder, Ebenezer Finley, and William Frame. The large number of constituent members would seem to indicate that nearly all, if not quite all, the church-going people in that region were Presbyterians. The region tributary to the church organization soon embraced not only Dunlap's Creek Valley, but Uniontown, Brownsville, and the country known as the Redstone settlement. Mr. Power preached two years, and then being requested to settle permanently among the people as pastor returned to Chester County for his family, and with them came over the mountains in the fall of 1776 by way of Braddock's road. He rode upon one horse, his wife and one child upon another, and his two other children upon a third in baskets slung across the animal's back. Shortly after Mr. Power organized the church a log meeting-house was built upon Mr. Tanner's farm, and in that house—and occasionally in tents in the woods—the Dunlap's Creek congregation worshiped until 1814, when a new edifice was erected. Mr. Power was comfortably settled with his family, and was promised a yearly salary of £120 (\$320). He remained, however, but three years, when he accepted a call to be the pastor at Mount Pleasant, where he afterwards preached for thirty years. Rev. James Dunlap was secured to succeed Mr. Power at Dunlap's Creek. Mr. Dunlap was the first installed pastor, for it was not until 1781 that the Redstone Presbytery was organized. The Presbytery intended to take action that year upon the call to Mr. Dunlap to be pastor at Dunlap's Creek and Laurel Hill, but the members did not assemble because of prevailing Indian troubles, and so it was not until Oct. 15, 1782, that he was installed, although he had been officiating as pastor from 1780. The Presbytery consisted that year of the Revs. James Powers, of Sewickley and Mount Pleasant; Thaddeus Dodd, of Ten-Mile; John McMillan, of Pigeon Creek and

Chartiers (who preached at Dunlap's in 1774 and 1775 in conjunction with Rev. Mr. Power); and Joseph Smith, of Buffalo and Cross Creek.

Mr. Dunlap continued to be the pastor until 1789. In 1787 the church had a session of eight elders and eighty-three members. The elders were Charles McClean, Robert Baird, Ebenezer Finley, Samuel Torrance, Andrew Frazer, John Parker, William Frame, and Daniel Reeder. The members included the foregoing-named elders and their wives, together with William Lynn, John and Jane Moore, Margaret Smith, William and Anne Norris, John Jones, Linn Oliphant, Linn Gillen, John and Sarah Miller, Widow McKinn, James and Margaret Adams, Thomas and Ann Gallaher, Samuel and Agnes McKinley, Samuel Adams and wife, Jacob and Eleanor Reeder, George Hill, William and Mary Grey, Stephen Reeder, Susanna Adams, James Brown, David and Mary Reeder, Eliza and Jenima Reeder, Mary Hubbell, William Rose and wife, Elizabeth Adams, James and Susanna Frame, Richard and Elsie Watts, James Adams, Jr., Benjamin Adams, George Smith, Sarah Wilson, Samuel and Elizabeth Sprout, Mary Alton, Mary Wilson, John Baird, William Powell and wife, Eleanor McClain, Absalom Little and wife, William Conwell and wife, Lewis Davidson and wife, Joseph Moss, Reuben Winget, James and Agnes McLaughlin, James and Rebecca Veech, Samuel Adams, Jr., and wife, Martha Work, and George Lee.

Between the date of the departure of Mr. Dunlap and 1792 the church depended upon supplies. In the year last named Rev. Jacob Jennings was installed as pastor, and remained in the pastorate until 1811, when he resigned because of age and infirmities. He continued his residence at Dunlap's Creek, and occupied the pulpit occasionally until his death in February, 1813. Mr. Jennings was a physician as well as minister, and during his entire pastorate pursued the practice of his medical profession.

In September, 1812, it was determined to secure the services as pastor of Rev. William Johnston. The pledge for support was signed by ninety persons, and read as follows: "We whose names are hereunto subscribed, desirous of having the means of grace stately administered at Dunlap's Creek meeting-house, and having a prospect of obtaining, in connection with Brownsville, the ministerial labors of Mr. William Johnston, at present a licentiate of the Ohio Presbytery, do engage to pay for his support, and as an acknowledgment for one-half of his labors in the Dunlap's Creek congregation, the sums set opposite our names per annum in half-yearly payments." The paper was dated Sept. —, 1812, and signed by Ebenezer Finley, George Gallaher, John McClean, Robert Baird, John Moss, Enoch French, James McCormick, James Adams, John Wallace, Jacob Walter, F. Lewis, Aaron Baird, Eucal Dod, John McCormick, Alexander Baird, John Cunningham, Jr., William Ewing, Com-

fort Arnold, Thomas Davidson, Jeremiah Davidson, John Cunningham, Armstrong Porter, David Porter, William Porter, Joshua Corey, Nathaniel Breeding, William Hazel, Alexander Wilson, Samuel Haney, Jesse Brown, Joseph Sprott, Samuel Taggart, Violet Hays, George Chalfant, John Moore, Maxwell Dearth, Henry Conkling, John Saladay, Joseph Willey, Easter Landers, Jacob Moss, Robert Boyd, James Finley, John McDougal, Charles Porter, William Linn, Ephraim Dilly, Joseph Green, Benjamin Ross, Thomas Gallaher, John Coulter, James Cunningham, William Cunningham, Joseph Dilly, L. B. Dod, John Fulton, Noah Lewis, Elijah Coleman, Johnston Van Kirk, Samuel Stanberry, John Luckey, Aaron Torrence, Elizabeth Ross, Nancy Crawford, Elizabeth Mills, James Corbitt, David Jackson, James Laughhead and sons, Peter Hammon, William Ramsey, John Torrence, Jesse Ross, James Kelly, Andrew Clark, Hugh Laughlin, James Gilmore, Prettyman Conwell, James Gibson, Margaret Porter, Barbara Porter, A. Littell, William Mustard, Polly Englehart, John Gallaher, Benjamin Barton, Thomas Scott. Of the foregoing not one is now living. The last who died was Armstrong Porter, who lived until 1879, and reached his ninety-sixth year.

In March, 1813, Rev. Mr. Johnston entered the pastorate, and continued therein until December, 1839. Soon after the commencement of his pastorate (in 1814) the handsome stone church now in use was built. Mr. Johnston's successor was the Rev. Samuel Wilson, who was called Jan. 1, 1840, and installed November 17th of that year. His pastorate lasted until May 1, 1869, after which he moved to Illinois. When he began his labors at Dunlap's Creek the church membership was eighty-two; when he closed them it was one hundred and eighty-three. Rev. J. P. Fulton, his successor, was the pastor from 1870 to 1879, when the present pastor, Rev. W. G. Nevin, began his labors.

In 1853, to accommodate the large number of members living in the neighborhood of New Salem, the society built at New Salem a substantial brick chapel, where services are regularly held by the pastor of Dunlap's Creek. There is also at New Salem a flourishing Sunday-school in connection with the church. Of that school Ebenezer Finley has been the superintendent twenty-eight years. He is, moreover, the oldest member of Dunlap's Creek Church, his period of connection therewith embracing fifty-three years. For forty-seven years he has been a ruling elder. Dunlap's Creek Church enjoys much prosperity. The membership in March, 1881, was about two hundred and seventy-five. The church property consists of two houses of worship, a parsonage, and twenty-six shares of bank stock, bequeathed by Mary Ann Gilmore, widow of Hugh Campbell, of Merrittstown. The elders are Finley Chalfant, Johnson Van Kirk, E. T. Gallaher, Hayden Baird, Ebenezer Finley. The trustees are Theodore Van

Kirk, W. S. Craft, Joseph Woodward, and Albert McMullen. Johnson Van Kirk is superintendent of the Dunlap's Creek Sunday-school.

During the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Wilson the Dunlap's Creek Presbyterial Academy was founded in 1849, partly by the churches of the Presbytery, but chiefly by members of Dunlap's Creek Church. Rev. Samuel Wilson was the first principal, and John S. Craig the first tutor. The principals succeeding Rev. Mr. Wilson were James Black, Joseph Power, Simon B. Mercer, Caleb B. Downs, George W. Chalfant, S. J. Craighead, T. D. Ewing, D. H. Sloan, R. B. Porter, W. J. Burchinal, and William Fulton. The academy was a very popular school in its day, and frequently had upwards of one hundred students on the rolls. In 1875 it ceased to exist, because the support extended to it had become inadequate for its continuance.

The Dunlap's Creek graveyard, in the centre of which stood the old Dunlap's Creek log church, contains within its weather-beaten and time-worn old stone-wall inclosure many reminders of the past and of those who were foremost among the pioneers. There are to be found in it many handsome monuments, as well as neglected graves and broken tablets, which tell how apt the living are to forget the dead. Many old tombstone inscriptions are defaced and illegible, others are still easily read. Among the latter are those erected to the memories of Jane Moore, who died Dec. 6, 1787; Jane Findley, June 5, 1793; Lewis Davidson, Nov. 16, 1793; "Elizabeth, ye wief of Lewis Davidson," April 24, 1794; John Mackey, May 19, 1794; Samuel Torrance, 1797; Jacob Jennings, 1796; Mary Hany, Jan. 10, 1802; Violet Findley, 1804; Jane Torrance, 1808; John Porter, 1812; Ann Porter, 1813; Margaret, consort of David Craft, 1812; William Wallace, 1804; Thomas Gallaher, 1806; Mary Cunningham, Oct. 23, 1822; John Fulton, 1825; John Gallaher, 1820; and David Breading, who died (aged 85) in 1844. Upon the tombstone of Elizabeth Baird, who died in 1826, is written, "N. B. The deceased was consort of Robert Baird."

Two of the pastors of Dunlap's Creek Church were laid to rest in the old churchyard. They were the Revs. Jacob Jennings and William Johnston. The tablet over Mr. Jennings' grave has the following:

"In memory of the Rev. Dr. Jacob Jennings, who for twenty years was pastor of this congregation. That he was a true follower as well as a faithful minister of the Lord Jesus-Christ was testified by his long-continued works and labor of love in two arduous professions combined.¹ He died in the faith of the gospel of Christ, and in the hope of that life and immortality which are thereby brought to light, Feb. 7, 1813, aged sixty-nine. 'And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.'"

A handsome shaft perpetuates the memory of Rev. William Johnston, and bears this inscription:

¹ Physician and minister.



R. Hinley

"In memory of Rev. William Johnston, who departed this life Dec. 31, 1841, in the fifty-eighth year of his age and thirtieth of his ministry. In him talents, intelligence, and those Christian virtues which adorn the relations of life were happily united and blended. 'They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever.'"

Beneath the same stone lies Martha, his wife, who died June 9, 1860. In the old churchyard lies also Ebenezer Finley, one of the fathers of Redstone, and by his side lie the four worthy women who were his wives.

REDSTONE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Baptist worship was held in Redstone before 1847, but until that time there was in the township neither church organization nor meeting-house connected with the Baptist denomination. Brownsville was the point to which the Redstone Baptists journeyed to church, although public services were sometimes held in private houses and school-houses in the neighborhood of the creek. In 1847 a meeting was held at the house of William Colvin to discuss the subject of building a church; and a lot being offered for the purpose as a donation from Levi and D. C. Colvin, prompt action was taken by the appointment of William Sharpless, William Colvin, and Elias Hutchinson as a building committee to take charge of the matter of erecting a house of worship. Assistance being readily forthcoming, the house was built that year near the junction of Colvin's Run and Redstone Creek. An inscription upon the front of the structure testifies that it is the "Regular Baptist Meeting-House." At the dedication Rev. James Estep preached the sermon.

Rev. E. M. Miles and William Penny were engaged to supply the preaching, but no church organization was effected until Mr. Penny came, when he and the Rev. William Wood formed the church, with a constituent membership of upwards of forty-five. Among the pastors who served the church after the organization may be named Revs. John Scott, William Hickman, Daniel Kelsey, and — Smith. The last pastor was Rev. O. O'Brien Strayer, who relinquished the charge in November, 1880. April, 1881, the membership was thirty-eight. The deacons were D. E. Whetzel and Earhart Grable; the trustees, Benjamin Phillips, Estep Colvin, and Alfred Cooper.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Feb. 1, 1874, Alanson Wilcox, an evangelist of the Church of Christ, met with a company of persons at the Redstone school-house, and by the advice and consent of Elder Wesley Lorimer, of Cookstown, formed the Church of Christ in Redstone. The organizing members were Robert S. Goe, Hittie Goe, Catharine Goe, Dora Goe, Lizzie A. Higinbotham, Louisa Higinbotham, Stephen Phillips, Caroline Phillips, D. R. Hazen, C. R. Hess, Emily R. Hess, Otho Brashears, Lizzie Brashears, Lucy Brashears,

Anna Brashears, Emanuel Stewart, Rebecca Stewart, Hester Hess, Maggie Simpson, — Shook, W. G. Hubbs, John Johnson, Levi Colley, Caroline Colley. Those baptized at the first meeting were George Higinbotham, Emma Higinbotham, Rachel Higinbotham, Louise Higinbotham, Dilworth Craft, Mary F. Craft, Hattie E. Craft, William Matthews, Mary A. Matthews, Aaron Hess, Lizzie McHenry, Rocky McCune, Mary E. Eagle, David Shook, John Wilgus, Mrs. B. E. Wilgus. One hundred and twenty persons have been received as members of the organization to the present time (April, 1881), and of these about sixty remain.

In 1875 the present house of worship (called the Christian Chapel) was erected at a cost of \$3500. The successive pastors have been Revs. S. F. Fowler, J. W. Kemp, D. L. Kincaid, and — Satterfield. The pastorate is at present vacant. The elders are Clark Hess and Solomon Crumrine. The deacons are Robert Goe, John Colley, Otho Brashears, and Levi Colley.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ROBERT FINLEY.

Robert Finley was born April 4, 1809, in Redstone township, and there died Oct. 7, 1874. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. His education was received in the common schools, and was supplemented by extensive reading. He was a man of keen observation, and was noted for the wonderful powers of his memory. He was married to Catharine Caruthers, of Sewickley, Jan. 23, 1833. There were six children. Four died in infancy. Mary M. married Jeremiah Baird; Samuel E. Finley married Sarah Burchinal; Catharine died June 9, 1842.

Robert was married again May 13, 1845, to Anne Hurford, of Luzerne township. They had five children, two of whom are dead. The three living are Thomas W., John E., married to Josephine Hazlett; Margaret A., married to James G. Wilson.

One who had known Mr. Robert Finley long and intimately thus wrote of him, "Seldom are we called upon to record a death which makes so sensible a breach in the church and community as that of Mr. Robert Finley. For forty-five years he was a member, and for thirty-five an active and efficient trustee, of the Presbyterian Church of Dunlap's Creek. He was the youngest son of Ebenezer Finley, Sr., deceased who had been a ruling elder for some seventy years; a grandson of Rev. James Finley, one of the first ministers of the gospel who crossed the Allegheny Mountains, and founder of Rehoboth, in the Presbytery of Redstone, who was a brother to Rev. Dr. Samuel Finley, president of Nassau Hall, New Jersey, an ancestry in covenant with God. Mr. Finley possessed great vigor of constitution and energy of char-

acter, and marked success in business. He was a judicious counselor, a genial friend and companion. He enjoyed life in the best sense, and loved to see others enjoy it in like manner. His example of strict temperance, of industry, prudent economy, and generous hospitality and wise counsel was of great value to young men. His benevolent spirit found pleasure in seeing all embrace the gospel, and be temperate, honest, industrious, peaceful, prosperous, and happy, but had little patience with laggards, tipplers, and spendthrifts. His charity was genuine and expansive, embracing all classes and denominations; a lover of good men, whose society he greatly enjoyed, being in cordial sympathy with them in the love of Christ and his cause.

"He left a large circle of friends to lament his loss. His place will not soon be filled. The church has lost one of its pillars, the community one of its most earnest, upright, and exemplary business men."

"Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth!"

HON. GRIFFITH ROBERTS.

Hon. Griffith Roberts was born in Redstone township, Fayette Co., Pa., where he now resides, March 7, 1807. He is of Welsh stock, and was educated in the common schools. His early life was spent upon his father's farm. He was married Dec. 14, 1826, to Nancy Fought, of Redstone. He remained upon his father's farm one year after marriage, and then moved to a farm adjoining the one upon which he now lives, and remained there twenty-five years, and then moved to his present place of abode. He has had four children, —Hannah, married to James M. Cook; George, married to Eliza Franks; Philip (now dead), married to Eliza A. Balsinger; Elizabeth, unmarried. The first office Mr. Roberts ever held was that of captain of a militia company when a young man. He has held all the offices of the township, except that of constable. He was nominated and elected associate judge of Fayette County in 1876 by a flattering vote. He held the office until it was abolished in 1881, discharging the duties in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. He held the office of county commissioner for three years, 1866, 1867, 1868. His wife, Nancy, died Dec. 25, 1858.

His father, Abraham Roberts, was born in Chester County, Pa.; came to Fayette County when a young man, and married Elizabeth Morris, of this county. They had eight children,—four sons and four daughters. Griffith was the second, and is the only one residing in Fayette County. The others who are living reside in the West. Abraham died in 1819; Elizabeth died in 1845.

Mr. Roberts' grandfather, Griffith Roberts, came from Wales when a young man and settled in Chester County, Pa., where he married Rachel Jeffries. They had but one son, Abraham, and came to Fay-

ette County with him. They were all Quakers. Griffith, Sr., died in 1823, his wife a few years afterwards.

Hon. Griffith Roberts has no membership in any church, but has always been a liberal contributor to



Griffith Roberts

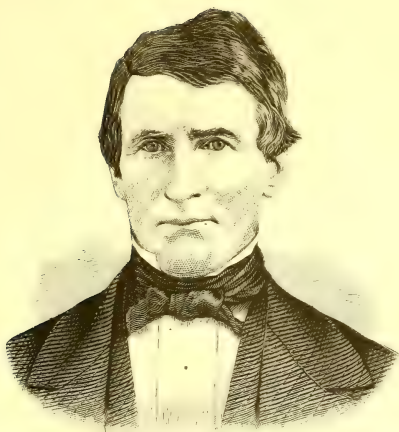
the various denominations. He rather leans to the belief of his father. His morality is unquestioned. He is well and favorably known in the county. He is worthy of the confidence his friends have in him, and is a genial gentleman of the old school.

JAMES MADISON LINN.

The grandfather of James Madison Linn, Andrew Linn, settled in Fayette County at a very early date. He had his farm patented. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was one of the first settlers west of the Alleghenies. They were driven back east of the mountains several times by Indians.

James M.'s father, Capt. Isaac Linn, was born upon the farm where his son now resides in 1774. He was married on Oct. 22, 1796, to Jemima Voorhes. They had eight children. James M. was the fifth. Isaac Linn was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was captain of an infantry company, and served during the war, going during his period of service into Canada.

James Madison Linn was born July 20, 1808, upon the farm where he now resides, and was educated in the common school, and studied the classics under a private tutor. He was married May 13, 1841, to Mary



JAMES M. LINN.



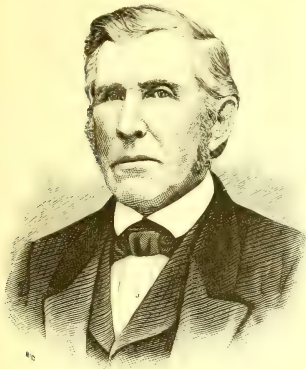
Samuel C. Hildy

Linn, of Redstone township. They had eight children,—William Voorhes, now dead; Isaac, married to Emma Stewart; Ayers, deceased; Jemima A., married to John C. Hanna; Samuel S. B., married to Florence A. Holmes; Charlotte L., married to S. A. Phillips; Alcinda C., not married; Mary E., married to O. D. Porter.

In the early portion of his life Mr. Linn was occupied as a clerk, and afterwards engaged in distilling. For many years past he has followed farming and milling, and has held important township offices. He is a member of the Old Redstone Baptist Church, as is also his wife. He started in life with nothing, and gradually accumulated his considerable property, which consists mostly of lands, but he has a good share of money also.

DAVID HIBBS.

The late David Hibbs, who died May 18, 1868, was born in Redstone township, July 15, 1809. He was of English descent, and was educated in the common schools. He was married April 18, 1839, to Hannah Walters, daughter of Ephraim Walters, of Nicholson



David Hibbs

township, and sister of Ephraim Walters, of Mason-town, German township, and of Dr. Jefferson A. Walters, now living in Dayton, Ohio, a gentleman of prominence, and a considerable and careful contributor to genealogical literature. They have had nine children. Two died in infancy. The seven living are Jefferson W., who married Ellen Van Kirk; Mary

Frances, who married Joseph Antram; Elizabeth, married to Dr. J. P. Sangston; Harriet A., married to John F. Hess; Lucetta, George L., and John G., unmarried.

Mr. Hibbs held the usual township offices intrusted to a careful business man, and was for three years a member of the almshouse board. In all these positions he conducted the public business in a satisfactory manner. For many years he was a member of the German Baptist Church, and held the office of elder for a number of years. His pecuniary start was small. By industry and careful business management he was able to leave his family in comfortable circumstances. His success was due to his integrity, his industry, his devotion, his unselfishness, and charity. These made his character great,—“the virtues are the forces and powers in life.” He was a quiet man, made but little show, and did his duty as nearly as he was able, and was content. The best legacy he left his family was a *good name*.

SAMUEL C. HIBBS.

Samuel C. Hibbs was born in Redstone township, Feb. 14, 1802. He is of English stock, was educated in the common schools, and learned the business of farming, and has been engaged in it all of his life. He was married in January, 1833, to Elizabeth Beal, of Menallen township. They had six children,—Mallinda, married first to James Nicolls, again to Dr. King, of Bloomington, Ill.; John, married to Hannah Lackey; Aaron, married to Margaret Weltner; Benjamin, who was a soldier in the late war, was wounded at City Point and died there. His remains are buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery at New Salem. Robert, married Anna Davidson; Elizabeth, married to James Finley. The sons are all farmers. Mr. Hibbs has long been a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1874. He had a small start in the world in a pecuniary way. The fine farms which he owns, or rather which he has given his children, thus sensibly starting them well in life, he made by his own industry. He is active for one of his age, and is evidently contented and happy. His moral status is excellent. Those who know him respect him as a citizen and a man. His father, Lacy Hibbs, was born east of the Alleghenies, and came to Fayette County early in life and settled upon the farm where his grandson, Aaron, now resides. He married Sarah Craft, of Fayette County. They had eight children. Samuel was the sixth, and is the only one living. His ancestors were Quakers.

THOMAS CAUFIELD.

Thomas Caufield is of Irish stock. His father, Timothy Caufield, was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1784, and migrated to America in 1810, locating in Belmont County, Ohio. He married

Nancy Hynes, of that county, in 1826. Mrs. Caufield died in 1831, leaving three children, John, Thomas, and Daniel. John resides in Clarke County, Iowa. Daniel was merchandising in Kansas during the struggle for supremacy there between the Northern and Southern political forces, and has not since been heard of by his friends in Pennsylvania.

Timothy Caufield moved from Belmont County, Ohio, into Fayette County, Pa., in 1834. He was a contractor on the National pike, and spent much of his life in operating upon public works, building roads, etc. He was married a second time in 1836. The maiden name of his second wife was Elizabeth Detson, who died in 1872. Mr. Caufield died Dec. 30, 1873.

Thomas Caufield was born April 24, 1829, in Belmont County, Ohio, and removed with his father to Fayette County, Pa., in 1834. He was educated in the common schools, and has spent nearly all his life upon the farm where he now resides. He was married July 15, 1874, to Maggie L. Lynn, of Millsboro', Washington Co., Pa. Her great-grandfather, William Lynn, was one of the pioneers of Fayette County, settling in Redstone township, on a farm adjoining her husband's, about the time the county was organized. The farm remained in the name for three generations. Mr. and Mrs. Caufield have had four children, three of whom are living,—John Gibson, Carrie Lynn, and Mary Edna.

Mr. Thomas Caufield has never held or sought political office. He is a well-informed gentleman, having read much, particularly of history, remembering well what he reads, and applying the results of his study to practical purposes, much more than it is customary for farmers to do. His neighbors esteem him for his honesty and fair dealing.

JAMES W. CRAFT.

James W. Craft's grandfather, George Craft, came from Germany, and lived in Maryland, near where the battle of Antietam was fought, until the year 1771, when he removed with his family to Western Pennsylvania, and settled on the farm on which his descendants have ever since resided. David Craft, the father of James W. Craft, was born in 1763, and married, in 1788, Margaret Woodrow, who died in 1812, leaving him a family of thirteen children, only two of whom are now living,—Elijah Craft, of this county; and Elizabeth Sproat, of Guernsey County, Ohio.

David Craft approved of the cultivation of the minds of his children. He with some of his neighbors engaged a graduate of the University of Oxford to teach a select school, in which he placed his sons.

The old Craft homestead is one mile east of Merittstown, Fayette Co., Pa.

The late James W. Craft, of Redstone township,

was born Feb. 13, 1807, and died Feb. 20, 1880. He was of German stock, and was married in 1847 to his cousin, Caroline E. Craft, of Redstone township. There were born to them nine children, seven of whom are living, five daughters and two sons,—Ellen L., married to Samuel Colvin; Loretta, married to Joseph O. Miller; Hester B., married to Dr. H. W. Brashear; Richard N., married to Rebecca Nutt; Hayden R., married to Laura Bell Colley; Annie M., married to John R. Carothers; Jessie Benton, single.

Mr. Craft was a justice of the peace in his native township for about thirty years, and was not only a justice in every sense of the word, but was eminently a man of peace, never failing, contrary to his own pecuniary interest, to urge upon litigants a peaceful settlement of their difficulties. As nearly as possible he followed the golden rule. Under the preaching of the pioneers of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church,—Morgan, Bryan, Sparks, and others,—he became a member of the Hopewell branch of that communion. When the final hour came he expressed himself as ready and willing to die, "having full assurance of a blessed immortality."

Mr. Craft was educated in common and select schools. He cultivated a taste for the higher grades of literature, and had great admiration and love for the English classics, a high appreciation for Campbell, Gray, and others of the British poets, and was able to quote many of their finest productions.

In early years he showed a proficiency in music. While quite a boy he became the leader of the celebrated military band which discoursed music for Capt. Geisey's company of Brownsville, and Capts. Trevor and Beeson's companies of Uniontown. This band made the music at the reception of Marquis de Lafayette in Uniontown in 1825, and was urged by him and the celebrated Albert Gallatin to accompany them to the home of the latter on the Monongahela above New Geneva, and partake of the festivities of his visit there, but were obliged to decline the flattering compliment.

This band, under the leadership of Mr. Craft, furnished music for all the Masonic and military parades of Uniontown, Washington, Brownsville, and many other places from 1824 to about 1835. So good was its music that Gen. Jackson said it surpassed any martial music he had ever heard. So great was Mr. Craft's fondness for music that he continued to play on his two favorite instruments, the flute and the clarinet, up to the hour of his last sickness. So noble and gentle was Mr. Craft during his whole life that it is safe to say that no man in the wide region throughout which he was known was ever more missed after death than he, or his loss more sincerely felt.



Thos^d Canfield







James Craft.



Leonard Lenhart



LEONARD LENHART.

Leonard Lenhart is of German descent. His father, Michael Lenhart, was a native of Carlisle, Pa. He married Martha Kline, and soon after his marriage located in Fayette City, Fayette Co. He was a wagon-maker by trade, and followed his vocation for some time in Fayette City, and then removed to a farm in Washington County, Pa., near Greenfield. He died in 1823. His wife, Martha, died in 1860, aged eighty-three. They had twelve children. There are four of them now living,—Philip, in his eighty-second year; Mary Ferry, Sarah Kendall, and Leonard.

Leonard Lenhart was born in January, 1809, in Fayette City, Fayette Co., and was educated in the common schools. He was married April 23, 1828, to Hannah Baldwin, of Fayette City. They had eleven children,—Michael, married to Maggie Dodson; Martha, married to George W. Clarke; James S., unmarried; George, married to Sarah Chatland; Laura J., married to William Guiker, Esq., who are living; William B., Maria, John R., Mary F., who was married to William S. Hatfield; Catharine, and Philip, are all dead.

Mrs. Hannah Lenhart died Aug. 2, 1858, and on July 24, 1860, Mr. Lenhart married Mrs. Elma Nicolls, a daughter of William Eberhart, Esq., of Red-stone township, who died Feb. 23, 1882, in the eighty-second year of his age.

And here a few words concerning Mr. Eberhart will not be out of place. He spent the last few years

of his life in the family of Mr. Lenhart, his son-in-law. Mr. Eberhart was a man of great energy and of enterprise as a business man; was at one time an extensive manufacturer of glass. In the days of his thrift he was open and liberal with his means, ready to assist others. But a reverse came to his good fortunes at last in the destruction by a devastating fire at Cincinnati of several thousand boxes of glass which belonged to him. From this misfortune he never recovered, but his assistance was sought by other manufacturers, and he was engaged actively in manufacturing until old age pushed him into retirement. He was kind in spirit, possessed fine colloquial powers, was very social, and, above all, honest in purpose.

Of his latter marriage Mr. Lenhart has three children,—Lizzie Bell, Charles E., and Leonard H. Mr. Lenhart began life as a boat-builder in Fayette City. In 1831 he worked in John S. Pringle's yard in Brownsville. Several years after he went there he was made foreman of the yard. In 1846 he engaged as a partner in the business with Mr. John Cock, and continued with him until 1859. In 1860 he moved to the farm where he now resides, and has been engaged in farming ever since.

He had no pecuniary start. He has made all he has by his own labor. He has held a number of important township offices. He enjoys the respect of his neighbors, has a pleasant home, and is surrounded by more comforts than farmers are usually supplied with.

SALT LICK TOWNSHIP.

OCCUPYING the extreme northeast portion of the county is the township of Salt Lick, which has for its northern boundary Westmoreland County, for its eastern Somerset County, from which it is separated by Laurel Hill. On the south is the township of Springfield, and on the west is the Chestnut Ridge, which cuts it off from Bullskin. The surface is mountainous. Rising above the general level are high hills which constitute a plateau in the western part. Along the streams are deep valleys, in some localities possessing considerable width and noted for fertility. In other parts of the township the soil is thin and only fairly productive. Limestone is abundant, and coal of a good quality crops out along the streams. Iron ore and other minerals abound, but have not yet been developed. Centrally, flowing through the township from northeast to southwest, is the chief stream, Indian Creek, which was known in early times as the Great Salt Lick Creek. Being

fed by numerous springs it has considerable volume, whose constancy, although affected by the summer heat, bears favorable comparison with other water-courses of like size in the western part of the State. The larger tributaries are Back, Poplar, and Champion Runs, each having affluent brooks. The former heads in the Laurel Hill range, and after flowing southwest unites with Indian Creek a mile above the Springfield line. Champion Run rises in the Chestnut Ridge, near the northwest corner, thence flowing southeast till it loses its waters in the Indian Creek north of the centre of the township. Poplar Run also rises in the Chestnut Ridge, near the southwest corner, which it drains, then flows out of the township into Springfield. On these streams are a number of good water-powers, which have been utilized from the first settlement of the country. Salt Lick was originally heavily timbered, and many parts are yet covered with fine forests, free of undergrowth, adapt-

ing them for grazing. In other sections the ground is covered with fine trees of a second growth, which will be a source of wealth in years to come. The township having been a part of Bullskin for a number of years, the original surveys and list of taxables in 1788, given in the history of that township, embrace also what pertains to Salt Lick, and omitted here to avoid useless repetition.

The pioneer settlers came from the eastern part of the State and from Maryland about the period of the Revolution, a few possibly coming earlier. Concerning some of the pioneers but little can be said. They removed from the township more than half a century ago, and the bare record of their having lived in Salt Lick alone remains. To that class belonged Christian Perkey. He made early and noteworthy improvements on Indian Creek, near the north line of the township, his lands being partly in Westmoreland County. Near his former residence are now the mills of William Newell & Son. Perkey had sons named Daniel and Christian, and a few other children, but none of their descendants are left in the county. Several miles south, on Back Run, were Peter and George Bucher, both of whom had sons bearing their names. George Bucher was the owner of a slave, commonly called Black Ben, who, whatever virtues he may have had, was possessed of a weakness for strong drink, a liking which did not much promote his personal welfare. Peter Bucher died at his home near the Berg Mills about 1807, but the others bearing that name removed in the course of a dozen years. John Martin lived on a tract of land east of the Buchers, where he died before 1810, but his family remained a score of years longer, when they left for the West.

Benjamin Davis was the pioneer on the present Joseph W. Gallentine place, where he kept a licensed tavern as early as 1795, while northeast, on the same road, George Batchelor kept a public-house the same year. But both families removed from the township more than seventy years ago. Occupying a fine tract of land at an intermediate point between the above was Andrew Trapp, the first justice of the peace. He was by birth a Pennsylvania Dutchman, but possessed shrewd, sound sense, and was, in his day, a person of so much importance in the community that his place was the centre of business, notwithstanding the early elections were held at the house of Benjamin Davis. He had sons named Philip, Andrew, David, and John, and six daughters. He died in 1824, and was buried in the cemetery at the Lutheran Church. Thereafter his business was carried on by his son Andrew a few years, when all of the family removed. The original Trapp farm is now the property of H. L. Sparks.

In the southern part of the township George Poe was one of the first settlers. He was a native of Maryland, and a brother of Adam and Andrew Poe, the celebrated frontiers-men, who sometimes came from their home, near the Ohio River, to visit their brother.

The latter had a son named George, and another named Andrew. His daughters married Henry Adams, Levi Adams, and Christopher White, all of whom lived in Salt Lick. About 1810 the Poes emigrated to the Ohio country. There is much of interest connected with the name of Poe on account of the exploits of George Poe's brothers, Adam and Andrew Poe, who lived in the western part of Washington County. One adventure in particular, occurring on the Ohio River in 1781, in which Adam Poe killed the famous Wyandot chief "Big Foot," after a long and dubious hand-to-hand struggle with the savage, is related at length in several histories of early border warfare, and is familiar to a majority of readers.

The Poes were all muscular men, none of them being less than six feet in height, and although noted for their heroic achievements, were peaceable, kind-hearted, and greatly esteemed by their neighbors. Henry and Levi Adams, sons-in-law of George Poe, were also natives of Maryland. They came to Salt Lick some time about 1790, and Levi, after living a time there, went to the West to join the Poe family. Henry Adams settled on Back Run, dying on the farm now owned by David Adams about twenty years ago, at the age of eighty-five years. He had sons named John, Henry, and George, the latter still living in Bullskin at the age of eighty years. His sisters were married to Jacob Pritts, Abraham Dumbauld, and Daniel Witt, all of Salt Lick.

The Dumbauld family was the first to make a permanent settlement and retain it to the present time. The progenitor of the family was Abraham Dumbauld (formerly Duinbault), a native of the canton of Berne, Switzerland, who emigrated to America when he was nineteen years of age. He settled at Hagerstown, where in time he married a daughter of the founder of that town, and subsequently came with a number of other immigrants to the Ligonier Valley. He laid claim by tomahawk right to large tracts of land on Four-Mile Run, west of the Chestnut Ridge, and on Champion and Indian Creeks, in Salt Lick. This was before the Indian troubles were settled, and after being in the country a short time, the Dumbaulds with others sought safety by going back to Hagerstown. About 1769 they returned to the Ligonier Valley and erected a block-house on Four-Mile Run, to which they might flee in case of Indian incursions or when they apprehended an attack by the savages. Abraham Dumbauld had two sons and several daughters; the former were named Peter and Abraham. The latter left the home of his father and brother, in Westmoreland County, and about 1777 settled on the Dumbauld claim on Indian Creek, near where Judge Dumbauld now lives. Even at that time they did not live secure from the Indians, and on several occasions Abraham Dumbauld took his family from Salt Lick to the block-house on the Henry farm in the Ligonier Valley, burying such of

their valuables as they could not carry with them. On one occasion a lot of dishes were thus hidden in the hurry of their departure, and when they returned the most diligent search failed to reveal the spot, the dishes being finally given up as lost. A sister of Abraham Dumbauld, who came with him to Salt Lick, was the first person to die in the township. Her coffin was a trough-shaped box, hewed out of a chestnut log, and the place of burial was on the Dumbauld tract, where they made a family graveyard. This tract of land embraced three hundred and sixty-seven acres, the warrant therefor being dated 1785, and extended on both sides of the Indian Creek north of Champion Run. Abraham Dumbauld died about 1828, upwards of seventy years of age, and his wife, whose maiden name was Catharine Boyer, survived him, dying at the age of eighty years. Their children were all born in Salt Lick, as follows: Frederick, Feb. 6, 1778; Mary, July 6, 1780; Philip, June 10, 1783; David, June 18, 1785; Peter, Dec. 20, 1787; Christiana, March 3, 1790; Barbara, Sept. 16, 1792; Dolly, March 24, 1795; Elizabeth, Sept. 8, 1797.

Frederick Dumbauld was the first white child born in the township. He lived on the homestead until about 1832, when he moved to Ohio. Philip, the second son, lived on an adjoining farm, and after his death, some time about 1830, the family also emigrated to Ohio. David settled on Back Run, where he died after 1860. He was the father of Hugh and Samuel Dumbauld, who removed to Indiana. Peter married Sally Cable, and lived on the homestead until his death in April, 1875. For many years he was a justice of the peace. He was the father of Abraham C. Dumbauld, living in the western part of the township; Jonathan, living in Somerset County; Samuel, living in Illinois; Peter and Solomon, who removed to Indiana; and David W. C., the youngest son, yet living on the homestead, which has been occupied by the family more than a century. He has held many offices of public trust, and is better known as Judge Dumbauld. The only daughter, Elizabeth, became the wife of Samuel Pile, of Licking County, Ohio. The daughters of Abraham Dumbauld married: Mary, John Lohr, and died on the homestead; Christiana, Samuel Fulton, of Somerset County; Barbara and Dolly, Joshua Davis and Jacob Miller, both of Salt Lick; and Elizabeth, Henry Phillips, of Somerset County.

Shadrach Davis, by birth an Englishman, came to Salt Lick about the same time as the Dumbaulds. He was the father of Abraham and Joshua Davis, who were prominent in the history of the township. The former first lived on Champion Run, on the farm now owned by Amos Miller, but died at the hamlet of Davistown, where he owned and operated mills. He reared sons named Samuel, who moved to Springfield in 1830, settling on the farm now owned by his son Solomon, where he died in 1873; Jacob, yet living

in Westmoreland; Benjamin and William, who removed to Defiance, Ohio; John, Jehu, and Solomon died in Salt Lick. The daughters of Abraham Davis married William Stull, Samuel Eicher, David Stull, Jacob Snyder, Eli Gallentine, and Daniel Bruner. Joshua Davis lived in the northwestern part of the township until his removal to Jefferson County, about 1838.

Adam Bungard, a German, settled on the tract of land which is yet in part owned by the Bungard family, where he died in 1833 at the age of eighty-seven years. He reared sons named Adam, George, John, Christian, Daniel, Jacob, and Michael. His daughters married Jacob Miller, Samuel Berg, and Samuel Hahn. Of the sons, Jacob and Michael yet live in the southern part of the township. On "Plentiful Hill" John Grindle was a pioneer. He was the father of John, David, and Christian Grindle, who after living in Salt Lick a number of years moved to the West.

The Schlater family were among the first settlers in the Ligonier Valley, where they had many adventures with the Indians. One of the Schlater daughters was scalped and left for dead, but recovered and became the mother of a large family. In the possession of Isaac Schlater is the door of one of the pioneer cabins in which the family lived, which shows numerous bullet-marks and gashes made by the tomahawks of the Indians in one of their attacks. Some of the family lived near the Salt Lick line, and Isaac Schlater was for a number of years the owner of the Mount Hope Furnace in that locality. Henry Schlater for a number of years lived in Salt Lick, removing from the township to Ohio. In the extreme northwest of Salt Lick lived the Kessler family, some of the members residing in Westmoreland. William Kessler improved the farm now owned by James Coffman, and George Kessler the Martin Wrinkler place.

Ludwig Miller was born in Somerset County, but in 1800 moved to the present Christner farm, in the southern part of Salt Lick, where he died in 1845. His son, Jacob H., was just a year old when his parents settled in the township. He yet resides in the eastern part of Salt Lick, one of the oldest and most hale men in the county. For twenty-five years he was a justice of the peace, and in that period of time joined two hundred and forty couples in matrimony,—a very large number considering the sparsely-settled condition of the country. The other sons of Ludwig Miller were Ludwig H., who moved to Ohio; George H., who died near Sparks' Mill; Henry H., whose death was caused by falling from a horse; Abraham H., who died in Springfield; Frederick H., who fell from a cherry-tree and was killed; John H., removed to Ohio; and Isaac H., the youngest, died in the township. The daughters married Christian Bungard, Ludwig Hart, Jacob Bungard, George Sleasman, and Henry Cassell. There were thirteen children in all, and when Mrs. Ludwig Miller died, at

the age of eighty-six years, she had one hundred and fifty grandchildren and two hundred great-grandchildren, some of her children being parent to eighteen and twenty children. Nearly all the Millers in Salt Lick originated from this family, and have displayed remarkable unanimity in their political predilections. At the late Presidential election the family cast twenty votes for Gen. Hancock. John Harbaugh, who resided for many years on the head-waters of Poplar Run, was the grandson of the Millers. He received from Gen. Jackson a hickory cane, which passed from him to the Millers, and is cherished by them as a memorial of the stern old hero of New Orleans.

At the head of Laurel Run, Charles Worrick, a Revolutionary soldier, was a pioneer who came in about the close of the war. He died in Springfield township at an advanced age. Of his sons, William died at Connellsville, and John was burned to death while attempting to rescue his family from his burning house. This sad event occurred about 1852.

On Champion Run, John Robison was one of the first settlers. The land passed from his to the hands of his son John, and from him to his son Jacob. The farm at present belongs to the latter's son, Wm. L. Robison, a member of the fourth generation. The present Lyons farm was first settled and improved by John Crist, and sold by him to Henry Yedeson about 1812, when Crist removed to the West. He was the father of Frederick Crist. On the Peterson place Wm. Hess was a pioneer, and after the death of Hess the farm was occupied by his son-in-law, Samuel Lohr.

George Sleasman, a native of New Jersey, came about 1800 and settled in the southeastern part of the township, near Worrick's and Anthony Miller's, the latter living on the present Yinkey place. He died in 1812, and his son Peter was then bound out to Andrew Trapp. He is still a resident of the township at the age of seventy-two years. George Sleasman last lived on the George Batchelor farm after the latter had removed. David Berg, a native of Lancaster County, became a settler of Salt Lick a little later, locating on the farm which is now occupied by Elijah Cramer. Of his sons, Benjamin, David, and Joseph are yet residents of the township. Other sons were John, Frederick, Samuel, Jacob, George, and Emanuel. John Yinkel was one of the pioneers on Laurel Hill, where he lived until the death of his wife, when he removed to Ohio, but returning to Salt Lick after many years, died at the house of his son-in-law, David Berg, at the age of ninety-eight years. In the western part of the township, Christian Echard, the father of John, David, Jacob H., George, Christian, Peter, and Levi Echard, settled some time after 1800, and some of the above yet remain in the township.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION AND LIST OF OFFICERS.

The township was created at the December, 1797, term of Court of Quarter Sessions, "on the petition of sundry inhabitants of the Salt Lick settlement, in the

township of Bullskin, praying for a division of said township, and that the top of Chestnut Ridge may be the line of separation. It is considered by the court that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that the eastern division be called Salt Lick township." Although thus officially named, it was for several years known by the name of Young township, not only locally but in official transactions. In the second volume of "Com. Records," page 38, under date of Jan. 13, 1798, the name of Reuben Skinner appears as the assessor of Young township. Again, March 1, 1798, "the house of Benjamin Davis, of Young township," is designated as the place where appeals from assessments might be heard. The name of John Robison appears as the collector of taxes, July 7, 1798, for the township of Young, and the tax-roll for that township is closed Feb. 16, 1799, over the signatures of John Robison and George Batchelor, his assistant. Other accounts were opened about this time with Young township, and continued later as the accounts with Salt Lick; but there is nothing on record to show that the name of Young was ever authorized. It was probably unwittingly used in a local sense, and thus received semi-official sanction until the error was corrected. The term Salt Lick was derived from the licks of salt along Indian Creek, the principal stream in the northeastern part of the county, and the name was for many years applied to all that part of the country lying east of the Chestnut Ridge and north of the Youghiogheny River. A petition for the division of this large township was presented to the court at its June session in 1831, and William Davidson, William Andrews, and Samuel Rogers were appointed viewers, with orders bearing date Nov. 1, 1831, continued Jan. 13, 1832, and March 8th of the same year. At the following session of court, June, 1832, they reported that they had "met to view the contemplated division line as set forth by the order, and are of the opinion that it is inexpedient to grant the prayers of the petitioners." The court approved the report, and for several years the subject was allowed to rest. But at the June session in 1839 the court was again petitioned for a division, and commissioners were appointed, who reported unfavorably Sept. 5, 1839, their report being approved by the court. After the lapse of eight years a petition again went to the court praying for a division of the township of Salt Lick, and Thomas R. Davidson, Alexander M. Hill, and Joseph Torrance were appointed viewers. These reported Sept. 18, 1847, and on the 11th of December of the same year their report was confirmed as follows: "The court approve the division of said township by the clay turnpike; the south side of said road to be the line from the Connellsville and Bullskin township line to Indian Creek, and from thence to the Somerset line, the northern side of said road to be the line. The northern township to retain the name of Salt Lick, and the southern township to be called Youghiogheny township."

It appears that the above division did not prove satisfactory to the citizens of the newly-constituted township, and at the September term of court, 1848, that body was petitioned for a new township, to embrace parts of both Salt Lick and Youghiogheny. Abraham Pershing, Levi Bradford, and Provance McCormick were appointed commissioners to investigate the matter, and a report was made by them Dec. 4, 1848, and ordered filed in favor of a new township. This report was confirmed on the 10th of March, 1849, as follows: "The new township is established according to the within report, and the court direct that the said township shall be called 'Springfield.'" By this order Salt Lick was limited to its present bounds, and those of Springfield were enlarged in November, 1855, by the addition of that part of Youghiogheny township which had not been absorbed by the formation of Stewart township.

Before Salt Lick was erected Andrew Trapp held a commission as a justice of the peace in and for the township of Bullskin, his name appearing in that connection as early as 1796. He was also the first justice of Salt Lick. He served as a justice a number of years, but in 1810 appears the name of Richard Skinner as a justice, and later, and before 1837, Frederick Dumbauld, William Kessler, Peter Dumbauld, and Peter Kooser.

Among other early officers of Salt Lick were the following: 1798, John Cleary and George Poe, constables; Abraham Dumbauld and William Kern, supervisors of highways; Christian Perkey and William Smith, overseers of the poor. 1798, John Schlater and Alexander Cummings, supervisors of highways; Henry Rush and Christian Senff, overseers of the poor. 1800, Richard Truax and Jacob Norrix, overseers of the poor. 1801, Richard Truax and Conrad Bates, supervisors of highways; Alexander Cummings and William Spear, overseers of the poor. 1802, Michael Beasinger and George Bungard, supervisors of roads; William Kern, Nathaniel Skinner, John Robinson, and Joseph Hoffhance, auditors. 1803, John Robinson and Richard Truax, supervisors of highways; William Kern and Abraham Dumbauld, auditors. 1804, John Robison and Smith Godwin, supervisors of highways. 1805, Benjamin Truax and George Wolf, supervisors of highways. 1806, John Murray and George Batchelor, auditors.

Since 1839 the principal officers of Salt Lick have been the following:

- 1840.—Justices, Peter Dumbauld, Jacob H. Miller; Assessor, Gabriel Christner; Auditor, Fred Begg.
- 1841.—Assessor, David Barnett; Auditor, William Kern.
- 1842.—Assessor, George Dull; Auditor, John Senff.
- 1843.—Assessor, John Robison; Auditor, Abraham Gallentine.
- 1844.—Assessor, John M. Murray; Auditor, Abraham C. Dumbauld.
- 1845.—Justices, Jacob H. Miller and James Schrichfield; Assessor, Daniel Kessler; Auditor, John Senff.
- 1846.—Assessor, Daniel Senff; Auditor, Abraham Gallentine.
- 1847.—Assessor, Jonathan Lyon; Auditor, Jacob H. Miller.

- 1848.—Assessor, Jacob Pritts; Auditor, Peter Dumbauld.
- 1849.—Justice, Peter Dumbauld; Assessor, Samuel Kessler; Auditor, Abraham Gallentine.
- 1850.—Justice, Philip Fleck; Assessor, Jacob W. Robison; Auditor, John Schultz.
- 1851.—Assessor, Henry Snyder; Auditor, D. W. C. Dumbauld.
- 1852.—Assessor, William Muncy; Auditor, Samuel Kessler.
- 1853.—Assessor, John Gallentine; Auditor, William Flegler.
- 1854.—Justice, D. W. C. Dumbauld; Assessor, William Steel; Auditor, Peter Dumbauld.
- 1855.—Justice, Philip Fleck; Assessor, John Shultz; Auditor, John R. Lohr.
- 1856.—Justice, Daniel Witt; Assessor, A. C. Dumbauld; Auditor, Samuel Kessler.
- 1857.—Assessor, Jacob H. Miller; Auditor, A. C. Dumbauld.
- 1858.—Assessor, John Shultz; Auditor, Jeremiah C. Lohr.
- 1859.—Assessor, Jacob Yothers; Auditor, Daniel Witt.
- 1860.—Justice, Philip Fleck; Assessor, Samuel Lohr.
- 1861.—Justice, Jacob H. Miller; Assessor, John Davis; Auditor, D. W. S. Cavenaugh.
- 1862.—Assessor, Peter H. Echard; Auditor, Emanuel Barley.
- 1863.—Assessor, John F. Murray; Auditor, William H. Miller.
- 1864.—Assessor, D. A. C. Hostetler; Auditor, Jacob H. Miller.
- 1865.—Justice, D. W. C. Dumbauld; Assessor, Frederick Murray; Auditor, George A. Dumbauld.
- 1866.—Justice, Jacob H. Miller; Assessor, J. C. Lohr; Auditor, Philip Fleck.
- 1867.—Assessor, George W. Kern; Auditor, Jacob H. Miller.
- 1868.—Assessor, David Cramer; Auditor, George A. Dumbauld.
- 1869.—Assessor, Aaron Brooks; Auditor, Jeremiah M. Miller.
- 1869.—Justice, D. W. C. Dumbauld; Auditor, Nathan Wilson.
- 1870.—Justice, Jacob H. Miller; Assessor, D. W. C. Dumbauld; Auditor, George A. Pritts.
- 1872.—Justice, David A. Witt; Assessor, William H. Miller; Auditor, Jeremiah M. Miller.
- 1873.—Assessor, John N. Kalp; Auditor, David A. Witt.
- 1874.—Assessor, A. C. Dumbauld; Auditor, George A. Dumbauld.
- 1875.—Assessor, David Ayres; Auditor, Emanuel Barclay.
- 1876.—Justice, George A. Dumbauld; Assessor, Simon Fulton; Auditor, David Witt.
- 1877.—Justice, Isaac W. White; Assessor, S. M. Miller; Auditor, Heman Stall.
- 1878.—Assessor, Samuel Christner; Auditor, George W. Gaus.
- 1879.—Assessor, Cyrus White; Auditor, David A. Witt.
- 1880.—Assessor, David Foust; Auditor, Henry Witt.
- 1881.—Justice, George A. Dumbauld; Assessor, A. H. Miller; Auditor, J. B. Adams; Supervisors of Roads, E. Barkley, A. Reece, and J. H. Miller.

ROADS.

One of the oldest roads of the township of which any record appears was petitioned for December, 1784, praying that it be located from the Broad Ford to Christian Perkey's mill, and from thence to the Redstone Old Fort. At the March term of the court, 1785, Robert Beal, Edward Doyle, Andrew Arnold, William Miller, and Joshua Dickerson, as viewers, reported "that the road was of great use and very necessary, as well for the county adjacent as for the inhabitants to said road in general, and we do presume it to be necessary to be of the width of thirty feet." Thereupon, after due consideration, the court do confirm the same, and order that the said road be

opened, cut, cleared, and bridged, twenty-five feet wide." The road was run with the assistance of Alexander Moreland, and has always been one of the chief highways of the township, whose importance has only been exceeded by the State road across the mountains, which was also opened about this time. In December, 1800, the court was petitioned for a bridge across Salt Lick (Indian) Creek at the crossing of the State road. The Grand Jury recommended that the bridge be built, and the court at the March session in 1801 directed the commissioners to have it built in accordance with the plans presented. The road from Andrew Trapp's to the west of the Laurel Hills was ordered in April, 1806, while the road from Trapp's to Perkey's and thence to Lobengier's was ordered in April, 1808, Abraham Kinnear, Henry Adams, Abraham Dumbauld, John Grindle, George Batchelor, and James Patten being the viewers. The road from John Grindle's to the bridge on Indian Creek was ordered by the same court, and was viewed by Andrew Trapp, Abraham Kern, John Robinson, Peter Dumbauld, Daniel Perkey, and John Muir. The township is well provided with highways, which are usually kept in a passable condition.

GENERAL INDUSTRIES.

Although agriculture has always been the leading pursuit of the people of Salt Lick, considerable importance has always been attached to its manufacturing interests. The first was probably the mill built by Christian Perkey, on the waters of Indian Creek, near the north line of the township. It was put in operation some time about 1780, and was at first a very small affair. Later a better mill was built of logs on a good stone foundation, which was allowed to remain when James Muir took down the old mill and built in its place a one-story frame mill, with improved gearing and a pair of French burrs in place of the ordinary mountain stone which previously did service. That mill in turn gave place to the present structure, which was erected in 1878 by William Newill, under the direction of James Leeper as millwright. It is a three-story frame of large size, has three runs of stones and modern machinery, being in all its appointments one of the best mills in the county. The motive-power is furnished by a Leffel turbine-wheel, and the mill is rated at \$10,000. The present owners are William Newill and his son, A. M. Newill, the latter operating the mills. The property has had many owners, passing from Christian Perkey to his son Daniel; thence to Frederick Fleck, who had the grist-, saw-, and an oil-mill in operation in 1823, the latter being continued about ten years; thence to William Murray, thence to James Muir, and from him to James Muir, Jr., who owned it until his death, when Mr. Newill became the proprietor of both the grist- and the saw-mill, continuing both, as above stated. The oil-mill was long since discontinued.

Passing down Indian Creek to a point above Champion Run, the next power was improved, about 1820, by Peter Dumbauld to operate a saw-mill, which after a number of years became the property of George Bitner. On the same place was a fruit and grain distillery, which was discontinued about 1836.

On Champion Run are several water-powers, one of which was improved by William W. Robinson about 1852, and made to operate a saw-mill, which is at present the property of Jacob Bruner. Farther up the stream, John Spear had a linseed-oil mill about 1846, which had also as owners John Piper and Henry J. Ritner, but has not been operated the past twenty years. On the south branch of the run a saw-mill was put in operation about 1840 by William Kessler, which passed into the hands of John W. Kinnear, and thence to others, a new mill being erected on the site by James Coffman, which is yet profitably operated.

On the main branch of Indian Creek, at the hamlet of Davistown, Abraham Davis built a saw-mill about 1830, and not long after, a carding-machine and fulling-mill. Ten years later he built a small grist-mill, which was displaced by the present mill in 1872, which was built by John Davis. After his death in 1873 the mill became the property of Lemuel Mathews. The mill-house is three stories high, and contains three runs of stones. A new saw-mill has also recently been built at this point, and while the carding-machine is still kept in operation, the fulling-mill has long since been discontinued.

On Back Run, a mile above its mouth, the power was first improved about 1790 by Peter Bucher, to operate a saw-mill, which was a great convenience to the settlers of this part of the township. A saw-mill is yet maintained at that point by Joseph Berg. A short distance above, Henry White, a resident of Bullsken, built a log-mill about 1796, which is yet in use, and is in a well-preserved condition. The stone basement appears perfect, and there is little to show the age of the mill, as the internal arrangements have been changed from time to time. At present there are two runs of stones, which are run by the power of an overshot water-wheel, fed by a long race. Among the early operators of the mill were Daniel Perkey, George Huey, and Adam Leppert. The mill was sold by White to the Berg family, and still remains in their possession, the present owner being David Berg. The saw mill at this point has become practically useless, although the mill still remains. A short distance above, Daniel Witt has had a saw-mill in successful operation the past fourteen years. Yet farther up the stream David Dumbauld built a saw-mill about 1840, which passed from him to Daniel Eiseman, thence to Jonathan Ash, and to David Saylor, the present owner. Another mill was operated on Back Run, above the latter, by James H. Miller, but the power has been abandoned, the water supply being too small to be advantageously em-

ployed. On Poplar Run a small saw-mill is owned and operated by Manasseh Burkholder.

At the mouth of Back Run, Andrew Trapp built a saw-mill about 1800, obtaining power by means of a long raceway from the run to a point near the Indian Creek. Trapp operated the mill a number of years, and was thereafter succeeded by his son Andrew. The subsequent owners of this power have been John and Gabriel Christner, Daniel and John Senff, Abraham Gallentine, Alfred Cooper, and the present, H. L. Sparks. Alfred Cooper established the tannery business at this point in 1855. His yard contained thirty-eight vats, and the building was a story and a half high. In 1863, Mr. Sparks became the owner of the property, and after ten years he remodeled the tannery and the mill. The power was increased by the substitution of water-wheels of the Leffel pattern, whose capacity aggregates thirty-nine horse-power. The old tannery was displaced by the present building, which is 50 x 80 feet, two and a half stories high. Although supplied with a boiler, steam has not yet been used, the proprietor preferring to finish his work in cold water, thus securing for his products a most enviable reputation in Eastern markets. From two thousand to three thousand hides per year are tanned into harness- and skirting-leather, about one-third of which is finished at the currying establishment of the firm at Connellsville. The saw-mill was rebuilt in the fall of 1879, the capacity being increased to fifteen hundred feet per day. In the spring of 1881 a planing-mill was attached to the same power, and the manufacture of builders' materials of all kinds begun. The products of the mill are mainly oak, chestnut, and poplar, chiefly the latter two, the woods yet abounding with trees from which first-class lumber may be cut. In 1875, H. L. Sparks associated with him his son S. H., and the firm has since been known as H. L. Sparks & Son.

In former times there were a number of small distilleries in the township, which were employed to a large extent in working up the fruit which grew so abundantly on many farms. Among the principal distillers were John Dull and David Berg on Back Run, and the Dumbaulds and Andrew Trapp on Indian Creek; but all of them have been discontinued more than thirty years since. George Rees made hats in a small shop on the old State road, and had the reputation of being a very skillful workman. Powder was made in a small way at Davistown by Joshua Davis; and in the southwestern part of the township, J. Yoder had in operation, after 1826, a loom of ingenious construction for weaving woolen, cotton, and linen goods. He wove linen sheets of such fineness and texture that they were in great demand and highly prized by the housekeepers of Eastern Fayette.

A good quality of mountain coal abounds on nearly every farm, and has been developed in many localities to supply the home demand, there being yet no facilities for shipping to outside markets. At Sparks'

Mill appear two layers of coal, in veins four feet thick and about one hundred feet apart, and in many other localities similar strata manifest themselves, some of the chief mines being on the old Henry Adams place, and on the Brooks, Lohr, Robison, and Berg farms.

Within the past twenty years limestone of a superior quality has been found in many accessible places, and has been quarried to a considerable extent for fertilizing purposes, to the manifest benefit of the lands to which it has been applied. One of the finest strata thus far discovered is on the old George Poe place, now owned by Henry Bungard. It is nearly sixty feet in thickness and very easily developed. In the northern part of the township iron ore was formerly mined to supply the Mount Hope Furnace, which was in that locality, in Westmoreland County. But since it has gone out of blast no further development of that mineral has been made. Mount Hope Furnace was built in 1808, and blew out about 1820.

MERCANTILE AND OTHER INTERESTS.

Before the clay pike was opened through Springfield, in 1810, the old State road was the great thoroughfare from Somerset County to Connellsville, and many taverns consequently were kept on that route to accommodate the numerous teams toiling up and down its course. Three of these were licensed as early as 1795, viz.: George Batchelor, on the present Peter Sleasman place; Benjamin Davis, on the Joseph Gallentine place; and Melchior Entling, the latter being in the present township of Springfield. These were continued a number of years, and at the Davis stand was afterwards Peter Feike. Eastward were the taverns of Andrew Trapp, David Berg, George Batchelor, George Rees, and Frederick Murray, the latter being at the foot of Laurel Hill. Nearly half a century has elapsed since Salt Lick has had a licensed tavern.

It is probable that Andrew Trapp was the first to engage in mercantile pursuits, having a small store near the site of Sparks' tannery as early as 1799. His original account-book, to which the writer has had access, contains the names of nearly all the pioneers, and shows that he must have carried on quite a flourishing business. The chief articles of traffic were liquor, lumber, flour, tallow, and salt. In addition, Trapp was the keeper of a public-house and justice of the peace, making his transactions numerous and multiform. In 1800, Adam Bungard was debited to "one bushel of salt, for which he promised to deliver me eight bushels of corn." December, 1800, George and Andrew Poe were made debtor to writing "Two Bonds of Performance and other writings, at 1s. 6d. per paper." Christian Senff, 1801, was credited by one heifer, £3, and charged with ten bushels of wheat, at 5s. per bushel; one gallon of whisky, 5s.; three gallons of apple brandy, at 4s. per gallon. Abraham Workman, 1804, "Dr. by wife to five quarts of whisky,

for which she promised two bushels of rye, to be delivered in two weeks." The grain was delivered at the proper time, as is indicated by a credit to that effect. "Black Benjamin," owned by the Bucher family, had many debits for whisky, which were paid by working on the mill-race. In 1802, George Poe, Jr., was made debtor "By balance on the digging of twenty rods of my 'dale' race, £1 16s. 11d." In 1802, George Burkholder was debited "To cash lent to pay the lawer, 15s.," and in 1804, "for marrying his son William, 15s." John Woodruff, in 1802, "To horse feed and victuals, 3s. 6d." For solemnizing him with the bonds of matrimony to his present wife, 7s. 6d. To my trouble in going thither, 7s. 6d." David Barnes, 1802, "To one pint of salt, 5d." Frederick Dumbauld, 1804, "By fifteen pounds of 'Hetzeled Flax.'" Melchor Entling, 1807, "By balance he overpaid on a letter, 2s. 3d." "To one barrel of boiled cider, £1 10s." Benjamin Harris, 1802, "To one order for a wolf's head, 1s. 6d." John Wibel, the teacher, July, 1807, "By two days' raking hay by wife and Betsey, 3s." George Wolf is mentioned in 1805 as the shoemaker, Jacob Barned as the blacksmith, and John Holliday as the wagon-maker.

Upon the death of Andrew Trapp, in 1824, the business passed into the hands of his son Andrew, who carried it on eight or ten years longer, when Gabriel and John Christner engaged in the mercantile trade at that stand a few years longer. About 1827, Robert Moorehead had a store in the same neighborhood, but at a different stand. Thenceforth a store was kept at Davistown by the Davis family, which was discontinued in 1873.

For ten or twelve years prior to 1868 a store was carried on in the Gallentine House, in the southern part of the township. The first in trade were John Gallentine and John F. Murray, and after a few years the latter conducted the store until it was discontinued, when H. L. Sparks opened his store at the tannery, and where he has been engaged in merchandising the last twelve years.

In 1871, John Miller opened a store at his residence, a mile east of Sparks', and later a business house was erected for their increasing trade near by, where J. H. and P. H. Miller were profitably engaged in business until April, 1881, when the latter retired, his place in the firm being taken by James Worrick.

The third of the business places at present continued was established in 1873, on the farm of D. W. C. Dumbauld, by H. L. Sparks, and two years later became the property of Judge Dumbauld, who is carrying on a general store, stocked with a full line of goods. At this place is kept the Champion post-office, which was established in September, 1875, D. W. C. Dumbauld as postmaster. He held that position until February, 1877, when Mary E. Dumbauld was appointed postmaster, and still has charge of the office. It is on the Jones' Mill route, and has two mails per day.

At Sparks' store is kept the Indian Head post-office, the oldest office in the township. It was established with the name of Dawson, but later took the name of Indian Creek, and in October, 1875, was given its present appellation, the other names causing confusion on account of titles nearly similar which are borne by other offices in the State. In 1873 the office was removed from Davistown to the present place, H. L. Sparks being appointed postmaster *vice* John Davis, deceased. He has since continued to serve in that capacity. The office has two mails per day, the service being by the route from Stewarton Station, in Springfield, to Jones' Mill, in Westmoreland County.

There is properly no hamlet in Salt Lick, the only approach to one being Davistown, where are a few houses and a church clustered around the mills at that point. Whatever other interests were here have been diverted to the places named above as being more suitable trading points.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The first denominational services in the township were maintained by the Lutheran and German Reformed settlers, who belonged to those churches in the eastern part of the State. These meetings, held first at the house of Peter Bucher and other places, resulted in a purpose to have a house of worship where both sects might hold their meetings, and the increasing congregations might be better accommodated than in the limited rooms theretofore available. To this end Peter Bucher and Andrew Trapp deeded a tract of land on a gentle hill-slope near the west bank of Back Run, where the present

GUTE HOFFNUNG KIRCHE

was erected about 1800. It is of logs, but has been weather-boarded, and in general appearance resembles a frame house. Originally it was provided with side and end galleries and a high pulpit; but these have been removed and the internal arrangements made to conform to modern architecture. The house was remodeled in the summer of 1851, and on the 29th of November of that year the "Lutheran Congregation of Good Hope" was organized. At this time there were ninety-one members, and the church council was composed of Rev. J. R. Focht, pastor; John Snyder and Peter Snyder, elders; A. C. Dumbauld and Frederick Miller, deacons.

The time when the congregation was first organized is involved in obscurity. In the first church-book appear the names of children baptized as early as 1788; but it is possible that some of them may have been transcribed from the record of other churches, since no other idea but that of baptism is conveyed. The first date of any authentic moment is Aug. 23, 1795, when a list of communicants is given, which embraces the names of Mathias Kern, Peter Bucher, Sr., Frederick Herman, Ludwig Banse, Anna Maria Banse, Catherine Senff, Christopher Loser, Christian Senff, Frederick Meator, Peter Strayer, Catherine

Strayer, Abraham Craft, Jacob Stauch, Catherine Stauch, George Rees, Jacob Morrix, George Wolf, Anna Maria Wolf, Conrad Roeshenberger, Anna Maria Roeshenberger, Dorothea Shaefer, Catherine Herman, Philip Brickman, Elizabeth Brickman, Catherine Rees, Christian Ausman, Abraham Hay, Christina Dumbauld, Simon Schneider, Ludwig Hay, Jacob Hentz, Eva Elizabeth Loser, Sally Ehrenfried, Anna Barbara Loser, Elizabeth Hay, Anna Margaret Ehrenfried, Barbara Herman, Susanna Senff, G. Van Cassell, John Crist, Barbara Harbaugh, Henry Harbaugh, and Conrad Lutz.

In February, 1796, the names of the Reformed members of the "Good Hope" are given as follows: Frederick Smith, George Hoffhance, Andrew Weil, Adam Shafer, John Robison, Christian Perkey, Henry Schlater, Barabara Schneider, Elizabeth Weil, Barbara Robison, Catherine Meator, Elizabeth Mackendorfer, Frederick Dumbauld, Adam Hoffhance, William Smith, Frederick Crist, James Mitchel, Anna Maria Dumbauld, Betsey Robison, Elizabeth Crist, Catherine Crist, Elizabeth Smith, Elizabeth Weil, Elizabeth Hoffhance, and Julia Ann Meator.

The members of the two congregations were first under the ministerial care of the Revs. Long and All, but some time prior to 1822 the Lutherans had as their pastor the Rev. Smucker, and the German Reformed minister was Rev. Kieffer. The latter was succeeded by the Rev. Voigt, whose connection with the congregation was not terminated until 1856. He appears to have been the last regular minister, for the congregation became too feeble to maintain its organization, which was suffered to go down about that period.

In 1827 the Rev. Jonas Mackling succeeded the Rev. Smucker as the pastor of the Lutheran congregation, and ministered to them in holy things until 1849, when the Rev. J. J. Suttre entered upon a short pastorate. In 1851 he was succeeded by the Rev. J. R. Focht, who was the spiritual teacher until 1856, when the Rev. J. Gaumer entered upon a pastorate which was terminated in 1868. In connection with the Donegal and Franklin congregations, the Rev. John Welfley assumed the pastoral relation in 1869, which continued until 1875. The following year the Rev. D. Erhard became the pastor, and yet fills that office.

The congregation had in 1880 about fifty communicants, and the following church officers: Elder, A. C. Dumbauld; Deacon, Ludwig C. Miller; Trustees, Jacob Styer, Henry Bungard, and John H. Snyder. Among the elders and deacons since the organization of the church have been Frederick Miller, John Snyder, Peter Snyder, Ludwig Hort, Henry Kemp, Jacob Imel, Ludwig C. Miller, and Abraham C. Dumbauld. The latter was for many years at the head of a Sunday-school which was maintained in the church, but which has not been kept up the past ten years.

On the 13th of December, 1879, the Lutheran con-

gregation of Good Hope appointed Ludwig C. Miller, Jacob Imel, and George A. Dumbauld a building committee for the purpose of erecting a new church edifice, but no material progress to this end has yet been made. In connection with the old church is a graveyard, where lie interred many of the old citizens of Salt Lick and the surrounding country who were formerly members of either the Lutheran or Reformed congregations worshipping in the modest old building, which is now one of the oldest landmarks in Northeastern Fayette.

The Evangelical Association was the next denomination to maintain regular preaching. Their missionaries, entering the township fifty years ago, found willing hearers and hearts that quickly responded to the gospel call as proclaimed by these plain but earnest men. Among those who accepted their doctrines were Jacob Barned and his son-in-law, Abraham Davis, whose homes thereafter became the places of worship until a church building could be provided. Barned died in the faith, while attending a pioneer camp-meeting, many years ago, but he had lived long enough to see the church of his adoption flourish and become firmly established in Salt Lick. Others who shared the burdens of pioneer membership were the younger Davises, several persons by the name of Resler, Kessler, and the Senff family.

In 1846 the membership had become strong enough to assume the building of a church edifice, and that year was erected at Davistown the Bethlehem Evangelical Church, which is yet used as a place of worship. It is a frame of modest proportions, but the society whose spiritual home it is has been parent to a number of other flourishing classes in Salt Lick and Bullskin. The trustees in 1881 were William Moody, Samuel Eicher, and George W. Kern, and the twenty members constituting the class here were under the leadership of George W. Kern. Jacob M. Davis is the superintendent of a Sunday-school which has about forty attendants.

The Mount Olivet Evangelical Church edifice was built in 1872, in the northern part of the township, on land donated for church and cemetery purposes by Elijah Lyons. The building committee was composed of Jacob Davis and George W. Gloss, and the church was consecrated in the early part of the winter of 1872 by the Rev. William Houpt. The house is a plain but neatly painted frame, thirty by forty feet, and in 1881 was under the trusteeship of Jacob Davis, George W. Gloss, and D. W. C. Dumbauld. The class which has this house as its place of worship sprung from the Bethlehem Church, and numbers at present about seventy members, who are under the leadership of D. W. C. Dumbauld. The Sunday-school, which is maintained here in the summer season, has an enrollment of seventy-five members, and William Bundorf for superintendent.

Both the foregoing churches belong to the Indian Creek Circuit of the Somerset District of the Pitts-

burgh Conference of the Evangelical Association. The circuit embraces also, as other appointments, the McClellan school-house class; Poplar Run, in Springfield; Mount Pisgah and Stauffer, in Bulls skin, the stewards of the several appointments being Jacob M. Davis, George W. Gloss, John Mull, Daniel Stauffer, and Levi M. White. The preacher in charge in 1881 was the Rev. George W. White; Rev. William Moodey was a local preacher.

It is impossible to give a complete list of the ministers who served what is now Indian Creek Circuit, as no records of such appointments, made very often as frequently as once a year, have been preserved. But among others who were itinerants in Salt Lick were the Revs. Abraham Dreisbach, Henry Niebel, John De Hoff, Moses De Hoff, — Walter, — Riddle, — Wilt, — Barber, — Stambaugh, George Brickley, Daniel Brickley, Samuel Mottinger, Henry Rohland, Henry Bucks, Thomas Buck, Abraham Baker, M. J. Carothers, J. M. W. Seibert, George Kopp, John Lutz, A. Frey, Uriah Everhart, Levi Everhart, S. W. McKesson, — Craig, — Einsel, Daniel Long, Samuel Kring, Conrad Kring, — Anstein, — Hempie, — Miller, — Strayer, — Poling, — Boyer, — Ross, James Dunlap, L. H. Hettrick, D. K. Levan, William Reininger, and G. W. White. In addition to the foregoing, the now eminent Chicago divine, Dr. Thomas, began his ministerial career as a youthful preacher in the Evangelical Association, serving as an itinerant in Salt Lick. Some of the older members recollect that he even then was remarkable for his profound discourses,—a bent of mind which has given him a national reputation as a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Hopewell Methodist Protestant Church is a small frame house of worship northwest of Davistown, which was built about the same time as the Bethlehem Church. One of the chief promoters of the enterprise was Abraham Gallentine, who was also one of the first members. Others associated with him were William Moodey, Joseph Gallentine, Harriet Kessler, Mary Bundorf, and a few others. For a time the church flourished under the preaching of the Revs. Francis, Betts, Bolton, Stillings, and Scott; but the removal of some of the members so weakened the body that after a time no regular services were maintained, and the remaining members connected themselves with other religious bodies. The last preacher was a man named Colclough. The Baptists and other denominations sometimes preached in the old Hopewell Church, but as far as has been ascertained no organization was attempted. The house has been little used lately for religious meetings, and is in a somewhat dilapidated condition.

In the northeastern part of the township is a small church, in which Winebrennarian meetings were formerly held, but which is now seldom used for any purpose. The house was built largely through the

efforts of John Foust, one of the leading Winebrennarians. Others of that faith in that neighborhood were David A. C. S. Hostetler, Gideon Hostetler, and their families.

The Union Church house of worship is in the Miller neighborhood, in the southeast part of the township. It is a log building of fair size, erected by the united efforts of the community soon after 1850. The lot on which it stands was set aside for church and cemetery purposes by Jacob H. and Peter H. Miller. The graveyard is one of the finest in Salt Lick, and is the general place of interment for the people of southeast Salt Lick and northeast Springfield. The title to the property has been vested in the Church of God, the present local controlling committeemen being Jacob H. Miller, Jr., and James H. Miller. Although open for the use of other denominations, the Church of God (Winebrennarian) has been the principal body to occupy the building with any regularity for the purposes of stated worship, and at present their organization numbers about fifty members. Among the early Winebrennarian members were the Pritts, Worrick, Gallentine, Ridenour, and a few other families, the first meetings being held at the house of the former by the Rev. John Dobson. Other ministers were the Revs. Hickernell, Plowman, Wurtz, Stevens, Bloyd, Lucas, Gallentine, and the present, George A. Barkiebaugh.

The Dunkard meeting-house, in the northern part of Salt Lick, near the Westmoreland County line, was built in 1852, on a lot of land donated for this purpose by John Fleck. It is a large and substantial frame, built after the manner of the plain people who worship in it, and has accommodations for about six hundred people. The Fleck and Hess families were among the first Dunkards in Salt Lick; but the present large membership is almost entirely from Westmoreland County, and the history of the church consequently has but little interest for the people of Fayette County.

Schools were taught in the township as early as 1803, John Wibel, a German, being the teacher. It is probable that most of the instruction was in the German language, although it is said that Wibel was also an English teacher. In the winter of 1802-3 he taught a three-months' term near Trapp's Mill, his charges for instruction being ten shillings per pupil. As teachers became more numerous the rate of instruction was reduced to nine shillings per quarter. Wibel removed from the township some time about 1808. Some of his schools were taught in a log building erected for school purposes in the spring of 1804 by the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations, and which stood near their meeting-house. Andrew Trapp seems to have had the building in charge, furnishing what lumber and nails were used, the latter being brought from Connellsville by Peter Strayer. George Poe laid the floor, and Jacob Grindle

made the door, the hinges and bolt for the same having been made by Jacob Barned. These also sent their children to the school, while other pupils came from the Bruner, Wolf, Norrix, Bungard, and Dumbauld families.

At this period Christian Mensersmith and Henry Rush were also teachers in the township, their schools being taught in houses occupied in part by families. About 1807 another school-house was built on the old Ludwig Miller farm, where Peter Frick taught the first school. Later William Arthur and James McCloy taught in that house. The latter was an Irishman, a good teacher, but thoroughly detested the custom of barring out at Christmas, a custom to which the German teachers graciously conformed. This school-house and the one near the "Good Hope" Church were abandoned about the same time, but when cannot be positively determined. On the Jacob Lohr farm George Bucher, Jr., taught an early school, which was attended by Abraham C. Dumbauld, John and Adam Kalp, Mary Tederow, and the Schlatters, of Mount Hope Furnace.

In due time the township accepted the provisions of the common school law, but the records pertaining to the organization of the schools, as well as the records for many subsequent years, have not been preserved, so that no authentic account of them can be given.

In 1881 the township was divided into districts, which bore the names of Kessler, Washington, Black Creek, Trout Run, Longwood, Franklin, McClellan, Centre, Clinton, and Buchanan, in most of which good schools were maintained.

The school directors of Salt Lick since 1840 have been as named below:

- 1840.—Daniel White, Peter Dumbauld, William Kessler.
1841.—Jacob H. Miller, Robert Workman.

- 1842.—Jacob Kern, Robert Bigam, John Brooks.
1843.—Sylvester Skinner, Daniel Livingood.
1844.—Samuel Srichfield, Samuel Murray, Jacob H. Miller.
1845.—Gabriel Christner, Josiah C. Moore, Adam Deitz.
1846.—Jacob H. Miller, David Rugg, Peter Meater.
1847.—Peter Meater, Samuel Murray.
1848.—John B. Miller, Frederick Miller, Jacob Robison.
1849.—William Stoll, James White, Jacob H. Miller, Gideon Hostetler.
1850.—John Echard, Abraham Gallentine.
1851.—D. W. C. Dumbauld, John Shultz.
1852.—Jacob H. Miller, Joseph Gallentine.
1853.—Abram Gallentine, Peter Dumbauld.
1854.—John Shultz, A. C. Dumbauld.
1855.—John Lohr, William Robison.
1856.—A. Gallentine, Frederick Miller.
1857.—Jacob L. Snyder, John Foust.
1858.—Henry I. Bitner, William Senff.
1859.—Jacob H. Miller, Daniel Kessler.
1860.—Jacob Bungard, D. W. S. Cavanaugh.
1861.—D. W. C. Dumbauld, D. M. Foust.
1862.—Jacob H. Miller, George Kalp.
1863.—Daniel Kramer, John Davis.
1864.—Philip Fleck, Jesse L. Beal, D. W. C. Dumbauld.
1865.—H. L. Sparks, G. W. Kern.
1866.—Jacob H. Miller, James White.
1867.—D. W. C. Dumbauld, Solomon Kennell, Jeremiah Miller.
1868.—Henry Adams, Samuel Kessler.
1869.—Fred. H. Medler, George L. Snyder, Henry Pletcher, John Echard, Jacob Lohr.
1870.—David Ayres, A. C. Dumbauld.
1872.—David K. Cramer, William L. Beal.
1873.—John B. Lyons, Adam M. Bungard.
1874.—Isaac White, D. A. C. Hostetler.
1876.—John B. Lyons, George M. Yothers, William Newill.
1877.—Jacob Kennell, G. M. Yothers.
1878.—David Ayres, Isaac White.
1879.—E. Matthews, William Nickel, Joseph Berg.
1880.—Jacob Kennell, George M. Yothers, Daniel Pletcher.
1881.—P. H. Miller, M. Berger.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

ALONG the Somerset County line, between the townships of Salt Lick on the north and Stewart on the south, is Springfield township. From the former it was set off in 1847, and to constitute the latter it contributed of its territory in 1855. The Youghiogheny River forms the southwestern bounds, and on the west are the townships of Connellsville and Bullskin. Springfield is traversed by the Chestnut Ridge and the Laurel Hills, which give its surface an elevated and mountainous appearance, and cause a large portion of it to be unfit for cultivation.

In many places along the streams the hills are almost precipitous, while in other localities they slope

gently to the water's side. Originally they were covered with fine forest growths, of the hard woods chiefly. On the tops of the smaller hills the lands appear level, and have generally been reduced to cultivation. The hills themselves are the depositories of great mineral wealth, coal and iron being most abundant, although fire-clay and limestone have been profitably developed in several localities. The drainage of the township is good, there being numerous springs, brooks, and creeks. Indian Creek, the principal stream, flows almost centrally through the township from the northeast, emptying into the Youghiogheny about a mile above the Connellsville line. Its

northern and western affluents are Poplar, Stony, and Resler's Runs. The opposite tributaries are the North Fork, Buck and Mill Runs, the latter in point of size being the second stream in the township. It is sometimes called Skinner's Mill Run, after one of the early settlers on its waters. Above its mouth, along the Indian Creek, were natural meadows of considerable size, where were the celebrated "Bullock Pens," which have caused a historical interest to attach to that locality.

These pens were used by Capt. Harris to confine a herd of cattle which were destined for the troops under Gen. Forbes. It is said that Capt. Harris with a small detachment of men left Fort Cumberland with a herd of cattle in 1758, intending to reach the line of march of Gen. Forbes by Braddock's road. At Turkey Foot he was met by Oliver Drake and other frontiersmen, who warned him of the Indians lying in ambush on the Laurel Hills, and offered to conduct him to a place of safety until he could communicate with the commanding officer of the British forces. Their services being accepted, Drake and Rush led the way over the Laurel Hills, east of the Youghiogheny, down the waters of Mill Run to the above meadows, where the cattle might be pastured and the soldiers enjoy the desired seclusion. In the daytime the cattle were allowed to graze, but at night they were confined in pens made of rails, which remained until the township was settled, when the pioneers applied the name of "Bullock Pens" to the locality, and when the land was surveyed the name was employed to designate that tract, thus perpetuating it. After remaining at the "Pens" about a month, Capt. Harris was ordered to drive the cattle up Indian Creek to Fort Ligonier, where Gen. Forbes' forces were stationed.

On their march up the stream they passed through a deserted Indian village, and saw so many evidences to indicate that the red men frequented the waters of this stream for the purpose of hunting and fishing that they called it the Indians' Creek, from which the name was derived. In early times the presence of many salt licks was noted along this stream, which led to operations for discovering the source of these saline supplies.

In 1836, Christian Painter began boring for salt near Rogers' Mills, and after attaining a depth of three hundred feet the drill stuck fast, causing the abandonment of the enterprise. But while there was a failure to find a stream of salt water, he struck a heavy vein of water strongly charged with sulphur, which overflowed the well and rose several feet above the surface, forming a large and superior sulphur spring. An analysis of the water shows the presence of many medicinal qualities, which place this spring upon the same plane as some of the most noted sulphur springs of the country. Mineral springs are found in other parts of Springfield, making the selection of that name for the township very appropriate.

Since Springfield has been so recently organized, its pioneer history is to a large extent inseparable from the histories of Bullskin and Salt Lick, in which lists of surveys and settlements covering what is now Springfield are given. In a general sense this township was not settled near as early as other parts of Fayette County, very probably not until the close of the Revolution, although a few may have lived here prior to that event; but as they removed so many years ago, the traditinary accounts pertaining thereto are vague and conflicting.

Reuben Skinner, a native of New Jersey, after living in the Turkey Foot settlement a few years, located on Mill Run, on the Elijah Kooser place, where he built mills and made other substantial improvements. After his death, about 1821, his family emigrated farther west, the mills becoming the property of Jacob Ketchum, and subsequently of the Kooser family. It was from Reuben Skinner that Mill Run took its additional name.

Several other Skinners were pioneers in Springfield. James B. Leonard's place was the former home of James Skinner, a Baptist clergyman, who removed to Perry County, Ohio. Willits Skinner came at a later day and remained until his death, living on the farm now occupied by his son, A. Skinner. The latter, now an aged man, has resided there since he was six years of age. The farm was first occupied by men named Packer, Williams, and Rush, although the land was warranted to Isaac Meason. Richard Skinner, of another family, settled on the Silas Prinkey farm, where he reared a large family, which removed from the township half a century ago. Moses Collins was the pioneer on the Jacob Saylor place. After his death his son Henry owned the farm, and afterwards the latter's son Henry, who was the last remaining member of the family, which has become extinct in Springfield.

Another well-known pioneer was Alexander Cummings, a Scotchman, who lived on the George Kern farm, on the old Turkey Foot road. His settlement was one of the first in the township. Cummings was a man of considerable ability, and possessed many fine traits of character, which gave him prominence among the early settlers. He died about 1842, and was interred on his old farm. The Collins family also were all interred in a burial-plat on their old farm. Another of that class of settlers was the McCune family. James McCune (in early times McKeown), the grandfather of the James McCune yet a resident of the township, was the first of that name in Springfield. He was the father of Samuel McCune, who lost his life in a coal-bank about thirty-five years ago.

Maj. Abraham Workman came to the township about the same period. He rendered military service under Col. Morgan, who owned several tracts of land in the township, three hundred acres of which became the property of Maj. Workman. This he improved,

and lived upon the farm until his death, about 1836. His wife and son Smith moved to Perry County, Ohio, several years later, the former dying in that county at the age of one hundred and two years. The homestead passed into the hands of Robert Workman, who was born on it in 1799, and lived there until his death in 1878, since when his son, Robert W., is the occupant of the farm, which is on the river hills in the southwestern part of the township.

Henry Trump came from Germany and settled in what is now Springfield township, on Indian Creek, near its mouth, about 1780. He patented a tract of about four hundred acres, now owned by the heirs of Henry Walters. He erected a saw-mill some distance up the creek, and the lumber sawed in it, with the aid of his sons, John and Michael, floated down the Youghiogheny to the Pittsburgh market. The saw-mill was said to be the first erected in that part of the county. He had also a small grist-mill on the creek, propelled by a "tub" water-wheel. Henry Trump, however, was less famous as a sawyer and mill-owner than as a hunter. For many years his chief employment was hunting deer and bears, and he derived considerable profit from the sale of the skins of these animals and bear's oil. At his home on Indian Creek he had several deer and bears which he tamed and kept as pets. He lived to a great age, said to be over one hundred years. His son John settled in what is now Connellsville township, near the line of Springfield. Michael Trump, son of Henry, settled in Connellsville borough.

Daniel Resler, a native of Berks County, Pa., settled on the stream of water which bears his name about 1787, and died in that locality before 1817. He had three sons and three daughters, the latter becoming the wives of Solomon Kern, Christian Senff, and John Murphy. Daniel and David Resler, two of the sons, moved to Ohio many years ago. John, the other son, married a daughter of Peter Bruner, and lived on Resler's Run until his death in 1856. His widow yet lives in the township at the age of eighty-four years. She was born in Stewart, but since she has been three years of age has been a resident of Springfield. The children of John Resler were Daniel, deceased; David and Jacob, removed to the West; Mary, the wife of David Barned; Elizabeth, of John Brooks; and Susan, of Samuel Scott.

Peter Bruner settled in what is now Stewart township some time during the Revolution, but in 1798 settled on the Rogers farm, on Indian Creek. His son Daniel moved from the township. At that time Indians yet roved along the stream, but did not disturb the family.

Conrad Senff, a German, was one of the earliest settlers in Eastern Fayette, living in what is now the township of Salt Lick, on the Shaeffer farm. After the marriage of his son Christian the latter became a resident of Springfield. He lived on the old Resler farm a number of years, then moved to Ohio. One

of his sons, eighty-one years of age, yet resides in the eastern part of Springfield. He was the only son who remained in the county. His sons are Jacob, yet living in Springfield; Henry, in Westmoreland County; Wesley and Daniel, in Illinois.

Melchior Entling was a pioneer in the northwestern part of the township, on the old State road, where he kept a public-house as early as 1796. The farm at present belongs to John Ifurt. Joseph Brooks was a member of Entling's family, coming with them from the East. After attaining manhood he married a daughter of Michael Beasinger, a pioneer on the present Daniel Brooks farm. All the members of the Beasinger family moved to the West, except Jacob, who died in Springfield about 1865. Joseph Brooks died about 1863. He had reared a large family, his sons being John, Henry, Jacob, William, George, Erwin, and Daniel, whose descendants are very numerous in Springfield.

On the Fulton farm Jacob Minerd settled about 1791. He was a native of Washington County, Md. Twenty years after his settlement he died, and was buried in what is now the Baptist graveyard at Mill Run. Of his twelve children, nearly all removed from the township, Jacob settling in Somerset County, and Henry in Dunbar township. One of the daughters married Leonard Harbaugh, father of the Leonard Harbaugh at present living in Springfield. The former became a resident of the township about 1825, but before his death returned to Somerset County. Another of Minerd's daughters married John Ream, the founder of Ursina village, in the latter county. Among Minerd's early neighbors were William Jones, living on the Dickey farm, and a man named Clipliner, on the Imel farm. Where Henry Imel now lives, at the age of eighty-five years, first lived his father, Henry. The former is yet hale and able to do manual labor on the farm. In the harvest of 1880 he and his son John, a man sixty-four years of age, cradled, bound, and shocked up forty dozen bundles of heavy rye in a single day, working from sunrise to sunset, a heavy job even for men in the prime of life.

On the Elm farm, now the site of Springfield village, Daniel Eicher, a native of Lancaster County, settled about 1790. Joseph Eicher, his last remaining son, died Aug. 4, 1876, aged ninety-two years. Other sons were Peter, Henry, and Daniel. His daughters married Jacob Long, John Harbaugh, and John Rowan. The sons of Joseph Eicher were Samuel, William, John, Daniel, Joseph, Henry, Abraham, and Isaac. His daughters married Thomas McCloy, William Justice, and Leonard Harbaugh. The descendants of this family have become very numerous in the eastern part of the county.

The Kern family emigrated from Holland to Eastern Pennsylvania about 1700. From thence some of the family moved to Westmoreland County, settling in the neighborhood of Jones' Mills. There one of the

family was killed by the Indians, while returning home from a visit to a neighbor, several of those who had accompanied him escaping. Among the sons of the above family were Michael, William, George, and Peter. The latter died in Westmoreland County, George becoming a resident of Washington County. William Kern served in the Revolution, and after the war married Catherine Hoover. He moved to Springfield, buying out the claim of a man who held a tomahawk right to a tract of land in the present Murray district. On this land he died about 1837, at the age of ninety-one years. He reared sons named Solomon, Abraham, William, Jacob, Jonathan, and Joshua, and daughters who married Joseph Eicher and George Nicholson.

Solomon Kern was born in the township, and died in 1862, at the age of eighty-one years, his father being probably one of the very first settlers, and he one of the first born in Springfield. Solomon Kern was a carpenter by trade, and made many of the early carding-machines. He also had in operation wood-carding machinery in different parts of the State. For a time he was engaged in the Baldwin machine-shops at Connellsville, but finally settled on a farm west of Springfield village, which is at present the home of his son, Judge John Kern. Other sons were Josiah, Solomon, and Simon. His daughters married Samuel Davis, Henry Gebhart, Henry Griffin, and Aaron Hart.

Abraham, the second son of William Kern, removed to Ohio; William, the third son, married Nancy White, and lived and died on the Kooser place. Jacob lived a little south of Springfield village, where he died about twenty-eight years ago. He was the father of George Kern and William Kern, both of the township. His sons, Abraham and David, died in the Rebellion. Jonathan, the fifth son of William Kern, became a resident of Greene County, and Joshua, the youngest and the only survivor, lives on Indian Creek, more than eighty years old. He has sons named William M. and George yet living in the township; and John and James died in the war for the Union. The Kerns have become one of the largest and best-known families in Springfield.

Abraham Gallentine, a German, who had served in the Revolution, came from Chambersburg in 1801, settling in the northern part of the township, near the Salt Lick line, but subsequently lived at the Fayette Furnace. He was by trade a cooper, and died about 1830, upwards of eighty years of age. He had sons named Daniel, Jacob, Abraham, and Joseph. The former was married to a daughter of Christian Senff, and died in Salt Lick. Jacob removed to McKeesport. Abraham lived near the central part of Salt Lick. He served in the Legislature, and subsequently removed to Ohio. Joseph married Sophia Worrick, and also lived in Salt Lick, where he died in 1875, at the age of eighty-five years. He was the father of Joseph W. Gallentine, living on the old Benjamin

Davis farm, in Salt Lick, and of other sons living at Scottdale.

John Bailey, a native of Bedford County, Pa., settled on the present Bailey farm, south of Mill Run, some time after 1800, and died there in 1828. He reared sons named William; Reiley, and Michael, and four daughters, who married Henry Hess, James Inel, Henry Friend, and William M. Kern.

Jacob Murray moved from the eastern country in 1816, and settled on the old Elder farm, but later made a home on Mill Run, where he died many years ago. He had a number of sons, viz.: John M., deceased a few years ago; Samuel, also deceased in the township; and Jacob, yet living on Mill Run. Three of his daughters married Peter Ullrey, Henry Pletcher, and Reuben Eicher.

Robert Bigam was another of the early settlers on lower Mill Run, although his permanent settlement was not made until 1828. He cleared up a great deal of the flats, and still, at the age of eighty-seven years, resides on one of the farms he opened. He is the father of David and John Bigam, residing on parts of the homestead at Mill Run, and of George M. Bigam, a teacher of note at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland Co. The Bigams moved from the Jersey settlement in Somerset County, where their ancestors were among the earliest settlers.

Peter Kooser moved from the same county in 1832, buying the Ketchum mills, which had been built by Reuben Skinner, on Mill Run. Afterwards he lived on the Henry Phillippi farm, where he died June 25, 1866, aged seventy-two years. He reared sons named Elijah, Samuel, John, William, and Alexander, the latter dying in the United States' service in the Rebellion. In 1838, George Dull moved from Somerset County and settled on the John Harbaugh place at Mill Run. He was a blacksmith by trade, and served many years as a justice of the peace. He died Nov. 1, 1880, at the age of seventy-two years. His sons living in Springfield are Daniel W., Uriah, Jacob, William, and John. Romanus died in the army while a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., and four of the above also served their country in the Rebellion. The daughters of George Dull married David L. Colburn, Solomon Davis, Hiram C. Sipe, and Alexander Brooke. The Daniel W. Dull farm was improved by Martin Williams, who afterwards occupied the Abraham Williams farm, where he died. The William Dull place was long known as the Peter Sipe farm, but was first improved by John McCune. Sipe removed to Indiana a few years ago, where he died. A portion of the old Sipe place is now occupied by Cyrus B. Sipe, a grandson of Peter, and son of Jacob, who moved to Somerset County. The Sipes made some of the finest farm improvements in the township.

The Elder family was in early times largely interested in real estate in Springfield, owning about two thousand acres of land, a portion of which yet re-

mains in their possession. Clifford Elder, the head of the family, resided in Somerset County. William G., the eldest son, was a well-known citizen of Washington. Other sons were Clifford, Henderson, Samuel, and Robinson. The latter was the only one to reside permanently in the township. He was a man of fine ability, and became celebrated as a lecturer on temperance. He died in the service of the Union in the late civil war. One of the daughters of Clifford Elder was the wife of Dr. Phythian, the first practitioner in the township, and a maiden lady, Eliza, was a resident of Springfield until 1873.

In the early history of the county three brothers, Thomas, John, and James Rogers, came from Frederick, Md., and settled at New Haven. Their sister was married to Col. James Paull, at that time one of the leading men of Fayette. Thomas and John Rogers remained citizens of Dunbar, but Maj. James Rogers, after living some time at the Findley Furnace, settled on Indian Creek, in Springfield, about 1828, and resided there until his death, about 1842. He superintended the building of the Fayette Furnace for the mining company, which also controlled about three thousand acres of land, which Maj. Rogers sold to the settlers. He had nine sons,—John, William, Phineas, Joseph, James, Thomas, George, Daniel, and Erwin. Of these William served in the war of 1812, and died of disease contracted in the service; George is yet living at Ironton, Ohio; and Dr. Joseph Rogers, after living in Springfield more than two-score years, actively engaged as a practitioner and a manufacturer, died March 20, 1876, at the age of seventy-nine years. In 1831 he was married to Elizabeth Johnston, of Connellsville, who yet resides in that city. They reared sons,—Dr. James K., who died after the late war; Dr. Alexander, residing at Scottdale; John, at the same place; and William D., yet residing on the homestead.

George Campbell, a Scotch-Irishman, settled in Dunbar some time about 1800. His only son, James, after living in that township a number of years, became a citizen of Springfield, and yet resides there at the age of seventy years. In 1841 he was associated with the Messrs. McCormick, Taylor, and Turner in manufacturing the first coke by the improved system of burning. At that time two ovens were built on the site of the old salt-works on the Youghiogheny, in which coke was successfully burned, and shipped to Cincinnati by means of flat-boats. The enterprise proved a failure, so far as these parties were concerned, but was afterwards prosecuted with partial success by the Cochrans, of Tyrone.

The Pritts family has lived in the township the past fifty years, and one of its members, Samuel, is upwards of eighty-six years of age. Another of the old citizens of Springfield is Jacob Lichteiter, who came from Somerset County about thirty years ago. He has attained the unusual age of ninety-three years. The population of the township in 1880 was 1714.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION AND LIST OF OFFICERS.

Springfield was organized as a separate township by the Court of Quarter Sessions in December, 1848, but was not constituted with its present bounds until November, 1855, when it absorbed what remained of Youghiogheny township after Stewart was erected. The orders of the court by which this was effected appear in the history of the latter township, and in the history of Salt Lick, of which Springfield was originally a part, the same being here omitted to avoid repetition.

The list of township officers, including those of Youghiogheny from 1848 till 1855, is as follows:

- 1848.—Justices, John Williams, John Harbaugh, and Sylvester Skinner; Assessor, Samuel Murray; Auditor, John B. Tederow.
- 1849.—Justice, Robert Wortman; Assessor, Absalom Stryers; Auditors, Samuel Liston, James Leonard.
- 1850.—Assessor, Josephus Woodmansee; Auditor, William Stull.
- 1851.—Assessor, Josephus Woodmansee; Auditor, James Kemp.
- 1852.—Assessor, George Harbaugh; Auditor, Jacob Tutton.
- 1853.—Justice, Sylvester Skinner; Assessor, Abraham Skinner; Auditor, J. S. Woodmansee.
- 1854.—Assessor, David Ogg; Auditor, James Morrison.
- 1855.—Assessor, Robert Wortman.
- 1856.—Justices, John Brooks, Daniel Dull; Assessor, Simon M. Kern; Auditor, John Senff.
- 1857.—Assessor, John M. Murray; Auditor, William H. Murphy.
- 1858.—Justice, John W. Sherbondy; Assessor, Leonard Harbaugh; Auditor, Joseph Colestock.
- 1859.—Assessor, Joseph W. Kitenour; Auditor, R. Elder.
- 1860.—Justice, John Clark; Assessor, Daniel W. Dull; Auditor, James B. Morris.
- 1861.—Assessor, Robert Wortman; Auditor, Reason Imer.
- 1862.—Assessor, Henry King; Auditor, Emanuel Hensil.
- 1863.—Justice, John W. Sherbondy; Assessor, J. H. Miller; Auditor, James F. Imel.
- 1864.—Assessor, George K. Murray; Auditor, John Brooks.
- 1865.—Justice, J. W. C. Brooks; Assessor, Solomon Davis; Auditor, J. A. C. Murray.
- 1866.—Assessor, David B. Morris; Auditor, J. W. Morris.
- 1867.—Justice, Christopher Smultz; Assessor, A. S. Skinner; Auditor, Henry Crichfield.
- 1868.—Justice, Josiah H. Miller; Assessor, J. C. Gorlet; Auditor, A. H. McCoy.
- 1869.—Assessor, Daniel W. Dull; Auditor, John Kern.
- 1869, October.—Justice, George Dull; Auditor, Jacob M. Murray.
- 1870.—Assessor, Jacob M. Murray; Auditor, J. B. Morris.
- 1872.—Assessor, J. B. Morris; Auditor, John Kern.
- 1873.—Justice, Josiah H. Miller; Assessor, M. H. King; Auditor, Jacob M. Murray.
- 1874.—Assessor, J. W. K. Solomon; Auditor, S. W. Bailey.
- 1875.—Justice, Lewis Hunter; Assessor, Martin Hope.
- 1876.—Assessor, H. H. Livingston; Auditor, B. A. Lanehill.
- 1877.—Assessor, Abraham Friend; Auditor, Jacob M. Murray.
- 1878.—Justice, Henry Crichfield; Assessor, John Imel; Auditor, J. B. Morris.
- 1879.—Assessor, Emanuel Hensil; Auditor, John Kern.
- 1880.—Justice, George Deel; Assessor, Emanuel Hensil; Auditor, J. H. Miller.

ROADS.

One of the oldest roads in Springfield is popularly known as the "Turkey Foot" road, from the fact that it led through that important settlement in Somerset County on its route to Pittsburgh. It is also known as Smith's road, from one of the commissioners who located it. The road followed in a general way the blazed path of Oliver Drake and William Rush, along which Capt. Harris drove his cattle to the mouth of Mill Run, thence across the hills to the clay pike, near Springfield village, from which it bore to the northwest across Chestnut Ridge to Mounts' Creek, which was crossed at Andrews' (now Long's) Mill; then northwest across Bullskin to Jacob's Creek, in Tyrone, intersecting Braddock's road near the old chain bridge. It was several miles shorter than Braddock's road, and was by some preferred on that account when the other road was rough, not naturally being as good a road as the former. After the National road was located it was of little importance, and much of its course has long since been effaced, retaining only from Mill Run northward much semblance of its original courses. The most important highway in the township is the "clay pike," so called because it has been graded but never piked with stones. Its course through Springfield is nearly east and west north of the centre of the township, varying only to get an easier ascent of Laurel Hill. It was surveyed in 1810, but was not completed until about 1820. The survey divided the road into quarter-mile sections, a post being set up at such intervals. These sections were in charge of different contractors, among the builders being Dr. Joseph Rogers, Solomon Kern, and John Williams. The road became the great thoroughfare for the passage of live-stock from Ohio and Kentucky to the East, and immense droves of horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and hogs were almost constantly trudging along its course, often more than a hundred per week passing through Springfield. Consequently many stock-taverns sprung up along the road, some of them having large barns, having stabling capacity for fifty horses, at which the farmers found a ready market for their products. Among the chief drovers' inns were those kept by John Resler, Peter Eicher, Solomon Kern, Samuel Long, Charles King, Mary Taylor, James Crichfield, Henry Garlets, John Prinkey, Thaddeus Aughenbach, and Adam Dietz. After the Pennsylvania Railroad was completed the droves diminished in number, but the road was considerably used for this purpose until the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was built along the Youghiogheny in 1871. This railway has stations at Stewarton and Hampton, in Springfield township.

GENERAL INDUSTRIES.

It is stated on good authority that Reuben Skinner was the first person in the township to employ water-power to operate machinery for milling purposes. Some time after the Revolution he built a small grist-

mill on Mill Run, on the present Elijah Kooser place, which had one run of stones and rude machinery. A saw-mill was put in operation at a later day. From Skinner the mill passed to Jacob Ketchum, thence to Peter Kooser, thence to L. D. Wilgus, and from him to Elijah Kooser. The reconstructed grist-mill had two runs of stones and a fair grinding capacity, and although the mill remains, it has not been running the past few years. The saw-mill is yet kept in motion.

The second mill in the township was built by a man named Van Trice, on Resler's Run, and was a very small affair, the capacity being only seven bushels per day. Daniel Resler subsequently owned the mill, and at later periods the waters of that stream operated saw-mills for John Resler, Josiah Miller, and Maxwell Clark.

On Mill Run, below the old Skinner mill, John Harbaugh built a saw-mill thirty years ago, which is at present owned and operated by James Russell. Yet farther below, George Dull put in operation a saw-mill in 1841, which has had as subsequent owners Daniel Shearer, John A. McBeth and Daniel Dearborn, Bradford & Co., and the present Dr. Gallagher. The capacity is small. Near the mouth of this stream Wm. R. Turner had a saw-mill some time about 1830, to which was added a run of stones for grinding purposes. The latter were soon removed, but the saw-mill was kept in operation a number of years longer, when it was allowed to go down. Turner also had a saw-mill on Indian Creek, near the site of Hampden Forge, which was discontinued after that enterprise was abandoned. Several miles from the mouth of Mill Run, John and Elijah Kooser erected a grist-mill in 1851, which is yet operated by John Kooser. The mill-house is a four-story frame, thirty-six by forty-eight feet, and is supplied with three runs of stones. The power was secured by digging a race sixty rods long, whereby a fall of twenty-five feet was secured. The motor is an eighteen-foot overshot wheel. The mill has a large patronage.

In the northern part of the township, on Indian Creek, the Rogers family has had in operation a small grist-mill since 1832, which has been repaired several times and is now accounted a good mill. The saw-mill at this place was built about 1866 by Wm. D. Rogers, and is yet carried on by him. It has a good cutting capacity.

On Stony Run a water-power was improved about 1820 to operate a carding-machine for Solomon Kern. It was continued about ten years, when the machinery was removed, but the saw-mill which had been built here meantime was operated a few years longer. In 1837, James Campbell built another saw-mill on that site, which he carried on about five years, when, after having many owners, it was allowed to go down. Near the same time the Brooks family had a mill on the same stream, three-quarters of a mile above, which was carried on about ten years. Other mills

have been operated on Poplar Run and on the Middle Fork, all of them having a limited capacity; while a number of portable steam saw-mills have been operated for short periods in various localities, of which no account is made here. The shipment of white lumber has been carried on quite extensively the past few years by John J. McFarland, much of the timber shipped being destined for European markets for use in ship-building and fine cooper-work. Locust and oak constitute the bulk of the shipments from the several stations on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Springfield.

The mountain forests furnish a good supply of bark for tanning purposes, and that industry has for many years held a leading place in the township. At Springfield village, John Crossland began tanning leather in a small way, having half a dozen vats, about 1839, and carrying on the business seven or eight years. He was followed by Alexander Johnston, who enlarged the tannery and made other changes. About 1850, Alfred Cooper became the owner of the property, and while belonging to him the tannery was rebuilt, the number of vats being increased to thirty. He sold it to Schallenbarger & McBeth, and subsequently it was owned by John A. McBeth alone. He still further enlarged the tannery, and was the last to operate it, about 1875. It is a large and well-appointed building, with an engine-room attached, and spacious bark shed adjacent. The capacity was 3000 hides per year, tanned into sole and harness leather, which had a most excellent reputation in the markets of the East.

When the tannery was first carried on horse-power was employed, but under the ownership of John A. McBeth steam was supplied, the boiler having a very much larger capacity than the engine. In 1863 an explosion occurred which wrecked the building, and which would undoubtedly have resulted disastrously to the lives of the workmen but for the fortunate fact that they had left the tannery to eat their dinners just a short time before. The ends of the boiler were blown through the smoke-stack, carrying with them heavy timbers in their course. The engine was taken up bodily and hurled more than one hundred and fifty yards from its bed, half burying itself in the earth in a semi-upright position in a garden near the tannery. The shock was felt in the entire neighborhood, and the accident was the theme of conversation for many days.

At Mill Run a tannery was built in 1861 by Daniel Shearer, which is yet in successful operation under the management of Lewis Marietta, as lessee for the proprietor, Dr. Gallagher. There are about thirty vats, capacitating the tannery to handle two thousand five hundred hides per year. The product is harness- and belting-leather, tanned with rock and chestnut-oak bark. About ten years ago steam was introduced, and is used in connection with water-power. Employment is given to from six to ten men. The saw-

mill at this point belongs to the tannery property, and both have had the same ownership.

The distillation of liquor was engaged in by many persons in the early days of the township, among the chief distilleries being those carried on by Willits Skinner, John Prinkey, and on the Nutt farm by a man named Davis. But the manufacture of iron was a pioneer interest, compared with which all others were of secondary importance. The ores of Springfield are very rich, yielding a large percentage of excellent iron, with sufficient limestone therein to flux the metal. They are usually found in beds of shale, holding the place of the upper Kittanning limestone of the Johnstown cement-beds. The metal has been found superior for foundry purposes, and only the inaccessibility of the mines has prevented the general development of this great mineral wealth. Years ago, when the Youghiogheny River was regarded as a possible channel for the shipment of the products, a forge was built on Indian Creek about half a mile above its mouth, the waters of that stream being used to operate it. It was generally known as Hampden Forge, and the owners, when it was first operated, about 1810, were Reuben Mockabee and Samuel Wurtz. The latter subsequently was the sole owner. It was kept in operation until some time after 1830. Considerable bar and other iron was wrought, which was carried down the river by means of flat-boats. The raw material was brought from the Laurel Furnace, in Dunbar, and the St. John Furnace, on Indian Creek, several miles above the forge. The latter was built on the eastern base of the Chestnut Ridge, and apparently in an almost inaccessible place. But the ore could be easily procured, and it was believed that flat-boats might descend Indian Creek many months of the year, a calculation which was soon demonstrated to be erroneous, and which ultimately caused the enterprise to be abandoned. St. John Furnace was built about 1807, by Jackson & Gibson, but in a few years became the property of Col. James Paull. It was operated by different parties as lessees, the last by Dougherty & Steele, who blew it out of blast in 1828. While it was in operation that locality was the scene of bustling activity, a large number of men being employed, and a public-house was maintained by the McCune family. The masonry of St. John Furnace was done by Jesse Taylor, and was so substantial that it remained long after everything else had passed away.

A number of miles above, on the same stream, a mining company, composed of Freeman, Miller, and Linton, secured a large tract of mineral lands, which were placed in charge of Maj. James Rogers, under whose direction as superintendent the Fayette Furnace was erected in 1827-28. In 1831, Joseph and George Rogers became the owners of the furnace, and several years later Dr. Joseph Rogers alone, who kept it in blast until 1841. Its capacity was from two to three tons per day, and much of the metal was cast

into kettles, cooking utensils, etc., which were sold at the furnace, or conveyed to Connellsville on wagons and sleds, and thence shipped to Pittsburgh. When the furnace was carried on at its best many men were employed, who lived in small houses in that locality, forming a hamlet, which contained twenty-six buildings, most of which have been removed.

Almost the entire Indian Creek Valley, with its adjacent hills, is underlaid with fine coal possessing many of the qualities of the celebrated Connellsville coal. It is found in three distinct veins, at different elevations from the bed of the creek, varying from three to six feet in thickness. Coal was first used in the township for blacksmithing purposes about 1835, being taken from a bank on the clay pike, east of Springfield village, in such small quantities that it was carried away in a bag. Soon its value for fuel was found out, and mining at that place and other points was begun, and has been continued to the present. In 1881 the following mines were in working condition: Jacob Minor's, east of the village of Springfield, the place where coal was first mined; David Shank's, south of the village; the old Solomon Kern bank; John Shultz's and James Gallentine's, on Stony Run; Jacob Murry's, near Poplar Run; Jackson Rose's, on Indian Creek; George Showman's, on the lower part of that stream, the bank being three hundred feet above the level of the creek, and the coal appearing in a five-foot vein; Garrett Hall's; the Eicher and Solomon Davis' banks, farther up on the same stream; the John Miller bank, on the old Shumax farm, has a six-foot vein; and the John F. Campbell bank has been opened to the extent of fifty yards; the Rogers mine, on Buck Run and Middle Fork, has a working passage the distance of one hundred yards, and the coal appears in a vein six feet in thickness. South of Indian Creek, on Mill Run and affluent streams, are coal-banks owned by John Bigam, Eli Grall, John Dull, George Dull, R. W. Workman, Samuel Nickerson, Abraham Williams, and others, which serve only to supply the demand for home use.

VILLAGES AND BUSINESS INTERESTS.

After the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in 1871, a station was located at the mouth of Indian Creek, which bears the name of the stream, and a post-office established with the name of Hampton. The station is a store, and the post-office was kept by W. F. Walter, but the wild nature of the country in that locality made it advisable to continue the latter two but a short time. The railroad company still maintains a flag-station for the accommodation of the farmers of that neighborhood. The history of the post-office at Stewart Station is given in the township of Stewart, from which the office was removed but a short time ago.

The hamlet of Mill Run is along the old Turkey Foot road, where it crosses that stream, and consists

of a tannery, mills, several stores, and a dozen houses, built without thought of forming a village and on unplatted ground. The first improvement was the Kooser grist-mill, built in 1851, although the old Bigam meeting-house had before directed attention to this locality as a central point for the people of Springfield south of Indian Creek. In 1851 was also opened the store of Weller & Dull, in a building erected for that purpose, and which yet remains. Daniel W. Dull became the sole owner of the store in a few years, and sold out to John W. Sherbondy, who removed the stock of goods to Springfield. For a time the place was without a store, but in 1863 Jonathan and Hiram C. Sipe engaged in a trade which passed into the hands of the latter, and was continued by him until his death in 1878. He was a very successful merchant, and in the later years of his career also here carried on a banking business, a small house being erected for this purpose especially. It was supplied with a large safe, which a party of burglars vainly attempted to move, in an attempt to despoil Mr. Sipe of his wealth, having been led to believe, doubtlessly, that if the bank were small the safe must necessarily be diminutive. The morning following the futile attempt revealed the work of the miscreants, who in their disgust had left their tools and tackle behind them, scattered on the floor of the bank. The goods of the Sipe store were sold to Augustus Stickle, who had opened a store near the tannery in 1877. This was destroyed by fire in June, 1880, but a new building was erected in its place, where Mr. Stickle carries on a growing trade. Meantime, Evans Bigam opened a store near the mill, which he yet carries on, and lately the old Sipe stand has been filled with a stock of goods by C. K. Brooks and Martin H. King.

The Mill Run post-office was established in 1866, with Hiram C. Sipe as postmaster. He was succeeded by Levi Bradford, and he in turn, in 1876, by John A. Kooser, who keeps the office at his mill. The mail service is daily from Stewart to Jones' Mill. Prior to 1871 it was from Farmington to the latter place, several times per week.

Springfield, a hamlet approximating a village in size, is on the clay pike, northwest of the centre of the township. Originally the land belonged to the Eicher family, and later to Samuel Long, who sold three hundred acres to Jonathan Miller, of Somerset County. On the lower part of this tract Levi and J. H. Miller erected a large brick house in 1847, which is the oldest house in that part of the hamlet. This house and a number of acres of land became the property of Charles King, who in 1852 laid out thirty-six quarter-acre lots for village purposes, which constitutes the plat of the lower part of Springfield. In 1853 King erected his present residence on one of the lots, and the same year James Gallentine built a house opposite the Campbell store, which is yet standing. Passing over an unoccupied space one-fourth of a mile westward, the upper end of the hamlet contains

a house which was built about 1835, by Joseph Scott, and around which a dozen more buildings were erected in subsequent years. Some of these are rather dilapidated, and the hamlet throughout, after the importance of the clay pike declined, gave little promise of continued or future prosperity. The population diminished until the number maintaining their permanent homes in 1880 was only about one-half of what it was several decades earlier. Lately, however, there have been signs of renewed life, and the former activity may again be restored. Springfield contains two churches, a school-house, a large tannery (not in operation), two good stores, a number of mechanic-shops, and one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants.

The first goods were sold by Joseph Scott, about 1836, his trade being continued a few years. Henry and John Brooks opened the next store in the building now occupied by Capt. James B. Morris, merchandising from 1839 to 1847. Next came Levi and J. H. Miller, who, in 1853, established their place of business in the lower part of the village, where they continued until 1861. The present Campbell store room was occupied in 1873 by J. F. Campbell; but the business is at present carried on by George W. Campbell, who has a large room well stocked with assorted goods for a general trade. On the opposite corner a new store has just been opened by Benton L. Miller. Among other merchants in the hamlet have been Lohr & Detweiler, John Brooks, J. W. Sherbondy, Rogers & Campbell, John F. Murray, McBeth & Morris, Reisinger & Cole, and William Aughenbaugh.

Samuel Long was the first to open a public-house in the lower part of the village. This house has been used for the entertainment of the public almost ever since, among the keepers of the inn being Moses Coughenour, Eli Gallentine, Samuel Kooser, Martin Kring, and William H. Brooks. At the upper end of the village J. W. C. Brooks kept an inn from 1871-72, which was known as the "Utah House." J. H. Miller also entertained the public, and lately Benton L. Miller has accommodated the traveling public, the Brooks house also being continued.

A post-office was here established about 1851, with the name of Springfield, Alfred Cooper being the postmaster. In 1853 the name of the office was changed to "Elm," which it yet bears, and J. H. Miller appointed postmaster. In 1862 he was succeeded by Nathan B. Long, and he in turn by John W. Sherbondy, J. T. Coughenour, William Brooks, J. F. Campbell, and since the spring of 1881 the present, George W. Campbell. Two mails per day are supplied by the route from Stewarton to Jones' Mill, John Brooks, of Springfield, being the carrier. The first mail service was from Connellsville to Berlin, in Somerset County, once a week; thereafter from Farmington, on the National road, three times a week.

The first physician in the township was Dr. J. B. Phythian, a son-in-law of Clifford Elder. He was a

native of Gloucestershire, England, but became a resident of Pittsburgh in 1825. Several years later he settled in Springfield, and remained until his death, not many years thereafter. His remains were taken to Somerset County. The next physician was Dr. Joseph Rogers, son of Maj. James Rogers, the builder of the mills, where Dr. Rogers had his home, and where he died, March 20, 1876, at the age of seventy-nine years. After graduating at the University of Pennsylvania, he engaged in the practice of medicine at Ligonier. In 1828 he became interested in the Fayette Furnace, but did not wholly relinquish his practice. In 1841 he settled permanently in Springfield, and was for many years the sole physician of the township, practicing the healing art until within a year of his death. His son, James K., after graduating at Jefferson College, studied medicine, and served in the Rebellion as a surgeon. For some years he was connected with the hospital at St. Louis, and contracted a disease which proved fatal to his life a few years after the war. Another son, Alexander, graduated from the same institution, and is now a physician at Scottsdale, Westmoreland Co.

The resident physicians of the township are Dr. A. G. Grubb, at Mill Run, since 1877, and Dr. A. H. McCoy, at Springfield, since 1861. The latter is a well-known practitioner, having a ride which extends many miles around, where he enjoys the reputation of being a successful physician.

There have been a few others as physicians in the township, whose residence did not have sufficient duration to secure them a practice.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Among the early schools in Springfield was one taught in a small house which stood where is now the principal place of business in the hamlet of Springfield. It was kept up a few years, probably from 1810 to 1813. As this was an English school, many of the children of the early settlers continued to attend the schools in Salt Lick, where instruction was given in the German language also. On the present McMillan farm was a pioneer school-house, in which Daniel Turner, a Revolutionary soldier, taught several years more than half a century ago. While a good teacher, his age caused him to be petulant and hard to please. Other early teachers there were George Gregg, David Barnes, Eli Smith, and Frederick Berg. The house was destroyed by fire while occupied as a residence by Jacob Ritenour.

On the old Sipe place was a very primitive school building, in which Jacob H. Rush taught one of the early schools. Another pioneer school-house stood on the Silas Prinkey farm. And near the Collins' graveyard was what was called the Temperance School-house, in which Martha McCune taught fifty years ago. Later John Dixon, A. J. Mitchell, and George M. Bigam were teachers there. The old Bigam or Presbyterian meeting-house was also used for school

purposes, Peter Lohr being one of the first teachers. Other pioneer teachers were Jacob and Henry Ullrey, Clark Tubbs, Leonard Harbaugh, Elizabeth Murray, Catharine Ullrey, Sarah Bigam, Mary and David Rowan.

Since the organization of the township the directors of the public schools have been as follows :

- 1848.—James Morrison, John Hall, Jacob Kern.
 1849.—Robert Workman, James Morris, Sylvester Skinner.
 1850.—Abraham Skinner, Jacob Sipe, Jonathan Sipe, and Sylvester Skinner.
 1851.—James Morrison, George Harbaugh, Everhart Liston, and David Ogg.
 1852.—James Burd, Henry Collins.
 1853.—Robert Workman, Abraham Skinner.
 1854.—James Morrison, David Ogg.
 1856.—John McBeth, Henry Grim, Coulson Coughenour.
 1857.—John Kern, John Sherbondy, Aaron Hart.
 1858.—John Kern, Henry Grim.
 1859.—William Collins, J. A. H. Miller.
 1860.—John R. Elder, John W. Sherbondy.
 1861.—Robert Workman, James Smear.
 1862.—William Collins, J. A. McBeth.
 1863.—J. W. Sherbondy, H. J. Coughenour.
 1864.—Daniel Shearer, Henry King, Robert Workman.
 1865.—A. Dull, Samuel Murray, Abraham Gallentine.
 1866.—John A. McBeth, Josiah H. Miller, James B. Morris.
 1867.—Henry Bungard, L. E. Miller, J. W. C. Brooks.
 1868.—D. Kessler, D. W. Dull, G. A. Yonkin.
 1869.—Solomon Davis, Frederick C. Miller, Joseph K. Eicher, William Rogers.
 1870.—S. B. Telerow, J. F. Campbell.
 1872.—A. H. McCoy, William Ott, J. G. Phillippi.
 1873.—C. E. Sipe, Messmore Carmer.
 1874.—R. W. Workman, A. J. Case.
 1875.—Joseph L. Baker, T. J. Burchinal.
 1876.—Henry Bungard, Eli K. Harbaugh.
 1877.—R. W. Workman, J. W. Lichteiter, E. S. Harbaugh.
 1878.—S. P. Eicher, John Davis, George Yonkin.
 1879.—J. W. Lichteiter, Ross Marietta.
 1880.—George Kern, Ross Marietta.

In 1880 the number of schools maintained in the township was twelve, nine of which had male teachers and three female teachers. The average wages of the former were \$24.50 per month, and of the latter \$22 per month. The total amount raised for school purposes was \$1669.21; and the value of the school buildings aggregated only \$3000.

SPRINGFIELD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

As early as 1825 the Rev. James G. Sansom occasionally preached at the house of Solomon Kern, while on his way from Bedford to Connellsville; and other Methodist ministers in the years that followed preached to those who gave their adherence to that church, among the number being Michael B. Lohr, David Resler, and the Elder family. After a space of time a class was formed and regular worship maintained, the preaching services being held in school-houses. About 1844 the members formed themselves into a society to build a house of worship. This was built near the home of M. B. Lohr, the first class-

leader, on a lot of land deeded for this purpose by Eliza Elder; and there the meetings were statedly held until the fall of 1863, when it was consumed by a fire lit by the hands of an incendiary, who thought in this way he might wreak his spite against the church which refused to longer extend him the hand of fellowship, owing to his failure to observe its ordinances. From this blow the church slowly recovered, again being dependent upon the school-houses for a place of worship, where, and in the United Brethren Church, the meetings continued to be held until the summer of 1881, when the new church edifice at Springfield was completed. It has an eligible location on half an acre of ground donated by Abraham Miller, and is a Gothic frame, thirty-two by forty-two feet, surmounted by a neat belfry. The movement to build this house was begun in the spring of 1879, when the Rev. Zenas M. Sillbaugh was the preacher in charge of the circuit of which Springfield is a part. A building committee was appointed, composed of Solomon Davis, George Kern, N. B. Tannehill, George W. Campbell, and Benton L. Miller, who, in spite of many difficulties, carried the work to successful completion. The church presents a fine appearance, and is a credit to the society and the community. The Methodists worshipping here form a class of forty-five members, who have as a leader N. B. Tannehill. In 1876 the society organized a Sabbath-school which had as its superintendent John Kern, and which is continued under the superintendency of Solomon Davis. It has from forty to seventy members. Methodism in Springfield township embraces a small class at Mill Run, whose preaching services are held at the school-house; and both the above appointments are a part of Springfield Circuit, of the McKeesport District of the Pittsburgh Conference. The preacher in charge in 1881 was Rev. John J. Davis, and among the clergymen preceding him were the Revs. Z. M. Sillbaugh, M. D. Lichteiter, Sylvanus Lane, James E. Williams, George A. Sheetz, J. R. Mills, E. H. Baird, J. W. Kessler, James Hollingshead, and J. F. Hill.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

Half a century ago this denomination maintained preaching at the homes of its adherents in the township, among them being Daniel Resler, Solomon Kern, Christian Senff, Joseph Gallentine, and George Dull. The pioneer preachers were the Revs. Worman, Stake, Pershing, Troxel, Berger, Buttsfield, and others. After a lapse of time the membership became so large that a larger place for worship was demanded, and in 1849 the brick meeting-house at Springfield was erected to meet this want. It stands on a fine lot, used for church and cemetery purposes, which was donated by Solomon Kern, and although bearing the marks of age, is yet a comfortable place for religious assemblage. When the house was consecrated it was stipulated that the use of it might be enjoyed by other bodies under proper restrictions; or in the words of

the compact, "The power is in the trustees to grant liberty to other societies to preach in the church, if not occupied by the society." In compliance with these terms various denominations have used the brick meeting-house as their place of worship. In 1881 the trustees were John Brooks, J. W. C. Lichteleiter, and Samuel Scott.

The members of the United Brethren Church number at present about sixty, forming a class, of which John B. Tederow is the leader. The Sunday-school here maintained was organized about thirty years ago, and has for its present superintendent Winfield Tannehill. Others who have served in that capacity were John B. Tederow and J. W. Lichteleiter. The school was attended in 1880 by about one hundred persons.

At Mill Run a class of those giving their adherence to the United Brethren was formed in 1840, George Dull being the leader and serving until his death in 1880. Among those who belonged at that early period were Robert Bigam, Nicholas Romesburgh, Daniel Harbaugh, David Bigam, John Bigam, George Bigam, and in most instances their wives. The class has at present twenty-five members, and John Dull is the leader. Their regular meetings are held in the Mill Run school-house. In that building a Union Sabbath-school has been maintained the past fifteen years, George Dull being long the superintendent, but Dr. A. G. Grubbs serving at present in that capacity. There are fifty-four members.

The minister in charge of the above classes in 1881 was the Rev. John Buel, and others who have ministered to them in holy things were the Revs. William Beichtel, William K. Shimp, William Dick, Martin Spangler, William Ragg, Jacob Resler, Benjamin Noon, J. Medsgar, H. O. Lane, John Briggs, John L. Baker, and John Wert.

INDIAN CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH.

This body was constituted June 24, 1843, in a log building used for general meeting purposes, which stood on the site of the present church edifice, three-fourths of a mile from Mill Run post-office. The Council called for recognizing the church was composed of Revs. Milton Sutton, R. E. F. Browning, B. Gault, Hiram Hartzell, and John Patton. The members consisted of John Williams, Sylvester C. Skinner, Huldah Skinner, John Harbaugh, Rebecca Harbaugh, Henry Collins, Elizabeth Collins, J. R. Bailey, Mary Bailey, Martin Williams, Michael Bailey, Frances Bailey, Mary Bailey, Margaret Bailey, Sarah Spangler, Martha Rowan, Thankful Stull, Rebecca Hess, Keziab Eicher, and Mary J. Williams,—twenty-one in all. The church has had an aggregate membership of 162, and the present enrollment numbers 116. John Harbaugh was chosen church clerk, and John Williams and Sylvester C. Skinner deacons, the latter being ordained the following day, June 25, 1843.

For a time the meetings were held in the log house,

but in 1844 a stone building took its place and served for many years as the place of worship, being in turn displaced by the present frame building, which stands on the same foundations. It was erected in 1871, and consecrated April 28, 1872, the sermon of consecration being preached by the Rev. William S. Wood, his remarks being based on the third verse of the twelfth chapter of Isaiah. He was assisted by the Revs. Z. C. Rush, B. F. Woodburn, J. R. Brown, and N. B. Crichfield. The house has a seating capacity for three hundred and fifty persons, and stands on a very fine lot, a portion of which is used for cemetery purposes. Here are the graves of some of the oldest settlers of the township. The lot was set aside for its present uses by Willits Skinner. The church edifice is thirty-six by forty-six feet, and cost \$2500. The work was done under the direction of William M. Kern, who, with J. R. Bailey and John Harbaugh, now deceased, has been one of the most active members; but the church has had many who were faithful to its ordinances.

Among those who have ministered to the church, either as pastors or supplies, have been the Revs. Levi Griffith, Caleb Roswell, John Rockefeller, Milton Sutton (minister when the church was formed), W. W. Hockman, in 1846; J. A. Pool, in 1851; G. Lanham, in 1853; John Williams, in 1855; Courtland Skinner, in 1860; S. C. Skinner, in 1861; J. R. Brown, in 1867; N. B. Crichfield, F. M. Cunningham, Z. C. Rush, J. E. Walter, and since June 19, 1877, the Rev. J. R. Brown.

Of the deacons of the church, John Williams and S. C. Skinner were both ordained to the pastoral office, John Harbaugh died while filling that position, and William R. Mountain, William M. Kern, and E. S. Jackson yet hold the office of deacon. The church clerks have been John Harbaugh, Abraham Skinner, Samuel W. Bailey, Allen E. Harbaugh, William M. Kern, and George W. Bailey.

The Sabbath-school had its beginning nearly as long ago as the church, having since been kept up with varying interest. It usually has seventy-five members, and its last superintendent was E. S. Jackson, John Harbaugh being one of the first.

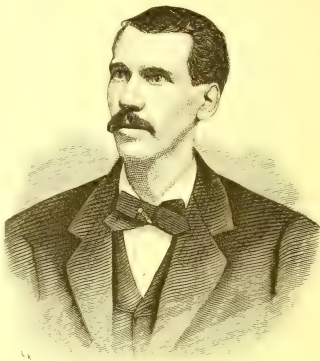
INDIAN CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At Mill Run, in what was known as the Bigam meeting-house, a small log building near the house of Robert Bigam, erected for the use of those who chose to occupy it, the Rev. John Hawkins, of the Connellsville Presbyterian Church, preached as early as 1833. These services were held once a month for the space of a few years by the Revs. Hawkins, Gray, Stevenson, and others, sent to Springfield under the direction of the Presbytery. These meetings were not held in vain. About 1846 a congregation was formed, which had as its ruling elder Dr. Joseph Rogers, and among its members persons belonging to the Cummings, McCune, Crichfield, Kern, Brooks,

and other families. Others were added in the course of years, but Presbyterianism was never warmly accepted by the people of the township, and a few years ago the congregation, which never had its own house of worship, became disorganized. The Rev. Joseph McKee preached for the members about twenty years, and the last to hold meetings was the Rev. William Bergen, of the Somerset Church, who preached in 1877. Dr. Rogers served as elder many years, and for about six years Levi Bradford filled the same position.

In the southwestern part of the township was formerly a Dunkard Church, which has been sold and is now used as a school-house, having been purchased for that purpose in 1872. Its use as a place of worship by the Dunkards was discontinued three or four years earlier. The house was built more than twenty-five years ago, mainly by the Sipe family, who constituted the chief membership of the Dunkards in the township. At the house of Peter Sipe, Sr., the first meetings were held, and the church occupied a corner of his former farm. Among those who occasionally preached there were Jacob Murry, James Quinler, and Martin Meyers. Many persons from Somerset County attended the meetings, which were discontinued after the death or removal of the Sipe and Smith families.

became a proficient book-keeper and developed a fine business character, continuing a clerk until 1876, when he became a partner with his brother, remaining such till 1880, and then bought out his brother's interest, and has since carried on the business very successfully.



GEORGE W. CAMPBELL.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL.

George W. Campbell, of Springfield, is the son of James Campbell, of the same place, and Rebecca Kilpatrick, daughter of Esquire Thomas Kilpatrick, who were married in 1840. George W., our subject, the sixth son of James, was born May 18, 1853. His grandparents on his paternal side came to America from near Belfast, Ireland. Mr. Campbell attended the common schools of his village until fourteen years of age, when he entered as clerk the general merchandise store of his brother, John F., where he

He became assistant postmaster of Elm, in the township of Springfield in September, 1869, and acted as such till March 21, 1881, when he was commissioned postmaster by Postmaster-General James. He is a stalwart Republican, and has been frequently sent by his party as a delegate to county conventions. On the 1st of January, 1882, Mr. Campbell established a small monthly paper called *The Mountaineer*, he being editor thereof as well as proprietor, and which has attained a profitable circulation.

On the 11th of August, 1880, Mr. Campbell married Miss Ida May Sparks, daughter of Horatio L. Sparks.

SPRINGHILL TOWNSHIP.¹

THIS is the extreme southwest township of the county. It has Nicholson on the north, Georges and Wharton east and northeast, West Virginia on the south, and the Monongahela River on the west. The surface is greatly diversified. In the east Laurel Hill, with all the characteristics of a mountain. From the foot of the mountain westward, as far as Morris Cross-Roads, the land rises, attaining its greatest height just before reaching the Uniontown and Morgantown road; thence still westward there is a general decline in elevation until the river bluffs are reached. The river hills are of considerable height, and in general crowd close upon the stream. Some very fertile bottom land is found both along the Cheat and Monongahela Rivers, but in general they are narrow. The most important stream next to the Monongahela is Cheat River, which flows through the southwest corner of the township for a distance of six or seven miles, entirely severing a part of the township several miles in length at its base, and two or more from base to apex. This is called the "Forks of Cheat," or the "Neck." The other streams are Grassy Run, Hardin's Run, McCollick's Run, McFarland's Run. These with their tributaries reach almost every part of the township.

The soil is not remarkably fertile except in a very few localities, and is better adapted to grazing than to tillage. Fruits of all kinds flourish, but grapes especially. Large vineyards are planted from the cross-roads towards the river. Iron and coal are the chief minerals. Potters' clay and glass-sand abound.

Springhill is one of the original townships of Fayette County, having been erected as such by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county at the first term, held in December, 1783. The name "Springhill" was given by Col. George Wilson, the earliest settler on Georges Creek (at its mouth, in what is now Nicholson township), who had come here from Springhill, in Augusta, Va., and had given that name to the new region in which he settled. That was while all the Monongahela country was included in Cumberland County; and the *old* Springhill township of that county embraced an immense territory, covering all the southern part of what is now Fayette, all of Greene, and the south part of the present county of

Washington. The township as erected by the Fayette County Court, in December, 1783, was embraced in the following description of boundaries, viz.:

"A township beginning at the mouth of Jacob's Creek; thence up the Monongahela River to Mason and Dixon's line; thence by the same to the line of Wharton township on the top of Laurel Hill; thence by the same to the line of Georges township; thence by the same to the place of beginning. To be hereafter known by the name of Springhill township."

The surveyor has never yet (in accordance with this description) reached "the place of beginning;" and Springhill is really only bounded on three sides and a *part* of the fourth, according to the act of the court. Sixty-two years after the erection into a township, Springhill lost the Egypt of her territory by the formation of Nicholson township, losing all that rich farming land lying between Jacob's Creek on the north and Georges Creek on the south, including New Geneva with all its historical associations. In New Geneva was one of the four post-offices of Fayette County in 1805, the other three being Uniontown, Brownsville, and Connellsville.

Prominent among the early settlers of Springhill township was Col. Theophilus Phillips. In May, 1767, he, in company with his brother-in-law, the Rev. James Dunlap, emigrated to Fayette County from New Jersey, and settled, or rather squatted, on a stream which has been called Dunlap's Creek for more than a century. After clearing a piece of land and farming it jointly for a time, they dissolved partnership and cast lots for the land, which fell to Dunlap. Phillips then purchased a large tract of land in Springhill township, called "Phillips' Choice," containing 453½ acres and allowance. The patent is dated Dec. 12, 1786. Mr. Phillips enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him, and was often called to fill public positions. It was near his residence that the courts of Monongalia County, Va., were held in the last half of the eighteenth century. The buildings have long been demolished, and nothing but the foundations of them remain to mark the site. To the left of the New Geneva and Springhill Furnace roads, *via* Morris' Cross-Roads, and about two hundred yards from the same, on a long knoll, with a direction northeast, stood the Phillips residence, with many outbuildings, including shop, negro quarters, still-house, and stables. Among his grandchildren

¹ By James Ross.

are Theophilus P. Kramer, Theophilus Williams, and Adolph Eberhart, whose ages are eighty-one, seventy-eight, and sixty-four years respectively. They recollect hearing their parents say that the Monongalia court was held in the shop which stood near the old Phillips dwelling-house.

Col. Phillips was ordained an elder of the Mount Moriah Church, in Springhill township, in 1774. He was among the first to ship flour and whisky to New Orleans from Wilson Port, as the mouth of Georges Creek was then called. In 1789 he was elected to the State Legislature, which at that time met in the city of Philadelphia. His boats were ready laden for New Orleans, and he resolved to go with them, and instead of crossing the mountains, sail round by the Gulf and the Atlantic to Philadelphia. Before starting he willed his estate, giving to each of his children their portion, in case he should never return. This proved to have been the act of a sensible man, for not long after leaving the port of New Orleans, en route for Philadelphia, he fell a victim to ship-fever, and was buried at sea. He left a numerous family. Capt. John Phillips, of the war of 1812, was his son. He died of cholera near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1832. Of the Williams family, many of whom have been elected justices, are John P., Thomas, Joseph G., and Thomas, Jr., grandsons, and great-grandson of Col. Theophilus. Dr. William Wilson, of Indiana, brother of Mrs. Eliezer Robinson, of Uniontown, married a granddaughter, Miss Elizabeth Kramer. Theophilus Phillips married a Miss Joanna Prater. It is said that on several occasions Washington visited the Monongalia court-house, near Col. Phillips' place. It is, however, doubtful whether he was ever in that vicinity more than once,—in the year 1784.

Though Theophilus Phillips was among the earliest, if not the very first, of the actual settlers within the territory now Springhill township (Col. George Wilson, however, being considerably earlier on the other side of Georges Creek), yet there were a considerable number of warrants taken by others for lands in Springhill antedating the warrant to Phillips of the tract, "Phillips' Choice," on which he settled. Among these early locations of lands in Springhill were the following, viz.: Andrew Contral, a tract containing 247 acres and allowance, warrant dated July 3, 1769, surveyed 2d of July, 1770; Joseph Cox, 302 acres, warranted July 3, 1769, surveyed Nov. 17, 1770; Hugh Evans, 181 acres, surveyed 1785, warrant dated March 23, 1785; Thomas Ashby, 307 acres, warrant dated July 3, 1769. There were a great many others whose warrants and patents are one hundred years old and upwards. Settlements increased very slowly for some years, but much more rapidly after the close of the Revolution, so that in the year 1785 the number of taxable persons, including "single men," in Springhill was over two hundred, and the total assessed valuation of property £12,532 5s. 6d. This, however,

included in addition to the territory that is now Springhill a considerable additional territory that is now in the township of Nicholson.

John Swearingen and Van Swearingen, father and son, were among the earliest settlers in Springhill, being here as early as 1770, and possibly in 1769, Van Swearingen being in the latter year twenty-six years of age. Thomas Swearingen, Sr., and his son Thomas came to Western Pennsylvania about the same time, and settled west of the Monongahela. The ancestors of all the Swearingens in this region were Garrett Van Swearingen and Barbara De Barrette, his wife, who came from Holland to America, settled in Maryland, and were, with their children, Garrett and Barbara, naturalized in that province in April, 1669, as is shown by the records in Baltimore. Two other children of theirs, Elizabeth and Zachariah, were born in the Delaware counties, and so needed no naturalization. The prefix "Van" was afterwards dropped from the surname of the family, but was used, as we see, as the Christian name of the son of John Swearingen.

Of this John Swearingen who settled in Springhill township very little is known beyond the fact of his settlement here, and that he was a resident of the township in 1785. His son, Van Swearingen, did not remain long in Springhill,¹ but removed to a new location on the east side of the Monongahela, near the mouth of Redstone, but retaining the ownership of his lands in Springhill at least until 1785. Before that time, however, he had left his second location near Redstone and removed to Washington County, of which he was elected sheriff upon its organization in 1781. After a few years spent by him in Washington County he removed to land which he had located as early as 1772 in Ohio County, Va., and died there Dec. 2, 1793. During all the period of his residence west of the Alleghenies he was a prominent man both in civil and military life.

The Crow family were very early settlers of this section of country. Michael Crow was born in Maryland, near Williamsport, and was the first of the name to settle in Springhill. After a short residence in his new home he married Hannah Huhn. (The Huhns owned the property where Crow's mill now stands, but the number of acres is not known.) At the death of Huhn, the father of his wife, Michael Crow, inherited the farm. Here he continued to reside until his death in 1858, at the age of ninety-eight years. His descendants are perhaps more numerous than those of any of the first settlers of this region. Several of them have filled important county offices. Jacob Crow was at one time treasurer of Fayette

¹ Van Swearingen and four other persons were the builders of the old log fort built as a place of refuge during the Indian troubles of 1774, near Morris Cross-Roads, on lands now owned by Mr. Crow. The Indians captured a son of his named Duke, whom they never restored. Cato Hardin, a soldier of the war of 1812, after his return from service told several that he believed he saw Duke Swearingen among the Indians during his stay in Ohio, near Sandusky.

County. Hon. Alexander Crow, of New Geneva, was associate judge. The family is noted for its firm adherence to the principles of the Democratic party.

Mary Duvall's name should not be omitted from the list of early settlers of Springhill, though it does not appear that she ever reflected much credit on the township. Free from fear, she came from the East with the first settlers more than one hundred years ago, and located on a small stream, a tributary of Grassy Run, in an unbroken forest, inhabited only by Indians and wild animals. But the Indians had no terrors for her. "Logan was the friend of the white man," and it does not appear that he regarded this white woman as an enemy. When the Indians visited Springhill they always encamped at her spring and enjoyed her hospitality. If the community feared an Indian raid, and fled to the fort for protection, Mary Duvall remained at home in quiet and peace. Several years before her death she told many of her friends that the Indians knew of lead-mines not far away from her house, because they were never gone long when they needed a supply of lead, and that they always ran their bullets at her house. She was, it was said, a Roman Catholic, and hated most devoutly all Protestants, particularly the Methodists. For them, in particular, her hatred was sleepless and untiring. She left a family, mostly boys, who were said to have exhibited strong Indian peculiarities, both physical and mental. They were very quarrelsome, and exceedingly expert in the use of the rifle. Daniel married in Springhill, and emigrated to Kentucky, selling his land here to George Hardin. Lewis also emigrated with his brother Daniel. All traces of the other members of the family are lost.

Jacob Gans was an early settler of Springhill, emigrating hither from Virginia with a large number of other hardy adventurers more than a century ago. Little is to be said of him except that he lived and died in Springhill, and left an untarnished character, as well as a numerous progeny in this part of Fayette County. To sketch all of his descendants would be to write the biography of a large portion of the citizens of the township. Ann Gans, a granddaughter of his, married a Mr. Arnold, and lives or did live on Ten-Mile Creek, in Greene County. Susanna, another granddaughter, married Jeremiah Burchinal, one of the most respected citizens of Springhill, and is now living, at a very advanced age, on Grassy Run, west of the old Springhill Furnace property.

John McFarland was one of the early adventurers who dared the dangers of the Indian country west of the mountains. His settlement was made in Springhill, near Cheat River, where he had also a mill and still-house. He left several children, among the number being John McFarland, who married Nelly Morris, daughter of Absalom Morris, after whom Morris Cross-Roads was named. Morris was the tavern-keeper who resided between the cross-roads and Geneva. From the McFarland and Morris union

have sprung many prominent families of Springhill. The Weltners of Cheat Forks are also connections of the family.

Robert Jones and Benjamin Jones, brothers and natives of Wales, came to Fayette County in 1792, and located in Springhill township. In 1793, Robert Jones entered a large tract of land in this township, and on that tract he, with his brother Benjamin, erected in 1794 the Springhill Furnace,¹ and commenced the manufacture of iron, Robert being the principal man in the concern. After a few years the furnace was leased (and afterwards sold) to Jesse Evans (a son-in-law of Robert Jones), who carried it on with success. Benjamin Jones was little of a business man, but of fine scholarly attainments and an ardent promoter of education. While living with his brother Robert, and to some extent concerned with him in the furnace, Benjamin Jones opened a select school in Smithfield—sometimes called Brownfield—town. How long he taught this school is not known, but it is certain that by his example and efforts the people of the township became greatly favorable to select schools, and the establishment of the Springhill Academy was the result. Benjamin Jones was an ardent Baptist, and a substantial supporter of the worship of that denomination in his vicinity. From Springhill township he removed to Greene County, where he died, and was buried in the ground of the Baptist Church near Garrard's Fort, on Big Whitely Creek.

Robert Jones was born in Wales, March 20, 1743, and died April 16, 1809. His executors were his brother Benjamin and his only son, John, but before the estate was settled John died at his residence on Whitely Creek, Greene Co. The furnace and other property of Robert Jones passed to his daughter Mary, the wife of Jesse Evans, who had leased the old furnace in 1797. A son of Jesse and Mary Evans is Col. Samuel Evans, who is now living, at more than eighty years of age, in North Union township, about two miles from Uniontown. He has filled many offices of honor and trust, and has for more than half a century enjoyed the esteem and friendship of many of the most notable men of the State and nation. His sister Eliza—daughter of Jesse Evans—married Mr. Wilson, of Morgantown, Va., who lost his life by drowning in the Monongahela River below Brownsville. They were the parents of the Hon. Alpheus E. Willson, now president judge of the courts of Fayette and Greene Counties. His sister is the wife of the Hon. J. K. Ewing, of Uniontown. Rachel Jones married Lewis Evans. They resided and died in Greene County. Lieut. Lewis K. Evans, of Waynesburg, is their son.

John Jones left a large family of sons and daughters. The eldest, Robert, married Ann Eberhart and emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio. His son, Adolph

¹ A full account of this old furnace is given in the general chapter devoted to iron-works in the county.

Jones, A.M., M.D., is a prominent politician as well as physician. A younger son, Frederick, was killed Dec. 31, 1862, at Stone River, Tenn. The celebrated Robert Jones Burdette is a son of Frederick Burdette and Sophia Jones. He was born in Greensboro', Greene Co., in 1838.

The brothers John and Andrew Oliphant were among the most enterprising men of South Fayette, living on or near Georges Creek. Andrew Oliphant was commissioned a justice of the peace for Springhill township Jan. 2, 1804. He married Mary Griffin, a daughter of Hon. Isaac Griffin; only two of their children lived to maturity, Mary Ann and James M. Mary A. Oliphant married Edgar C. Wilson, of Morgantown, Va., but died not long after her marriage. Mr. Wilson married as his second wife her cousin, a daughter of John Oliphant. She is still living at Morgantown, W. Va. James M. Oliphant, son of Andrew, was married three times, but left only two heirs. The property once owned by the Oliphants is now in the possession of Samuel H. Hunter, Esq. Just above the residence was "Sylvan Forge," established by John and Andrew Oliphant in 1808.

Hon. Joseph Eneix was born June 16, 1788. He married Hester Oliphant, Sept. 20, 1807. His education was much neglected, and he began life but half-armed, yet by industry and application he became a prominent man. By trade he was a blacksmith and scythe-maker. About 1823 he was elected to the State Legislature from his native county, Fayette. His course in the Legislature meeting the approbation of his constituents, he was returned, serving in all three terms down to 1835. During President Jackson's second term, in 1834, he received the appointment of receiver of public moneys at Mineral Point, Wis. In 1839 he resigned on account of ill health. He gradually failed in health, and died in 1858. He was a large land-owner at one time, but died comparatively poor. James Eneix is a son of Joseph. A daughter married Samuel Dilliner, Esq., of New Geneva.

Nicholas Blake, an Englishman, was once the owner of "Friendship Hill," which he sold to Albert Gallatin, and which became the statesman's residence. Blake, before his death, became almost penniless. He left a son, James, who followed butchering. In disposition he was very peaceable and of few words; he managed to make a living by hard work and rigid economy. Thus he passed his life until about thirty years of age. The surprise of the Springhill people was very great when, in 1808, an attorney from England arrived at New Geneva and made inquiry for Nicholas Blake or his heirs. James Blake was the heir he found. A large landed estate in England had fallen to him by the death of a relative. The law of England prohibits the sale of certain estates, and this entailed fortune of Blake must remain, and to enjoy his good luck he must become a British subject or lose it. Without money he was unable to

take possession. In this extremity he applied to Jas. W. Nicholson, Esq., who generously furnished the necessary amount of funds. His correspondence with Nicholson is lost, and with it all trace of the subsequent career of James Blake in his father's native land.

The celebrated estate called "Friendship Hill," once the home of Albert Gallatin, is situated south-east of New Geneva, in Springhill township. It consisted originally of three hundred and seventy acres and allowance, and belonged to Nicholas Blake, as already noticed. Gallatin, after purchasing Blake's warrant for the tract, had it patented in his own name Jan. 26, 1788. By later purchases the number of acres was raised to five hundred. In 1823 the main building of Gallatin's residence was built, during his absence in Europe. His son James had the management of affairs during this period, but spent most of his time in New Geneva at his uncle Nicholson's. He, however, found leisure to change his father's plan of the building, changing the front from east to south, and thereby greatly injuring it and necessitating the later addition of a wing and verandas to cover the defects. The elder Gallatin was greatly out of humor when he saw it on his return, and did not fail to express himself in forcible language to that effect.

It was in this house that the Marquis de Lafayette visited Gallatin when he passed through this section in 1825.

Gallatin sold the estate to Albin Mellier, May 26, 1832, nearly fifty years after having purchased it of Blake. Mellier was a kinsman of Gallatin, but lacked essential financial abilities. He had "too many irons in the fire," and so divided his forces that he became the prey of his creditors. To escape their importunities he built two steamboats, in one of which he went down the Mississippi, where he died between 1839 and 1843. The principal creditors were Charles and Frederick Tennig. Upon their claims Sheriff Morris sold the estate, the creditors becoming purchasers. For many years the property was without proper care. In 1858 it was sold to the Hon. John L. Dawson, who greatly improved it. For several years he resided here, enjoying the quiet of domestic life. Many visitors have expressed their surprise upon visiting this historic mansion, wondering how it ever came that Gallatin or Dawson should choose a place so isolated for a residence. Among these visitors was Mrs. Henry Adams, who accompanied her husband when visiting the place in 1879, just before completing his life of Gallatin. Of the historical interest which clings to this venerable mansion of "Friendship Hill," the greater part is due to the fact that it was for many years the estate and home of Albert Gallatin, the great financier and Secretary of the Treasury; but only second to this is the fact that in after-years it was the favorite seat of the Hon. John L. Dawson, who here ended his brilliant and useful life.

It has already been mentioned that Gallatin's son James superintended the erection of the "Friendship Hill" mansion, during his father's absence in Europe in 1822-23, and that the elder Gallatin, returning in 1823, was disappointed, if not disgusted, at the changes which had been made in the original plan of the building. On his return from Paris, in May of that year, he remained for some time in Washington, then went to New Geneva to inspect his new house, and (presumably) with every hope of finding a commodious mansion suited to his taste. Unquestionably he was disappointed. Meeting his son at New Geneva, they, in company with Ed Brawley, drove out to see the house. On coming within sight of it he turned to his son and made the inquiry, "Which is the front?" He was told it fronted south—nearly opposite the direction from which it was approached! Upon this (as is narrated) he used language as forcible and nearly as reprehensible as that which Washington used at the battle of Monmouth when he met Lee in full retreat over the causeway. But it was an accomplished fact, and vigorous language could not change it. He recovered his equanimity, made the best of what was then past help, inspected the mansion, liked it as well as he could, and two or three months later wrote to his daughter a letter somewhat humorous, giving his ideas with regard to the Monongahela country and the new mansion on "Friendship Hill," as follows: ¹

"NEW GENEVA, 17th September, 1823.

"Notwithstanding all my exertions you will find it hard enough when you come next spring to accommodate yourself to the privations and wildness of the country. Our house has been built by a new Irish carpenter, who was always head over heels, and added much to the disorder inseparable from building. Being unacquainted with the Grecian architecture, he adopted an Hiberno-Teutonic style, so that the outside of the house, with its port-hole-looking windows, has the appearance of Irish barracks, whilst the inside ornaments are similar to those of a Dutch tavern, and I must acknowledge that these form a singular contrast with the French marble chimney-pieces, paper, and mirrors. On one side of that mass of stones which Lucien calls 'Le Chateau,' and in full view as you approach it, is a wing, consisting of the gable end of a log house, with its chimney in front, and I could not pull it down, as it is the kitchen and dining-room, where are daily fed two masons and plasterers, two attendants, two stone quarriers, two painters, a carpenter, Lucien, Albert's black Peter, and Mr. Mad^{es}, Mesd^{les}, et les petits Buffle. The grounds are overgrown with elders, iron-weeds, stinking-weeds, laurel, several varieties of briars, impenetrable thickets of brush, vines, and underwood, amongst which are discovered vestiges of old asparagus-beds and new artichoke-beds, and now and then a spontaneous apple- or peach-tree. As to Albert, he has four guns, a pointer, three boats, two riding-horses, and a pet colt, smaller than a jackass, who feeds on the fragments of my old lilacs and *althæa frutex*. His own clothes adorn our parlor and only sitting-room in the old brick house, for the frame house is partly occupied by the Buffle family, and partly encumbered by various boxes and Albert's billiard-table, the pockets of which are made with his stockings."

¹ Adams' Life of Gallatin, page 589.

MEDICAL MEN.

The first physician in Springhill township was Dr. Jacob Green. Nothing, however, is known of him, except that his name appears on the assessment-roll of the township in the year 1786. Of those who followed him in practice in this township were Dr. Samuel Sacket, Dr. Seely, of Greene County, Dr. Todd, Dr. James C. Ramsey, and several others. But a great portion of Nicholson originally belonged to Springhill, including the town of New Geneva, where the greater number of physicians resided.

EARLY ROADS.

The first road laid out by the Fayette County Court to pass through this township was one petitioned for at the December session of 1783, viz.: "A public road from Uniontown to the southern boundary of this county, or Mason and Dixon's line, to meet a road that is laid out and cleared by order of the court of Monongalia County, Va., to the said line near John McFarland's ford on Cheat River." This road is the one now passing through Morris' Cross-Roads, and is the direct Uniontown and Morgantown road. Another road ordered by the court at the same session was "a road from Miller's ferry, on the Monongahela River, across the Laurel Hill, by the way of George Williams', Jr., thence to the Widow Moore's, on Sandy Creek, to join the Pennsylvania or Maryland road." This road connected with the Washington, Ten-Mile, and Muddy Creek road at the Monongahela River, or Miller's ferry, now the New Geneva and Greensboro' ferry. The map of Pennsylvania published in London August, 1792, has this road marked upon it. Starting at Washington, it has a course southeast, passing near or through Carmichael's, Greene Co.; from thence to Minor's Mill, now Mapletown, Greene Co.; thence east-southeast to Greensboro', same county; then by the route prayed for as above to the Widow Moore's, on Sandy Creek, and thence across Laurel Hill.

Many of the so-called roads were nothing more than paths through the woods, for at this period Western Pennsylvania was almost an unbroken forest, no fencing having as yet been introduced to bar the traveler's way, which was generally a direct course. A century has wrought many changes in Springhill in regard to highways. From one or two, aggregating some twenty miles in length, many cross her territory in all directions, affording easy access to and from every part of the township.

EARLY MANUFACTURES.

Quite a number of individuals had engaged in the manufacture of flour and whisky as early as 1786 in Springhill township. At that period John Hardin, Sr., had a grist-mill assessed at £100, located near Lewis Hunter's present residence; Richard Robins a grist-mill taxed at £120, and James Gray a grist-mill assessed at £150; one saw-mill on Georges Creek, owned by John Hune (or Hoon), valued at £50.

Three years later (1789) two saw-mills were returned by the assessor, owned by John Hune and George and John Wilson. The saw-mill belonging to Hune stood near the site of Crow's mill. George and John Wilson's was farther down Georges Creek. John Hardin's mill, in this assessment, passed to Henry Hardin. The Willson grist-mill was on Georges Creek, upon a tract of land called "Appendix," now the property of Robert H. Ross. The James Gray mill was the "River Mill," the remains of which may still be seen on the Monongahela River, in New Geneva. In 1786 eighteen stills were assessed, and three years afterwards twenty-two. The distillers were Joseph Caldwell, Nicholas Crowshore, Richard Evans, Hugh Evans, David Frame, Charles Griffin, Jacob Gaunts, Albert Gallatin, Ezekiel Moore, Hugh Marshal, John McFarland, Paul Larsh, John Linch, Philip Pierce, Theophilus Phillips, Nicholas Pock, James Robinson, Thomas Tobin, William Wells. These were all returned as distillers in 1789.

The distillers were divided into three classes, and each class taxed at a different rate per gallon made. The tax rate on first class was 5s. per gallon; second class, 3s. 9d. per gallon; third class, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Those rated as first class were Thomas Ramsey, 100 gallons; Jacob Ghance, 70 gallons; Robert Hardin, 66 gallons; John Linch, 70 gallons; Abraham Hardin, 74 gallons; Joseph Caldwell, 75 gallons; David Frame, 35 gallons; John McFarland, 66 gallons; Charles Griffin, 105 gallons; and his partner, James Neally, 49 gallons; Philip Pierce, 96 gallons; and his partner, John Wade, 49 gallons. Second class: Ezekiel Moore, 50 gallons; James Gray, 65 gallons; John Hoon, 32 gallons. Third class: Dennis Nevil, 80 gallons; Nicholas Pock, 40 gallons; William Wells, 80 gallons. Aggregating a daily yield of one thousand two hundred and two gallons. To transport this large amount of whisky to market induced several enterprising individuals to engage in boat-building at the mouth of Georges Creek, which had received the name of Wilson Port, in honor of Col. George Wilson, whose sons, William, George, and John, were citizens of Springfield for many years after his death. The Port, as it was called, soon became a noted shipping-point, not only of merchandise, but also of emigrants for Kentucky and Ohio. The boats were called keel-boats, flat-boats, and Kentucky boats. This industry flourished until the advent of steamboats, and for many years afterwards upon a smaller scale. In addition to flour and whisky, iron and glass were added in 1795 to the list. Hon. Andrew Stewart, in his early life, shipped from this port. The whisky business was the most general business until after 1800. The next class of boats built at Wilson Port were steamboats by Albin Mellier, in 1837. Of these there were two named "Albert Gallatin" and "Napoleon Bonaparte."

In 1794 glass and iron were manufactured, the first by Albert Gallatin & Co., the latter by Robert Jones.

The establishment of the glass-factory, near where New Geneva was soon after built, was due to Albert Gallatin. Two stories are related concerning its establishment, one by grandchildren of the founders, the other by neighbors. The first, being the most credible, is as follows: Christian Kramer, Adolph Eberhart, Lewis Reitz, John George Reppert, Baltzer Kramer, and John Christian Gabler, German glass-blowers from Frederick Town, Frederick Co., Md., had left their home for the purpose of establishing a glass-factory in Kentucky, near where Louisville now stands. Having reached the Ohio River, they embarked in a canoe, and had arrived near Wheeling, when, stopping for the night, they were joined by a stranger, who, speaking their language, was soon on the best of terms with them. The stranger was Albert Gallatin. Having been informed of their journey and its object, he succeeded in persuading them to return to his farm on Georges Creek, where the necessary facilities for manufacturing glassware were to be had almost for nothing. After some little talk he finally agreed to furnish everything and they do the blowing. The terms were accepted, and in 1794 the company began the manufacture of glass. The other account is that the same Germans were crossing the mountains in wagons, having their provisions with them, and that they would stop at some public-house and borrow cooking utensils to cook their food. Having reached Tomlinson's stand, they put up for the night. After supper they amused themselves with music, several being excellent performers. Being a great lover of music, Mr. Gallatin (who was there) inquired of the landlord who they were. Being informed, he introduced himself, and the whole company spent the evening in drink and music. Having discussed the glass question in all its phases, he gave them a letter to his manager at Friendship Hill, urging him to offer better terms than he himself had to induce them to stay. Three accepted at once, but the others continued their journey. Upon their arrival at Louisville they found the location unfit, and returned and joined their companions.

The building erected for the glass-works was a frame, forty by forty feet dimensions, three sides frame and one stone. This interesting establishment was situated a little over a mile above New Geneva, on the south bank of Georges Creek, on land purchased by Albert Gallatin of John Calhoun. It was an eight-pot factory, used wood for melting, and ashes instead of soda. The potash was manufactured by Patrick Brawley. The clerk of the works was Andrew Hoover; book-keeper, James W. Nicholson. There was a difference of opinion in regard to the price at which the glass was to be sold, Gallatin advocating a fair price, fearing that a high one would bring a great competition. The price agreed upon was fourteen dollars per box. The style of the company was Gallatin & Co. In a few years it was changed to "New Geneva Glass-Works." In 1807 the company erected

new and more commodious works in Greene County, where success continued to reward their efforts. They still retained the name "New Geneva Glass." In 1858, Christian Kramer died, at the age of eighty-five years. He was the last survivor of the original members of the glass-works company, and was the father of Allen Kramer, banker, of Pittsburgh.

The old glass-factory in Springhill has been demolished, but all the houses built by the company as dwellings are still standing.

Not long after having established the glass-factory, Albert Gallatin offered inducements to any one who would engage in carding, spinning, and weaving. The saw-mill he had built a short distance from the glass-factory was fitted up in a suitable manner for the intended industry, and the necessary machinery bought. When all was completed a Mr. Collins was employed, who for many years continued the business. Several years afterwards, Ellis Stephenson erected works higher up Georges Creek, and carried on the manufacture of wool in all its branches, but the business finally languished and was abandoned.

The old Springhill Furnace was built by Robert Jones, who became a settler in Springhill in 1792, as already mentioned. In 1794 he and his brother Benjamin commenced iron-making at this furnace. It was afterwards sold to Jesse Evans (father of Col. Samuel Evans, of North Union township), who ran it for more than thirty years. This old furnace has been mentioned at length in the article on iron-works in the general history of the county. The location is at the foot of the mountain, some four miles eastward from the cross-roads. Besides the furnace buildings, there is a Presbyterian Church, post-office, and store.

Northwest of the Springhill Furnace site, on Georges Creek, was the "Sylvan Forge," built in 1796¹ by John and Andrew Oliphant. In connection with their iron-works, they built a large stone grist-mill, now the property of Samuel Hunter, Esq.

The only manufacturing done in Springhill outside of the iron business is the making of stoneware. Mr. James Eneix has a small establishment south of Friendship Hill, where a good article is made, but little capital is invested. All the turning is done by himself. The number of kilns burnt is eight annually, yielding twelve thousand gallons of ware.

SPRINGHILL CIVIL LIST.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1794. Isaac Griffin.	1807. Jesse Evans.
1802. James Robinson.	Thomas Williams. ²
1804. Andrew Oliphant.	1823. Peter Stentz.

¹ In the September term of court of Fayette County, 1797, a committee which had been appointed in June previous made this report, that "the committee met on Tuesday, the 12th inst., and having viewed the ground from Springhill Furnace, by way of Sylvan Forge, to the Frame meeting-house, are of opinion that a public road is necessary," etc., which shows that the Sylvan Forge was then in existence.

² It is stated that Thomas Williams, Esq., held the office of justice of the peace from 1797 to the time of his death in 1837, a period of forty years.

1825. Thomas Beatty.	1859. Jonathan Monroe.
1837. James C. Ramsey.	James Mustard.
Henry W. Core.	1860. Lewis Hunter.
Phillip Reitz.	1864. William McCleary.
1840-41.3 George Poundstone.	1865. Thomas Morris.
1842. Meredith Mallory.	1869. Jonathan Monroe.
1845. Thomas Morris.	1874. Jonathan Monroe.
James Mustard.	Lewis F. Stentz.
1850. James Mustard.	1875. Lewis Hunter.
John Holmes.	Samuel H. Hunter.
1854. Jonathan Monroe.	1879. Jacob Conn.
Lewis Hunter.	Andrew Hertzog.
1855. Jeremiah Burchinal.	1880. Jacob Conn.
John Stentz.	

AUDITORS.

1841. William Newman.	1860. George G. Hertzog.
1842. John Holmes.	1861. Jasper N. Gans.
1843. ———.	1862. John S. Baker.
1844. Richard Poundstone.	1863. B. F. Morgan.
William F. Nicholson.	1864. James Mustard.
1845. ———.	1865. George Baker.
1846. Thomas Morris.	1866. C. S. Emery.
John Keiser.	1867. Jacob Bowers.
Jacob Gans.	1868. James Brooks.
1847. Abraham B. Hall.	George Baker.
1848. Thomas Morris.	1869. A. D. Frankinbery.
1849. George W. Litman.	1870. Michael D. Baker.
1850. Abraham B. Hall.	1871. ———.
1851. William Hardin.	1872. G. D. Bowers.
1852. George W. Litman.	1874. Joseph Burchinal.
1853. John L. Gans.	1875. John A. Clark.
1854. James Brooks.	1876. G. D. Bowers.
1855. David Evans.	1877. Sylvester Hertzog.
1856. James Mustard.	1878. John A. Clark.
1857. Thomas Morris.	1879. D. M. Baker.
1858. David Evans.	1880. A. J. Gans.
1859. Lawrence L. Crawford.	1881. Joseph L. Baker.

ASSESSORS.

1841. George Neal.	1861. John A. Lyons.
1842. Thomas Board.	1862. William Baker.
1843. John Keyser.	1863. James Mustard.
1844. Warwick Ross.	1864. James Brooks.
1845. Richard Poundstone.	1865. Daniel O. Mustard.
1846. James Brooks.	1866. David Bowers.
1847. John Sergeant.	1867. Thomas Batton.
1848. William Scott.	1868. David Morgan.
1849. John Keiser.	1869. David Rutrick.
1850. Lewis Hunter.	1870. Thomas C. Dunham.
1851. Samuel Frankinberry.	1871. Constitution changed.
1852. Conrad S. Emery.	1873. George Board.
1853. Samuel M. Cagay.	1874. John T. Stewart.
1854. Michael Crow, Jr.	1875. George J. Bowers.
1855. Allen Neal.	1876. A. J. Gans.
1856. Joseph Neal.	1877. A. J. Emery.
1857. Henry O'Neill.	1878. G. W. Ross.
1858. Samuel Frankinberry.	1879. George Campbell.
1859. Conrad S. Emery.	1880. L. B. Clemmer.
1860. James McCloy.	1881. William P. Stewart.

Springhill has no towns or villages, Point Marion, Morris' Cross-Roads, and Springhill Furnace are the chief centres. Point Marion (named in honor of Gen.

³ Prior to this date the office had been held by appointment; after 1840 the justices were elected by the people.

Francis Marion) is located in the "Forks of Cheat,"—that is, on the south side of that stream, at its junction with the Monongahela River. It dates back to February, 1843. It contains forty-three dwellings, a Methodist Episcopal Church (a branch of the Greensboro', Greene Co., Methodist Church), with a considerable membership; a town hall, school-house, two stores, shoe-shop, two blacksmith-shops, cabinet-shop, post-office, two planing-mills, two saw-mills, two sash and building-furnishing firms. The first manufacturing company, Frankinberry & Co., was organized in 1867. The most important now is Keiser, Frankinberry & Co., organized 1880; capital, twelve thousand dollars.

The other company is John A. Clark and Ira N. Burchinal, established July 31, 1875, planing- and saw-mill, and sash and door manufacturers.

Morris' Cross-Roads was named for Absalom Morris, who was an inn-keeper here for many years. It is located where the New Geneva and Springhill Furnace road intersects the Uniontown and Morgantown roads. It is the polling-place of the township, and has been since the year 1816. Prior to that time Springhill, Georges, and German voted at the house of Nicholas Riffle, but the inconvenience was so great that the polling-places were changed. The last joint election was at the time of the first election of James Monroe as President, in the year named. Morris' Cross-Roads contains a post-office, store, public-house, and blacksmith-shop.

SCHOOLS.

The first house built for school purposes in Springhill was the one near Morris' Cross-Roads, erected near the close of the eighteenth century. The Mount Moriah church building, built in 1773, was also used for school purposes. There were also school-houses at Bear Wallow and Forks of Cheat. Another, near the "old glass-works" on Georges Creek, was built at a very early day. To give the names of all the teachers who taught in these old houses is now impossible. Only a few have been ascertained, viz.: Alexander Clare, Thomas Clare, Jephtha Curtis, John Lynch, Samuel Kinkaid, — McCarty, Salva Crosby, Esther Gans, John Knox McGee, Thomas Couser, Henry O'Neal, — Coburn, and Singleton.

Since the introduction of the free school system the following school buildings have been erected, numbered and named in the following order: Ross', Fallen Timber, Forks of Cheat, Lutheran, Sheets', Morgan's, Bunker Hill, and Mountain. The school property (houses, furniture, and sites) is valued at eight thousand dollars. Following are the school statistics of Springhill for the school year ending June, 1881, viz.: Number of children on school-roll, 374; daily attendance, 237; tax levied in 1880, \$1198.06; State appropriation, \$869.69; balance from 1879, \$8.83.

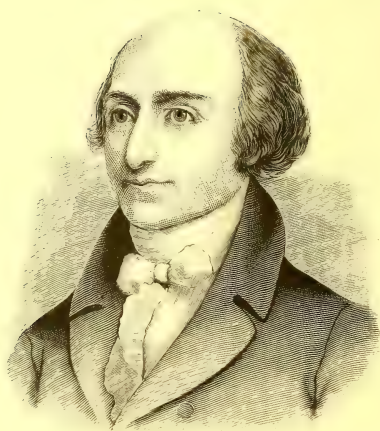
On the 2d of January, 1835, the court of Fayette County appointed Robert Brown and James W.

Nicholson school directors. On the 7th of June, 1837, they reported to the county treasurer as being ready to comply with the requirements of the free school law of 1834. May 22, 1835, they received \$123.65, and from the county \$276.10, the first sum being the State appropriation. From this period the free school system has had but little opposition in Springhill. Following is a list of school directors elected in Springhill from the time when the school law went into full operation in the township until the present time, viz.:

- 1841.—Samuel Roderick, Jonathan Monroe, Adam Stum.
- 1842.—James Brooks, Jacob Gans, William P. Griffin.
- 1843.—James Thompson, George Beatty.
- 1844.—John Schnatterly, Vincent Gray.
- 1845.—Lewis Hunter, John D. Scott.
- 1846.—John Sergeant, Jasper Clemmer.
- 1847.—John Sowers, R. D. Merryman.
- 1848.—Samuel Hall, James Mustard, John Stentz.
- 1849.—John Stentz, John Morris, Thomas Morris, Allen Dunham, Luther Burchinal.
- 1850.—John Keiser, Jacob Gans.
- 1851.—Lewis Hunter, James Reynolds, John Lyons.
- 1852.—Adam Stum, John Morris, John Baker.
- 1853.—Lee Tate, John Baker, Adam Stumm, John Morgan, Washington Brown, Michael Crow, Meredith Mallory, Hiram Jones.
- 1854.—John A. Lyons, Henry Rutrick, J. M. Oliphant, Meredith Mallory.
- 1855.—David Morgan, Samuel Hall, David Bowan.
- 1856.—John Cagey, John Hertzog.
- 1857.—Henry Brownfield, Samuel Frankinberry.
- 1858.—John J. Morris, James M. Oliphant.
- 1859.—John Conn, Altha Gans.
- 1860.—C. S. Emery, S. W. Cagy, Jesse E. Stentz.
- 1861.—Alexander Ross, Conrad S. Emery.
- 1862.—Lewis Hunter, Joseph Bowers, Thomas W. Lyons.
- 1863.—Joseph Gans, Jr., M. D. Baker.
- 1864.—Lewis Hunter, Adolph Eberhart.
- 1865.—Alexander Ross, Jesse B. Dunham, William McCleary.
- 1866.—Joseph Gans, Joseph Bowers.
- 1867.—William L. Morgan, George Bierer, Samuel Frankinberry, John A. Lyons.
- 1868.—David Bowers, Michael Conn.
- 1869.—John H. Gans, M. D. Baker.
- 1870.—Jonathan Monroe, W. B. Scott, George Baker.
- 1873.—John A. Lyons, Phineas West.
- 1874.—J. L. Baker, George Hertzog, Ira Keiser.
- 1875.—John L. Baker, Thomas J. Burchinal.
- 1876.—William L. Morris, William B. Scott.
- 1877.—Joseph Lyons, John Davis, Ira Keiser.
- 1878.—Michael D. Baker, A. G. Hall.
- 1879.—Joseph Bowers, Joseph Burchinal.
- 1880.—Calvin Hussart, Noah Darbey.
- 1881.—O. J. Stewart, Elmer Casey.

CHURCHES.

The Mount Moriah church edifice in Springhill belongs to the Presbyterians, who purchased four acres of ground upon which it stands of Joseph Caldwell. According to the court records it was in process of erection in July, 1793. The church was dedicated by Rev. James Power, of New Castle Presbytery, in 1774.



Albert Gallatin

In 1776 he brought his family and lived upon Georges Creek for two years. The elders were McLain, Pollock, Frame, Abrams, Hill, Crow, Dils, Phillips, and Ramsey. In 1778 James Dunlap preached for this church.

This continued to be the chief Presbyterian Church until the organization of the "Old Frame," as it is generally called, in 1788. Its history from that time is so completely blended with that of the younger church that the reader is referred to the history of the churches in Nicholson township.

The St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, located near Morris' Cross-Roads, is a branch of the "Old Dutch Church" of German township, organized by the Rev. John Stough, a Reformed Lutheran, in the latter part of 1793. The mother-church made arrangements in 1854-55 to provide a house of worship nearer the residences of certain members in Springhill. The building was ready to be occupied Jan. 4, 1856, and was then dedicated. Rev. J. K. Melhorn was in charge of these congregations for several years (before and after the building of the new house), and to his efforts Springhill is largely indebted for the continuance and prosperity of this church. The elders are Conrad Emery and Michael Baker.

In the Forks of Cheat the Methodists have a neat frame church. The congregation is under the charge of Rev. McCurdy, of the Greensboro', Greene Co., Methodist Church, of which it is a branch.

The old "Free Church," near where the Church of the Disciples now stands, was built about the year 1825 by a union of professed Christians. Freeman Lewis, on his (1832) map of Fayette County, has it named the "New Lights' Church." The history of this church has been given by A. W. Scott, from which the following is taken. In 1820 a stranger registered himself at a tavern in Uniontown as Peter T. Lashley, Christian minister. As soon as it was discovered that he was a preacher he was invited to preach in the court-house, which he did to the great edification of the people. He next preached in Smithfield, where his sermons created considerable excitement. His doctrine took hold, and members from nearly all denominations professed it. The Ganses, who were Dunkards, with many others, joined and built the Free Church. The elders were William Gans, William Saddler, and Joseph Bowers. The house burnt down in 1853. Near it the Disciples have erected a frame house of worship. The only surviving elder is A. W. Gans. The church was erected in 1861.

SPRINGHILL SOLDIERS.

In the war of 1812-15, Springhill sent a considerable number of soldiers to the army. Among these

were men who enlisted in Capt. John Phillips' company, which numbered one hundred and twenty-five men when he marched them across the Monongahela River on their way to Pittsburgh. Capt. Peter Hertzog was from Springhill. His company was styled a "rifle company," and served in the Northwest under Gen. Harrison. The names of the men who went from Springhill in these companies have not been found.

In the war of the Rebellion a great number of men from Springhill entered the army of the United States, serving in various regiments of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Among them were those named below, viz.: Ashbel G. Duncan, in Capt. George W. Gilmore's company, mustered into the service of West Virginia; afterwards raised a company, and became its captain, in a cavalry regiment, Fourteenth Pennsylvania. In the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, Robert H. Ross, Martin Eberhart, William Eberhart, Charles B. Eneix, David R. Sturgis, Phineas Sturgis, George A. Burchinal, Thomas Moser, Jesse Jones. In the One Hundred and Sixty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, Richard Stephenson, Samuel Le Clare, Jackson Dougherty. In the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, John Thompson. In regiments not known, Michael Clemmer, George Ganoe, John Ganoe, Alexander Dougherty, Ephraim Provance, Adolph Provance, Abner McLain, Alfred Swearingin, Charles O'Neil, Calvin Ruble, Willey Burchinal, James T. Dougherty, Allen Frankinberry.

Capt. George W. Gilmore's cavalry company was raised in Fayette County. The company was accepted in July, 1861. They were denominated the "Pennsylvania Dragoons," and attached to the First Virginia Cavalry. Capt. Gilmore is a son of Hon. David Gilmore, and well known in Fayette County. He was born June 7, 1832, near McClellandtown. He at present resides in Dade County, Mo.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. ALBERT GALLATIN.

Albert Gallatin, who was nominally a resident of Fayette County for fully forty years in the last part of the eighteenth and the first quarter of the nineteenth century, and who actually lived here during a considerable portion of that period, might, perhaps, in view of the high offices he held and the distinguished public services he performed, be regarded as the most illustrious citizen of Fayette during the almost century of its existence as a county. He was a native of Switzerland, born at Geneva, Jan. 29, 1761. His ancestor, John Gallatin, secretary to the Duke of Savoy, emigrated to Geneva early in the sixteenth century, and, having embraced the Reformation, was one of the city magistrates when Switzerland became

a republic. The family was one of no little note, embracing among those allied to it the celebrated Madame de Staël and her distinguished father, Necker, the famous French minister of finance.

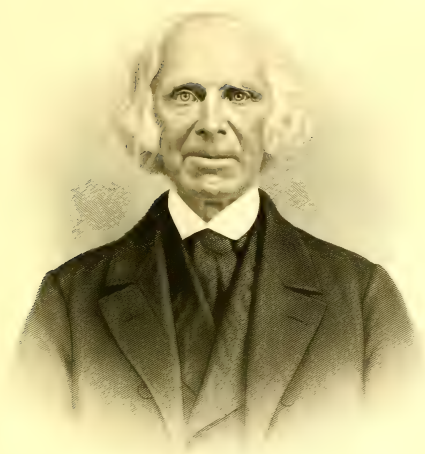
Albert Gallatin graduated at Geneva in 1779, and in 1780, when in his twentieth year, he emigrated to America, being attracted here by the great struggle for liberty that was then in progress. Landing at Boston, one of his first acts after his arrival was to offer his services to the American Congress, which were accepted, and he was assigned to duty in the defense of Passamaquoddy, where, as well as at Machias, he served under Col. John Allen. He did not, however, long remain in the military service. In 1782 he came into possession of a moderate patrimony in Switzerland, and immediately after the close of the Revolution he was located in Richmond, Va., as the agent of a European commercial house. While there he became acquainted with a number of prominent men, and among these was Patrick Henry, Governor of the State; and it was in accordance with the advice of Governor Henry that he purchased lands in the West, in the valleys of the Ohio and Monongahela, which resulted in his becoming a resident in the south part of Fayette County. While in Richmond he became acquainted with an Italian lady, Madame Allegre, and her daughter Sophia, who was the acknowledged belle of the city. The young people became mutually attached to each other, and this resulted (May 14, 1789) in the marriage of Gallatin to Sophia Allegre, though it was done against the violent and determined opposition of her mother. The young couple removed to the valley of the Monongahela, and occupied a log house in Springhill township. Three weeks later the bride died, and her remains were interred at "Friendship Hill," where they still repose, in a grave unmarked by any memorial stone (in accordance with her dying request to Gallatin), but which in later years was inclosed by a neat fence, by direction of the then proprietor of the estate, the Hon. John L. Dawson. On the 11th of November, 1793, Gallatin married Hannah Nicholson, daughter of Commodore James Nicholson, U.S.N.

Five years prior to his first marriage he had visited the West to purchase lands, and in 1787 his name appears for the first time on the assessment-rolls of Springhill township, he being assessed on the "Friendship Hill" lands, purchased from Nicholas Blake in the previous year. For a few years after his first coming here his residence was somewhat migratory, being a part of the time in Springhill, and sometimes at Morgantown, Va. Upon his marriage he made his home (intended to be permanent) at "Friendship Hill." In October, 1789, he was chosen a delegate, with John Smilie, of Fayette, to the convention which framed the constitution of 1790. It was in that body that he was first brought to public notice as a talented debater, though then but twenty-nine years of age. In 1790 he was elected, with Judge James

Finley, to the Pennsylvania Assembly, where he served in 1791, '92, and '93. The high qualities he there displayed caused his election by the Legislature, at the session of 1792-93, to the Senate of the United States, though a majority of the members were opposed to him in politics, he being a member of the Republican—soon afterwards known as the Democratic—party. He took his seat in the Senate in December, 1793, but a question was raised as to his eligibility to the office, as he had not been for a sufficient length of time a citizen of the United States. The question was referred to a committee, who reported adversely, and in February, 1794, he was unseated by a strict party vote of fourteen to twelve. It was during this visit to the East in his senatorial capacity that he was married to Hannah Nicholson, as before mentioned. In May, 1794, he returned to Springhill, and purchased from John and William George Wilson the site of the village of New Geneva, and started the enterprise of the old glass-works, as elsewhere noticed. It was also at this time that he became unfortunately identified with the insurgent party in the "Whiskey Insurrection," but he afterwards deeply regretted the course he had at first taken, and did all in his power to quench the flame he had to some extent been instrumental in kindling.

At the close of the Whiskey Insurrection (in October, 1794), Mr. Gallatin was again elected to the Assembly of Pennsylvania, and was also at the same time elected a member of Congress. The Congress to which he was thus elected did not meet till December, 1795, and he served through that session, and was re-elected in 1796, 1798, and 1800 from the same district, composed of the counties of Allegheny, Washington, and Greene, the latter county having been erected in 1796. His service in Congress embraced the last two years of Washington's administration and the whole of the administration of President John Adams. It was during this period that Mr. Gallatin, with others, established the old gun-factory near New Geneva.

When Thomas Jefferson became President, in March, 1801, he indicated to Mr. Gallatin his wish to appoint him Secretary of the Treasury. There existed, however, an obstacle in Mr. Gallatin's connection with the Fayette gun-factory, which held contracts to furnish arms to the government. Mr. Gallatin thereupon returned to New Geneva, sold out all his interest in the factory and the contracts to Mr. Baker, and was appointed to the Secretaryship May 14, 1801. He remained at the head of the Treasury Department through both of Mr. Jefferson's Presidential terms, through Mr. Madison's first, and in his second term until February, 1814, though in the meantime (April, 1813) the President had appointed him a plenipotentiary, jointly with John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, and James A. Bayard, of Delaware, to sign a treaty of peace with Great Britain, which it was then hoped would be effected through the



William Lloyd Garrison



L. B. Gump

friendly mediation offered by the Emperor of Russia. On this mission the President had sent him to Europe, but without allowing him to relinquish the Secretaryship of the Treasury. The Senate refused to confirm his appointment, on the ground that the two offices of Secretary of the Treasury and peace commissioner or minister were incompatible. He was not, however, recalled. England rejected the czar's mediation, but offered to treat untrammelled. Thereupon Mr. Gallatin, having been relieved of the Secretaryship, was appointed, Feb. 9, 1814, one of the commissioners in the treaty negotiations, which resulted in the conclusion of a treaty of peace, signed at Ghent, in Belgium, Dec. 24, 1814. In 1815, Mr. Gallatin was appointed minister to France, where he remained from 1816 to 1823, during which time he was intrusted with special and important missions to England and to the Netherlands. On his return to the United States, in 1824, he declined a seat in the Cabinet, also the candidacy of his party for Vice-President. The new mansion at Friendship Hill had been provided for his reception, and there he took up his abode soon after his return from Europe, and there in 1825 he received the memorable visit of his illustrious friend, the Marquis de Lafayette, "the like of which old Springhill had never seen, may never see again."

In 1826, Mr. Gallatin was sent as minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James, where he remained over a year, and successfully accomplished all the objects of his mission. He returned to the United States in December, 1827, but never again resided in Fayette County. He lived a short time in Baltimore (which was the place of residence of two of Mrs. Gallatin's sisters), but soon removed to the city of New York, where he spent the remainder of his long and brilliant life, devoting himself chiefly to literature, science, historical and ethnological researches.

He was mainly instrumental in founding and became the first president of the Ethnological Society, and he was from 1843 until his death president of the New York Historical Society. He was perhaps the best talker of the century, at home on all topics, with a wonderful memory for facts and dates. He died at the residence of his son-in-law, at Astoria, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 12, 1849, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

COL. JOHN MORGAN.

The late Col. John Morgan, of Springhill, was of Welsh parentage. His father and mother married in Wales, and had two or three children before they migrated to America, and here they had more, to the number of ten in all, of whom Col. John, born in Springhill township, Aug. 8, 1790, was the seventh. Col. Morgan's father, David Morgan, was one of the first settlers of the southwestern part of Fayette County. At the time of his arrival in the county it was inhabited by the Indians, with whom he had many

encounters. He was one of the founders of Mount Moriah Baptist Church at Smithfield, and was noted for his piety. He died in 1798, aged fifty-four years.

When a young man Col. Morgan learned blacksmithing, and was an apprentice in the same shop with the late Hon. Andrew Stewart. He worked at his trade for a few years, and then engaged in flat-boating down the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers, which he followed for three years or more, and then settled upon the old homestead, where he spent the remainder of his long life, except while occupied with public business. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, but obtained the title of colonel in the State militia, being commissioned as such by Governor Simon Snyder. He was a member of the State Legislature for Fayette County in 1843, and was re-elected in 1844 and 1845. Col. Morgan was an earnest advocate of the public school system of the State, and was one of the first school directors of his township, and held other township offices. He died Jan. 5, 1880.

March 12, 1817, Col. Morgan married Elizabeth Lyons, of Springhill township, and by her had seven children,—four sons and three daughters. The sons all became farmers, and the daughters married farmers. At the time of his death Col. Morgan's possessions consisted chiefly in lands. He was strong of body, possessing wonderful powers of endurance, and had an abundance of good hard sense. He was not a church-member. He was always a sound Democrat, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. In short, his was a rare character, and he filled up the measure of his years ably and honorably.

LEBBEUS BIGLOW GANS.

Lebbeus Biglow Gans was born in Springhill township, Fayette Co., Pa., March 31, 1825. He is the fifth son of William and Magdalene Gans, whose parents were among the early settlers of Southern Fayette County. William Gans' parents emigrated from Germany on account of religious persecution, and settled near Antietam, Md., and in the year 1785 came to Springhill township and pre-empted the beautiful tract of land near Morris' Cross-Roads on which they lived and died, and now owned by L. B. Gans. Magdalene, wife of William Gans, was the daughter of George Custer, who was a first cousin of Gen. George Washington, they being sisters' children. He was the fourth son of Paul Custer, and his mother was Sarah Ball, the daughter of Col. Ball, of Lancaster County, Pa. Her sister, Mary Ball, was married to Mr. Augustine Washington, by whom she had six children, the eldest being the renowned commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary army and the first President of the United States. George Custer was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 3, 1774, and died on his farm in Georges township, Fayette Co., Pa., in 1829, aged eighty-five years and two days. He was a large, healthy man, with abundant means, and was the

father of fifteen children. L. B. Gans received a common-school education, and is a farmer by profession. He has been twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth J. Ramsay, was the daughter of James C. Ramsay, Esq., whom he married Jan. 6, 1848, and by whom he had three children,—one son, who died in infancy; and two daughters, both living. The elder, Dorcas Anna, is married to T. F. Protzman, a merchant at Morris' Cross-Roads, Pa. The younger, Elizabeth J., is married to W. Morgan Smith, of Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland Co., Pa. His first wife, Elizabeth J., died March 25, 1857. He married his second wife, Emily S. Goe, daughter of Henry B. Goe, of Allegheny City, Oct. 15, 1868, by whom he has three sons and one daughter. Mr. Gans is an active, thrifty business man. In addition to the homestead, which has always been considered the standard in making real estate assessments in the township, he owns one hundred and thirty-four acres immediately adjoining it on the east, making in all three hundred acres, which is the best farm in Southern Fayette County. The farm is well improved and in an excellent state of cultivation. This farm is noted for its extensive maple-sugar orchard, containing about two thousand trees, which yields an average annual income of eight hundred dollars. In late years Mr. Gans has not made a specialty of agriculture, but is engaged in grazing stock. Mr. Gans is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is held in high esteem by his neighbors and fellow-citizens. In all his business relations he is remarkable for candor and integrity. His domestic and social relations are of the most pleasant and agreeable character. He lives in good style, enjoys life, the society of home and friends, and the fellowship of the community.

ALPHEUS WILLSON SCOTT.

Alpheus W. Scott, of Springhill township, is of Scotch-Irish and Welsh descent, and was born at Morris' Cross-Roads, Sept. 30, 1822. Having received a good common-school education he commenced teaching in 1843, and continued in the profession the greater part of the time until 1867. On the 6th of March, 1846, he was married to Miss Martha E. Gans. In 1861 he entered the military service of the United States in the war of the Rebellion, and was commissioned captain of Company I, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, March 3, 1862, and stationed at Chambersburg, Pa., in the recruiting service. He resigned Oct. 1, 1862, but was afterwards in the service in the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, where he held the rank of quartermaster-sergeant, but performed all the duties of quartermaster, on account of the sickness of that officer, during his nine months' term of service. On the 12th of March, 1864, he re-enlisted at Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., and was assigned to the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, yet he never did any duty with the regiment. In the fall of 1864, at City Point, Va., he was, by special order from army headquarters, assigned to duty on the commission of exchange of prisoners under Gen. John E. Mulford. On the occupation of Richmond by the Union forces in April, 1865, he went to that city, and remained there in the office of Gen. Mulford until the following August, when he was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service. For the past fifteen years he has been chiefly employed as a newspaper correspondent, in which vocation he displays marked ability.

STEWART TOWNSHIP.

This township is on the eastern border of the county, the second from the south line, and on both sides of the Youghiogheny River. On the north are the townships of Dunbar and Springfield; east is Somerset County; south is Henry Clay; and south and west is Wharton. The township has within its limits the Laurel Hills and Chestnut Ridge, and its general surface presents a mountainous aspect. In the southeastern part is Sugar-Loaf Mountain, with an altitude several hundred feet greater than the surrounding hills; and in other localities are well-defined peaks. The sides of the hills are usually broken and covered with large rocks, but the summits are mainly level, somewhat of the nature of a plateau,

and containing some fine farming lands. The soil is good but not strong or enduring, and but a small proportion has been brought to cultivation, the greater part of the country being yet covered with timber.

The Youghiogheny River has a tortuous course through the township, and is a rapid, turbulent stream, affording a magnificent water-power at Falls City, where are a series of falls or rapids, aggregating about thirty-six feet of descent. It includes a distinct fall of sixteen feet, to which the name of "Ohio Pile" has been given.¹ The valley of the river is narrow, and

¹ No satisfactory reason can be given why this term has been selected. The most plausible appears to be that it is an Indian name signifying the "beautiful falls."

is closely environed by high hills. Its affluents from the north are Drake's, Sherman's, Bear, and Laurel Runs, all small but unfailing streams, heading in the mountains. On the opposite side the tributaries are Jonathan's Run, Great Meadow Run, with its branches, Laurel and Beaver Runs, and Cucumber Run. The latter makes a precipitous fall near its mouth, forming a beautiful cascade nearly forty feet high. These streams yield limited water-power, which has been utilized. Most of them have deep, narrow valleys, but the lower hillsides are usually quite fertile. Along these streams are many signs of prehistoric occupation, a line of earthworks being traceable all through the township. One of the largest of these forts was on Bear Run, several miles below the Ohio Pile Falls. It was circular in form, inclosed about ten acres, and was surrounded by a trench. In it, many years ago, was found, under a heap of stones, a neatly-constructed grave. It was nearly square, and about four feet in depth. The sides and bottom were lined with flag-stones, forming a box-like cavity; a large skull was found inclosed, and other evidences indicated that it was the sepulchre of some mighty man among this little-known people. On Harris' Hill was another fort of large proportions, and along Meadow Run were, in the early settlement of the township, a series of earthworks so arranged that communication by signals was possible among them, plainly indicating that among these rough hills once dwelt a people of greater intelligence than that of the American Indian.

But little of the large area of Stewart was purchased for actual settlement when other parts of the county became the homes of the hardy pioneers. The lands in many instances were warranted, but were held by non-residents. These afterwards passed into other hands, a very large proportion of them becoming the property of the Hon. Andrew Stewart, who at one time owned more than half the township, and whose family yet maintains possession of many thousands of acres. These circumstances and the uninviting appearance of the country deterred a general settlement at an early period, and many of the beginnings in the township have a recent origin.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

It is hard to determine who was the first permanent settler. John Stewart, a Scotch-Irishman, lived on the Elijah Mitchell place as early as 1772, and set out an orchard which bore signs of age in 1800. He was buried on his farm, and his family removed, leaving no descendants in the township. He had sons named James, Andrew, John, and Thomas. It was at the house of the latter that the old soldier, Tom Fossitt (who was said by some to have killed Gen. Braddock), died, and was buried on the present Jacob H. Rush farm, which was settled by a man named Taylor. Many years after Fossitt's death a rude headstone was erected to his memory reciting the time of his death and age.

In the same locality Paul Stull and Peter Bruner settled soon after the Revolution. The latter moved to Springfield township, where he is more fully noted.

In the southern part of the township, on the present Harvey Morris farm, David Askins settled after the close of the Revolution. There is a tradition that he came from the eastern part of the State, and was on his way to the Kentucky country, which was at that time regarded as the land of promise, when he was persuaded to cast his lot among the pioneers of Fayette County. He made a tomahawk claim of ten square miles of land, and jestingly said that it was his "Little Kentucky." This, it is said, was the origin of the term as used in the township and applied to churches and schools. Askins finally limited his land claims to the Morris, Thorpe, and Mitchell farms, and on the former farm he was buried at his death. He had sons named Thomas, David, and Samuel, all of whom removed to the West soon after 1800.

Reuben Thorpe purchased one hundred and fifty acres of the Askins tract for £100. He was born in New Jersey in 1755, and became a weaver by trade. In the Revolution he served under the immediate command of Washington, and in 1792 came to Fayette County. He had seven sons and two daughters, namely, David, Reuben, Job, Wallace, who moved to Perry County, Ohio; James, who opened a farm on the north side of the Youghioheny, where he yet resides at an advanced age; Asa, lived on the William Taylor farm, and was the father of Andrew Thorpe, yet living in the township. Several of his sons died in the Rebellion. William, the youngest of Reuben Thorpe's sons, lived on the homestead until his death. The farm is now owned by his son, Thomas Thorpe, Esq., of Falls City. Other sons are Reuben, living west of Falls City; David, in Dakota; W. Brown, the cashier of the Butler County (Nebraska) Bank; and Elisha, who died in the army in 1863. On the old Thorpe farm was an orchard of early bearing, which was almost wholly destroyed by a storm in July, 1851. Some of the trees were taken up and carried a distance of half a mile, and nearly everything in the line of the storm was destroyed. Reuben Thorpe formerly had a public-house, and carried on a distillery in the days when the old Turkey Foot road was one of the lines of travel from Somerset to Uniontown.

The Mitchells were among the earliest settlers of Stewart. James Mitchell lived in the Kentucky district, on the farm which is now occupied by his grandson, Elijah M. His sons were Benjamin, James J., Abner, John A., and Ralph, the youngest, who left no family at his death. The first three named opened farms near the homestead, and the two first died there. Abner moved to Wisconsin about 1846. He was a Baptist minister; and James J. also served in that calling. John A., the other son, made his home in Somerset County. Thomas Mitchell, a brother of James, purchased a part of the Askins tract, which

had been owned before by Moses Mercer. He had served in the Revolution, and was under Daniel Boone in Kentucky. He died about 1824. His sons were Josiah, who lost his life at the old Laurel Furnace while attempting to rescue a furnace-man who was overcome by the fire in the stack; Thomas, who removed to Illinois; John, who lived in Greene County, Pa., and who was one of the greatest athletes in that part of the State; Lewis, who removed to Illinois; James H., born in 1798, and yet a citizen of the township; Elijah and Elisha, removed to Illinois. Some of these were great hunters, and had many stirring adventures with wild animals. The three daughters of Thomas Mitchell married James Spencer, William Thorpe, and Isaac Haney. The latter removed to the West; he was an early settler.

Not long after the Revolution, in which he served, John Potter, a native of New Jersey, moved to Henry Clay township, where he lived until his death in the fall of 1826. Eleven of his children grew to mature years, but all of his sons except Amos and Samuel removed to the West. The former resides in Wharton, and the latter is a well-known citizen of Stewart, and is the father of John B., George B., Charles, Amos, and Thomas T. Potter, all but Amos residing in the township. Samuel Potter was born in 1805, and as a young man was active in building mills and making other improvements, some of which are yet owned by the family.

Benjamin Leonard was reared in the family of Reuben Thorpe, and after attaining manhood made an improvement on the bottoms below the mill owned by Potter. He afterwards cleared up the farm which is now owned by his youngest son, Robert. Other sons were Eli, Amos P. (a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church), Reuben, Christmas, and Robert. Nearly all of these continue to reside in the township.

On what is well known as the Joseph Price place, Peter Briner, a German, settled about 1800, and reared a family, but removed to the West more than fifty years ago. Among his sons was Andrew, who also cleared a farm on Cucumber Run, and lived there until his death in 1861. One of his sons, Samuel, yet resides near Falls City. Joshua Briner, the oldest of Andrew's sons, resided at Uniontown at the age of eighty years. John Briner, another son, resides in Dunbar. The deep place in the Youghiogheny River near Cucumber Run, noted as abounding with fish, took its name from this family.

William Williams came from Bedford County to Connellsville in 1803, but in 1830 settled in Stewart, locating on Meadow Run, where he died in 1848. He reared sons named John, Isaac, James, Samuel, William D., and Joseph, the latter two being the only ones living in the township, Joseph for the past twenty-four years being a merchant in Stewart. William Williams was one of the parties who had a contract to open the clay pike in 1810.

In the Sugar-Loaf District among the early settlers were the Shipley family, Henry McClatchey, and Henry Gilmore, all of whom removed early. Guyson Morrison came at a later day and settled on the Hall farm on the Turkey Foot road, and a mile south William Morrison made some improvements about 1830. David Woodmansee has lived in that locality since 1850, and is now one of the oldest settlers there. Garrett Hall was a settler earlier on the place yet occupied by his family. Abram Tumbly lived on the Thomas Mitchell place as early as 1790. He removed to Confluence.

North of the Yough, David Thorpe improved the James Thorpe farm as early as 1805. The Peter Tissue farm was commenced by Jacob Streight, and farther east were James Fulton, the Marietta, Zarley, and Minor families as pioneers.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

At the October term of Court of Quarter Sessions in 1854 a petition for a new township was presented, to be composed of parts of Wharton, Henry Clay, and Youghiogheny townships, with bounds as set forth in the petition. The court appointed Thomas R. Davidson, Alexander McClean, and Daniel Dower viewers, the order for their appointment bearing date Nov. 10, 1854. The order was renewed at the June session in 1855, and continued in August of the same year. At the September court in 1855 the commissioners reported:

"That having gone upon the premises and made an examination of the same, according to law, we are of the opinion that a new township should be made within the following described boundaries, viz.: Beginning at a point where the Somerset County line strikes the Youghiogheny River, thence to Garrett Hall's, at the Cold Glade Ridge; thence to Z. Luddington's tannery, by Henry Morris' to Joseph Bodkin's; thence to the Dunbar line, near Centre Furnace; thence by the said Dunbar line to the Youghiogheny River; thence to the Springfield line, near the stone meeting-house, and thence by the Springfield line to the Somerset line, and thence by the said line to the Youghiogheny River, the place of beginning. And that the lower end of Youghiogheny struck off be added to Springfield township."

Nov. 17, 1855, the view and report were confirmed, and the new township ordered to be called Stewart, the name being given it in compliment to the Hon. Andrew Stewart. The first election after the organization of Stewart as a separate township was held at the house of Theophilus Keller, March 21, 1856, and the following officers elected: Justice of the Peace, Thomas Burgess; Constable, James Leonard; Assessor, James Morrison; Auditor, John B. Potter. The officers elected in succeeding years are named below, viz.:

1857.—Assessor, Thomas Thorpe; Auditor, John Holland.
 1858.—Justice of the Peace, Elijah S. Harbaugh; Assessor, Sylvester C. Skinner; Auditor, Harvey Morris.
 1859.—Assessor, Samuel C. Price; Auditor, Elijah Harbaugh.
 1860.—Assessor, David Ogg; Auditor, Samuel Potter.
 1861.—Justice of the Peace, James M. Dixon; Assessor, John W. Holland.

- 1862.—Assessor, George Harbaugh; Auditor, Elijah Harbaugh.
 1863.—Justice of the Peace, Elijah S. Harbaugh; Assessor, Henry C. Price; Auditor, James H. Mitchell.
 1864.—Assessor, David Fulton; Auditor, James M. Dixon.
 1865.—Justice of the Peace, Joseph Williams; Assessor, Thomas Thorpe; Auditor, Samuel Potter.
 1866.—Assessor, Sylvester C. Skinner; Auditor, Emanuel Bissell.
 1867.—Justice of the Peace, Sylvester C. Skinner; Assessor, Joseph Williams; Auditor, R. J. Sprowl.
 1868.—Justice of the Peace, Sylvester C. Skinner; Assessor, Robert Turney; Auditor, Samuel Potter.
 1869.—Assessor, Jesse Shaw; Auditor, Robert Turney.
 1869.—Auditor, Sylvester Skinner.
 1870.—Justice of the Peace, John Ferrin; Assessor, Francis Morrison; Auditor, Henry Morris.
 1872, March.—Justice of the Peace, George W. Folke; Assessor, Isaac Hutchinson.
 1873.—Assessor, William Griffith; Auditor, R. J. Sprowl.
 1874.—Assessor, George Harbaugh; Auditor, Joseph Leonard.
 1875.—Justice of the Peace, Thomas Thorpe; Assessor, Joseph Kinnear; Auditor, S. C. Price.
 1876.—Assessor, Thomas L. Butler; Auditor, Hugh Nicolay.
 1877.—Justice of the Peace, Francis D. Morrison; Auditor, John B. Potter.
 1878.—Assessor, F. M. Cunningham; Auditor, R. V. Ritenour.
 1879.—Assessor, J. V. Rush; Auditor, Samuel Potter.
 1880.—Justice of the Peace, Thomas Thorpe; Assessor, F. M. Cunningham; Auditor, J. T. Lamba.
 1881.—Justice of the Peace, Robert S. McCrum; Assessor, F. M. Cunningham; Auditor, G. W. Moon; Supervisors of Roads, Thomas Thorpe, George Harbaugh, David Woodmansee, and S. D. Hall.

The Turkey Foot road, the oldest thoroughfare in the township, was opened about 1803 as a highway between Uniontown and Somerset. All the other roads have a recent origin. The Stewarton post-office was established in August, 1871, with John W. Moon as postmaster. He was succeeded in the fall of 1873 by Andrew Stewart, Jr., and the office was kept in a store which Moon had opened, and which was destroyed by fire in 1874. It was removed about this time to a station farther down the road in Springfield township, known before that time as Yough, retaining the name it bore when established. Peter B. Halfhill was appointed postmaster, and his successors have been E. A. Harbaugh and the present, Joseph Herwick. The office has daily mails, and is the terminus of the Springfield mail-route. The former station of Stewarton received the name of Yough, but since the removal of the saw-mill and the destruction of the store the place has been forsaken, and the station has passed into disuse.

FALLS CITY.

This is the only village in Stewart, and is situated near the centre of the township, on both sides of the Youghiogheny, and at the noted Ohio Pile Falls. It is a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, midway between Pittsburgh and Cumberland, being about seventy-five miles from either city. There are several

hundred inhabitants, four hotels, stores, etc., as detailed in the following pages.

Although Falls City has a pleasant location, and the romantic surroundings have given it a favorable reputation among pleasure-seekers as a summer resort, its chief claim to distinction lies in its possession of the Ohio Pile Falls, a water-power of the first rank. Concerning these falls a commission of military engineers, consisting of Col. W. McKee, Col. Roswell Lee, and Maj. George Talcott, who were appointed in 1825 to select a "site for a national armory on the Western waters," reported:

"The Youghiogheny River at this place makes a circuit of nearly two miles around a neck or tongue of land about three-fourths of a mile in length that projects from the foot of a mountain in its rear. At the upper side of this tongue, and near the extreme point of the mountain, is the commencement of the Ohio Pile rapids and falls, which terminate at the lower side opposite the point at which they begin, and six hundred yards distant from it in a straight line. The whole descent is eighty-seven and a half feet. The ground on the lower side, next the foot of the rapids, is advantageously disposed in steps or benches of sufficient width and at convenient distances below each other for the erection of buildings, and the successive application of the water to machinery in any manner that may be desired. Forty feet of the whole fall may thus be employed at a trifling expense. The bank then becomes steep and perpendicular, and the remaining part of the fall could not be conveniently used without extensive rock excavation. To convey the water to this site from above the falls will require a canal of seven hundred feet in length. The first four hundred feet will pass through a strip of river bottom. The deepest cutting along the whole route is thirty feet, and occurs in passing a narrow ridge near the middle of the neck, consisting principally, as is supposed, of rock. A dam four feet high across the river will be necessary to procure a depth of water at the head of the canal sufficient to prevent it from being choked with ice, or obstructed by drift of any kind. The quantity of water which the river furnishes at this place during an extreme dry season perhaps exceeded one hundred cubic feet per second during the uncommon drought of 1823.

"If we regard the site of these falls, in reference to the security of the works that might be erected upon it, from freshets, the perfect command of its water-power, and the cheapness with which it may be employed, it surpasses any that has ever come under our observation. An additional excavation of ten thousand five hundred cubic feet of earth and nine hundred feet of rock would enlarge the canal sufficiently to convey the whole volume of the river to the works at low water, which would furnish three times the power requisite for the armory, and still leave unemployed a fall of more than forty feet. This estimate is for three breast and two overshot wheels.

"To these advantages is opposed its want of convenient communication, surrounded on all sides by mountains, the adjacent country but sparsely settled, and, with the exception of fuel, including stone-coal, few or no resources for an armory; it is without the means of water conveyance, and, as yet, without roads. How far the weight of this objection ought to be lessened by the probability of any future canal across the mountains, passing down the valley of the Youghiogheny River, is a consideration that does not properly come within the province assigned us."

The objection to the inaccessibility to the falls has been removed by the opening of the Pittsburgh,

Washington and Baltimore Railroad, which has here established an important station, with extensive sidings; while the idea of water communication has not been wholly abandoned, an appropriation for the survey of a canal route having recently been made. The power of the Ohio Pile Falls has been utilized to a limited extent. A further improvement for manufacturing purposes will probably be made at an early day. The falls and nearly all the adjacent lands are the property of the heirs of the Hon. Andrew Stewart, and Falls City was laid out for the Stewart estate in 1868 by Albert Stewart. The plat embraces about two hundred acres of land, a considerable portion of which is on the south side of the Youghiogheny, connection being made with the northern part by means of a substantial wooden bridge. In the latter part much of the village survey is included within the peninsula formed by the river, which is about three-fourths of a mile in length and elevated a hundred feet above the level of the stream. It is bordered by cliffs, on which grow ferns in the greatest profusion, and this beautiful tract of land has not been inappropriately named Fern Cliff Park. Occupying a commanding position in the park is the fine hotel which was erected by the Stewart estate in the summer of 1879, and which was opened for the accommodation of summer visitors in May, 1880, under the management of M. W. Lambert. Fern Cliff Park Hotel is a stately-looking frame, thirty-three by one hundred and one feet, four stories high, and surmounted by a mansard roof. There are fifty rooms for guests, supplied with gas, water, and electric annunciators, and the hotel throughout contains the most approved modern appliances. In the grounds are shady rambles, pleasant walks, and several fountains, which are fed by a reservoir on a hill eighty feet above the hotel. This is filled from the Youghiogheny by means of a large water-power force-pump. The encouraging patronage given the hotel has induced the proprietors to entertain a proposition to enlarge the house to thrice its present capacity, making it one of the foremost summer resorts in the western part of the State.

The first public-house in the place was kept opposite the grist-mill, in the south part of the village, by Elijah Mitchell, about 1858. Subsequent landlords were Theophilus Keller, J. H. Mitchell, Moses Ferrin, Nathan Joliffe, Jesse Hardin, and Redmond Bunton, during whose occupancy the house was destroyed by fire.

The completion of the railroad in 1871, and the urgent demand for hotel accommodations, caused Andrew Stewart to transform a large farm building into a public-house. It received the name of the "Ohio Pile House," and was opened by W. Brown and John Shepard. It is at present kept by Kimmel Hardin. Daniel Coughenour has been the keeper of a public-house for the past four years, and others have entertained the public for shorter periods.

The first goods at Falls City were sold by Thomas Jackson, for Andrew Stewart, in the old hotel building some time about 1856. A. E. Meason & Co. next had a store at the tannery, where they were succeeded by Samuel Price, Moses Freeman, Potter & Browning. In 1871, F. T. Browning built his present store-house, which he has since occupied for mercantile purposes. The same year Joseph Williams began trading at the Falls, moving here from Meadow Run, where he had kept a store for fifteen years, being the first in the township. Since 1878 he has occupied his present building. George D. Livingston has also been in trade since 1872, and George W. Anderson since 1875, each having a respectable trade.

The railroad station at Falls City, called Ohio Pile, was opened in March, 1871, by Samuel Potter, Jr., as agent, with Thomas Armstrong as telegrapher. The latter was appointed to both offices in 1872, and was relieved in 1873 by Lewis Johnson. In April, 1875, B. R. Field became the agent, but was relieved July, 1877, by E. A. Jordan. He served until June 22, 1879, when the present agent, C. L. Harrington, was appointed. Soon after the railroad was opened the Adams Express Company established an office at Ohio Pile, with Thomas Thorpe as agent. Since 1875 the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has carried on the express business in connection with its railroad interests. The shipments at Ohio Pile are chiefly lumber and other wood exports. The entire business aggregates fifteen hundred dollars per month.

For many years the settlers of Stewart received their mail matter from Bryant's, on the National road, and later from Farmington, on the same road. The post-office at Falls City was established about 1856, with the name of Pile Falls, and Samuel Price as postmaster, who kept it at the store of Meason & Co. He was succeeded by Samuel Potter, Jr., who in 1871 removed the office to the railroad station. About this time the name of the office was changed to Falls City. Potter was succeeded, in May, 1878, by the present postmaster, Thomas Thorpe. The mail service is by railroad twice per day. Previously the mails were carried on horseback from Farmington to Donegal several times per week.

The first physician regularly located in Stewart was Dr. H. Y. Brady, who came to Falls City in the fall of 1869, and has since been a practitioner there. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1865, and practiced, previous to locating here, at Youngstown and Latrobe. For two years from 1874, Dr. Hugh Nicolay was in practice at the Falls, and for a few months in 1879, Dr. D. O. Bassett. For the past year Dr. S. D. Woods has practiced dentistry at Falls City.

VARIOUS INDUSTRIES OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Agriculture and lumbering are the chief pursuits of the people of Stewart, many of the citizens being engaged in carrying on both. The mountain streams

afford many water-powers, which were early sought out and improved to meet the wants of the pioneers. Nearly every neighborhood had its saw- and grist-, or rather corn-mills, which have gone to decay so long since that in many instances no authentic account of them can be given. The latter were generally "tub" mills, a simple arrangement whereby the stone was caused to revolve as often as the wheel, and the grinding capacity was consequently small. To this class belonged the mills of Aman Shipley, on Laurel Run; David Askins, on Meadow Run; and the McGrew mill, on Jonathan's Run, all built some time about 1790. With the increase of population came better facilities, and soon good mills were built on the sites of the old ones, or on other seats on the same streams. On Laurel Run were the mills of Henry Gilmore and Isaac Hutchinson, both of small capacity. In 1832 Samuel Potter built a grist-mill on Meadow Run, which was supplied with two sets of stones, and was in every respect an improvement on the mills previously in the township. A saw-mill was also built by Potter, and both were operated by him until 1852, when they became the property of John B. Potter, his son, who yet carries them on, although both mills have been much improved, the former having now three runs of stones, and being reputed a first-class mill.

On the same stream the manufacture of splint chairs is carried on by George P. Potter. The factory has been in successful operation since 1860, and several hundred fine chairs are made annually. Below that point, also on Meadow Run, Reuben and Christmas Leonard carry on a splint-chair factory; and more than sixty years ago their father, Benjamin Leonard, carried on this industry in the township, some of the chairs he then made being yet in use.

On Beaver Run, a branch of Meadow, James Dean had a saw-mill at an early day, to which Samuel Potter ingeniously added a grist-mill about 1828, the stones being taken from a neighboring hillside.

On Cucumber Run, Andrew Briner had saw- and grist-mills of small capacity forty years ago, which have not been operated for the past twenty-five years. At the forks of the same stream Joseph Price had a mill, which has not been used for a score of years; and above the Andrew Briner mill Joshua Briner had a saw-mill, which was discontinued about 1865.

On Jonathan's Run, among the mills of a later period, were those of B. Rush, built about 1868, and which are now operated by Patton Rush. On the upper waters of that stream are the mills of Matthew McMillan.

A number of portable steam saw-mills have been erected at various points in Stewart, and have been very useful in working up the heavy timber in the localities where they were located. Several of these were at the "low place" on Meadow Run. In 1874, for a few years, Samuel Halderbrant had a good mill in operation there, when he removed it to Bear Run,

where it was operated a few years longer. The Browning mill was at the "low place" next, and was removed from there to Falls City. Its cutting capacity was five thousand feet per day. A year later John Wesley Moon erected the third mill at the "low place" and engaged largely in the manufacture of all kinds of lumber, staves, and headings. He constructed a tramway to the "long hollow," two and a half miles distant, for the purpose of conveying logs to his mill, and cut up an immense amount of timber. The tramway yet remains, but the mill has been removed to Somerset County. At Stewarton, four miles below Falls City, Andrew Stewart, Jr., had a large and well appointed saw-mill in operation several years after 1871, the logs being conveyed thither by a long tramway; but the mill has been removed and the interest there abandoned.

Henry Fry attempted the first improvement of the water-power at the Ohio Pile Falls on the Youghiogheny, now the site of Falls City. Forty years ago he built a hewed-log dam nearly across the stream a short distance above the falls and put up the frame of a saw-mill, but before he got it in operation a freshet swept away his dam, causing him to abandon his project. Hon. Andrew Stewart made the next improvement, putting up saw- and grist-mills. A dam was built four hundred feet above the falls, and a wooden trunk laid to convey the water to the mills, which were destroyed by fire before being set in motion. The buildings were immediately restored, and the grist-mill yet remains, the saw-mill above it having been removed. The former had first an overshot and the latter a flutter wheel, but in 1865 Albert Stewart supplied their places with three Rainey turbine-wheels, increasing the power to one hundred and thirty horses. The grist-mill was also supplied with more machinery, and is now adapted to the new process of grinding. It is operated by Albert Stewart, and the planing-mill, which he built in 1865, has also since been kept in operation by him. The latter is supplied with good machinery, but has a limited capacity. Both mills are well patronized.

The Falls City Pulp-Mill was put in operation in September, 1879, by the present proprietor of the works, Wilson W. Hartzell. Having secured a lease of a large water-power from the Stewart estate, on the site of an old saw-mill above the falls, he increased the already large power by building a dam across the river four hundred feet in length. A building thirty by eighty feet was erected and supplied with two American turbine-wheels of three hundred horsepower to operate machinery to reduce spruce and poplar wood to pulp for paper-making by the Otterson & Taylor process. From three to four cords of wood are consumed each day, and the capacity of the works enable the production of three car-loads of pulp per week, aggregating about ninety thousand pounds. Employment is given to twelve men when the works are run day and night, and a good market

is afforded for an abundance of wood which was heretofore comparatively worthless. The raw material is brought to the works in cord-wood size, freed from bark, the heart, and black knots, and is then reduced to two-foot lengths. It is next sawed into blocks half an inch in thickness, when it is ready for the crusher. After crushing, the material is by successive processes reduced to a smooth pulp, so finely worked as to be almost impalpable. From the last of these processes it comes out in even sheets like thick paper and of a whitish color. These sheets are put up in sixty-pound bales and shipped to market. The pulp is used in the manufacture of paper, by mixing with other materials, as straw and rag pulp, producing a good quality of printing-paper at a smaller cost than paper made wholly of rags or straw. The superintendent of the works is William V. G. White.

The Falls City Shook-Factory is owned and carried on by M. Weakland, of Confluence. At the latter place the manufacture of shooks for the West India trade was begun about ten years ago, and has since been carried on at other points at Falls City since 1875. That year Matthias Smith opened a shop in which five men were employed, and which, after a few years' operation, became the property of M. Weakland. Shooks have also been made on Jonathan's Run by Matthias Smith and Beniah Guptell, and the yearly product in the township has been about 2000 shooks, made chiefly out of the best oak. It may here be explained that the term "shook" is applied to an unfinished or skeleton barrel or hogshead. The staves, after being riven from the log, about thirty-six inches long, and duly seasoned, are shaved into the desired size, then bent into shape and regularly set up, as for a barrel; but instead of being headed up they are knocked down, the staves, being numbered, are baled together, the bundle forming a "shook," which, with the addition of heads and hoops, are quickly transformed into barrels or hogsheads in a country where stave materials do not abound. In other words, the skeleton barrel is shipped to the West Indies from the United States, and is returned filled with rum or molasses.

The Falls City Spoke- and Hub-Works, Brison Rush and John Meeks proprietors, occupy a building thirty by thirty-six feet and two stories high. The factory was erected in the summer of 1875, work being commenced August 8th of that year. Sixteen days later the establishment was burned to the ground, but was rebuilt so that work was resumed in October, 1875, and the factory has since been successfully carried on. The building is supplied with a sixteen horse-power engine, which operates a spoke-lathe, hub-machine, mortising-machines, etc., which enable the production of 225 sets of spokes and 200 sets of hubs per month. The firm also manufactures incline rollers for coal roads, and gives employment to five men.

The Fayette Tannery, at Falls City, was built in 1853 by the firm of Fuller, Breeding & Meason, the latter being the only resident partner. The buildings were put up by Samuel Potter, and the tannery placed in charge of Aaron Walter, as foreman of the twelve or fifteen hands employed. In time Alfred Meason bought Breeding's interest, and the business was carried on by him, with Charles Stone as foreman. Next came the firm of Meason, Wade & Co., who carried on the tannery until 1873, Harlan Hickland being the foreman. For a period the tannery was idle, but in April, 1877, the firm of James Callary & Co. succeeded to the business, but were followed, in June, 1879, by the present manufacturer, Owen Sheekley, as lessee from the Wade estate. Originally the tannery was operated by the waters of Meadow Run, but its diminishing volume caused the substitution of steam in 1869, and the motive-power is at present furnished by a sixteen horse-power engine. The building remains much the same as when erected, the tannery proper being one hundred feet square and three stories high. The bark-house is fifty by one hundred feet. In all there are seventy vats for tanning belting-, hose-, and sole-leather with oak bark, one hundred heavy hides per week being tanned. In connection with the tannery is a convenient office, half a dozen dwellings, and a business house, in which the proprietors of the tannery had stores years ago, when this place was the centre of business at the Falls.

Potter's coal-mine, opened in 1877, and operated by Thomas Potter, is about one mile southwest from Falls City, and on the mountain-side, four hundred feet above the level of the Youghiogeny. The vein is about five feet in thickness, and the main entry has been driven to the length of five hundred feet. The mine has ten sideways, each about one hundred feet long, and the yearly product is about thirty thousand bushels of good mountain coal, free from sulphur and burning freely. The mine is underlaid with a stratum of fine limestone, which is rarely found in the township, and the presence of fire-clay and iron is also noted. Although the Potter mine is the only one in Stewart which has been developed to any extent, coal is found in many localities, and small banks have been opened on the south and the west of the Youghiogeny by Martin Mitchell, Reuben Thorpe, Hugh Corriston, Summers McCrumb, John Potter, George B. Potter, and others. On the north side of the river, Harrison Weaver, Emanuel Bisel, and others have coal-banks, but in most instances the demand for their products is very limited.

Within the past few years considerable attention has been directed to fruit culture, and orcharding promises to become an important industry. The orchard of Francis M. Cunningham, two miles southwest from Falls City, is the largest in the township. He began fruit culture in 1874 with an orchard of twenty apple-trees, to which he has added from year to year until his orchard at present embraces 1200

apple-, 650 quince-, 350 pear-, and 200 peach-trees, all thrifty and vigorous. These orchards will be enlarged to double the present size, and will then be one of the largest interests of this nature in the county. The cultivation of the small fruits is also here carried on, and a vineyard containing 3000 vines of the Concord variety has been planted.

The manufacture of salt was an industry which once held an important place in the township more than half a century ago. On the north side of the Youghiogheny, three miles above the falls, were several acres of low ground, called by the pioneers "the meadows," where were salt licks, which were much frequented by wild animals. When the water was low the incrustations of salt on the flat stones along the river's edge were so marked that the place presented a whitish appearance. Before 1800 some of the settlers gathered up the waters which oozed forth and made small quantities of salt, and later a man by the name of Rhodes dug a well some twenty feet deep, which gave him a greater supply of water, and enabled him to make salt in a small way. When he suspended work he allowed his kettles to remain, and some of the pioneers would occasionally go there to make a little salt for their own use. As the place was rather inaccessible from the east, on account of the steep hills, the river was usually forded by the people living on the south and the west at a point near the springs. This was always attended by danger, as the current is swift and strong, and when increased by heavy rains is especially treacherous. On one occasion, while a man named James Downard attempted to cross to make some salt, he was swept away and his lifeless body carried below the falls to the "Briner fishing-hole," four miles from where he met his sudden death.¹ Thence but little was done at the salt springs until about 1812, when Thomas Meason conceived the idea of here making salt on a large scale. He secured a tax title for the land, which had been forfeited by Wilcox and Chew, of Philadelphia, and began operations on his works. The news coming to the ears of Mr. Wilcox, he came on from Philadelphia to redeem the land; but instead of doing so entered into a co-partnership with Meason to carry on the salt-works. Later he sold his interests to William Pennock, of Uniontown, and by him and Meason the works were operated until their discontinuance, about 1819. They caused a well to be sunk several hundred feet deep, by means of a spring-pole operated by several men, which afforded them an abundant supply of water, yielding ten pounds of salt to the barrel. This was pumped to the surface by means of horsepower, and carried to the works, half a mile below,

through wooden pipes, where it was evaporated in sixty-two kettles, arranged in pairs. These kettles were of heavy iron and were cast at the Dunbar Furnace, each holding about fifty gallons. Their transportation to the works, owing to the roughness of the country, was regarded as a hazardous undertaking, and was accomplished with great difficulty. Some three thousand bushels of salt were made, which sold readily at three dollars per bushel. When the price was reduced it was not found profitable to carry on the works, and they were abandoned at the time named. The kettles were sold to the farmers around the "works," and some of them are yet in use for boiling maple-sugar. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad built its track over the furnace of the works, obliterating what few traces of it remained. But few people can be found who have even a recollection of the enterprise. James Thorpe and J. H. Mitchell, both among the oldest men of the township, were engaged at the works, and from them the writer gleaned the above account.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

THE LITTLE KENTUCKY BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first regular religious organization effected in Stewart township was that of the Baptists, the preliminary meetings which led to the formation of the society being held chiefly by the Rev. John Thomas, at the houses of some of the early members or in the rude school-houses, mainly in the Kentucky District. From this circumstance the society took its name. It was organized May 22, 1834, by the Revs. Benoni Allen, William Hall, and John Rockafeller, with the following members: James J. Mitchell, Abner Mitchell, Elijah Mitchell, Abel Hillborn, Jesse Mitchell, Hannah Mitchell, Maria Hillborn, Hannah Stull, Cynthia Mitchell, Reuben Thorpe, James Dean, Sarah Briner, Emeline Price, Nancy Mitchell, Charlotte Mitchell, Andrew Briner, William Thorpe, Sarah Mitchell, John Harbaugh, Huldah Thorpe, Fanny Bailey, James Thorpe, James K. Bailey, Jacob H. Rush, Benjamin Lister, Franklin Mitchell, Mary Briner, Margaret Birch, Mary Pearce, Sabina Mitchell, John Hyatt, Mary Hyatt, David Mitchell, and Reuben Rush. James J. Mitchell and James Thorpe were ordained as the first deacons, and Abner Mitchell was the first clerk. In 1881 the clerk of the church was Patton Rush, and the deacons were Jesse Rush and Jacob H. Rush. Other ordained deacons of the church were James R. Mitchell, Salathiel Mitchell, Benjamin Mitchell, and Joshua Briner.

The Rev. John Thomas became the first pastor of the church, his connection dating from May 16, 1835. About a year afterwards he was succeeded by the Rev. James J. Mitchell, one of the first deacons of the church, who served until July 18, 1840, when the Rev. Isaac Wynn became the pastor. The Rev. John Williams succeeded Mr. Wynn, his appointment

¹ At "Briner's fishing-hole" Abraham Stewart, of Wharton, and James Bunner were drowned in August, 1841, while here engaged with a large party in fishing. Their bodies were found at the bottom of the hole by Samuel Hough. Both were well-known citizens, and the event cast a gloom over the entire country.

dating March 31, 1860. Next in the pastoral office was the Rev. William P. Fortney, who assumed that relation March 19, 1876, and was succeeded, April 8, 1877, by the Rev. John Williams, who was the pastor for upwards of three years. The present pastor, the Rev. James K. Brown, has served since July 17, 1880.

The church has a membership of nearly one hundred, and notwithstanding the many removals is in a fairly flourishing condition. It has contributed some useful members to the ministry, and has within its bounds the Revs. Francis M. Cunningham and John Williams, pastors of neighboring churches. The house of worship is at Falls City, and was built in 1837, through the efforts of Abner Mitchell, David Briner, and David Mitchell as a committee. It is a plain frame, and having recently been repaired, well serves the purpose for which it was erected.

MOUNT HOPE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Upwards of thirty years ago meetings of this religious sect were held at the stone school-house in the Kentucky District by the Rev. A. G. Osborne and others, and from a series of services held there by the former sprang the congregation which now bears the name of Mount Hope. The early membership embraced the names of Joseph Price, Cuthbert Wiggins, Greenbury Bosley, Harvey Morris, and most of the members of their families. Later the number was augmented by the addition of William Stull and wife, William D. Williams, his wife and several children, J. H. Wiggins and family, the total membership being about twenty. For a number of years meetings were held in school-houses, under the ministerial direction of the Revs. A. J. Swayne, J. S. Gibson, J. P. Beard, and other clergymen, sent hither by the Presbytery, who served this field in connection with other appointments, and for the past four years the pulpit has been supplied by the Revs. Coulter, Gibson, Bailey, Howard, Melville, and at present by Rev. James P. Beard. The growth of the village of Falls City caused the congregation to look to that place as the point where should be erected their house of worship. Accordingly, about 1873, meetings were held in the Baptist Church of that place, and soon thereafter a board of trustees was selected, composed of C. W. Saylor, Morris Morris, and D. W. Williams, who purchased a fine lot near the centre of the village, on which the building was to be erected. In about a year more the house was completed, and was formally dedicated by the Rev. J. H. Coulter, of Brownsville. It is a frame building of respectable proportions, and has an inviting appearance. The congregation has not largely increased in membership, but has generally maintained regular services. The ruling elders of the church have been Harvey Morris, Jonathan Bisel, and C. W. Saylor. In the summer a Sabbath-school, supported by the community at large, is maintained in this house, and had for its last superintendent George W. Moon.

MEADOW RUN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Soon after 1800 the Methodist itinerants sought to establish a church in the township, holding meetings at the house of Moses Mercer, and at other hospitable mountain homes, and these efforts were rewarded by the accession of a few members to the faith, although not of sufficient number to form a class. Hence but occasional services were held until about 1830, when Mr. Elizabeth Potter, a member of the Methodist Church, moved to the Belle Grove neighborhood, and at her house preaching was again established. The class formed about this time had among its members Mrs. Potter and daughters, Westell Holland, and a few others, who soon joined as the fruits of a revival, among them being Reuben Leonard and wife. After 1840 the meetings were held at school-houses about once every three weeks, and generally on week-days. Among the preachers of this period were the Revs. McGowan, Sharp, Swazie, Tipton, White, and many others whose names have passed out of the recollection of the present generation, and no church records are accessible.

In 1860, while the Rev. Joseph Hill was the preacher in charge, the Meadow Run meeting-house was erected, largely through the efforts of Joseph Williams, at that time a resident of this locality, three miles south from Falls City, and in 1880 it was under the trusteeship of George Potter. The members of the church are about twenty in number. The church at present belongs to the Springfield Circuit, of which the Rev. J. J. Davis is the preacher in charge, and which embraces also the churches at Springfield, Mill Run, Sansom Chapel, Sandy Creek, and Tinker's Ridge. It previously belonged to Smithfield, Addison, Uniontown, and other circuits. The Rev. A. P. Leonard, of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, originated from this society, which, though weak in numbers, has some active, faithful workers. Benjamin Leonard was for many years the superintendent of a Sunday-school which is at present in charge of Arthur Potter, and which is usually attended by about sixty scholars.

THE SUGAR-LOAF CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In the early part of the present century this denomination (New Lights) held meetings in the township at the house of Thomas Mitchell, who was one of their chief members; but after his removal to the West the feeble interest manifested in maintaining these meetings was allowed wholly to decline, and years elapsed before meetings were again held. Some time about 1850 this faith was again proclaimed in the southeastern part of the township with so much success that a promising congregation was formed under the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Four. It embraced members from the Gilmore, Morrison, Jones, Lytle, and Hall families, with others, to the number of thirty or more. A house of worship being now needed, the citizens of that part of Stewart united to

build one, which was completed in the fall of 1855. Although occupied by this and other denominations for religious purposes it has never been fully finished, and at present is somewhat out of repair. The preachers of this church who followed the Rev. Four were the Revs. Barney, Jennings, Kibler, Swaynse, and several others, but lately the denomination has not maintained regular services, and consequently the work has much declined. Noting this condition, the Church of God (Winebrennarians) began preaching here, and have succeeded in gathering a considerable membership. Among their ministers were the Revs. Long, Craft, and Bardlebaugh. The members at present adhering number fourteen.

Lately the Rev. C. E. Simmons, of the Methodist Church South, began preaching at this place and organized a small class, while ministers of other denominations also occasionally hold services here, but without gaining a numerous following.

SCHOOLS.

The recent formation of the township precludes the giving of any early statistics pertaining to the public schools, and the mountainous condition of the country has somewhat retarded the cause of education. Since the organization of Stewart the following-named persons have been elected school directors of the township:

- 1857.—David Fulton, A. E. Mason.
- 1858.—Samuel Potter, James M. Dixon.
- 1859.—Edward Liston, James H. Mitchell, Stephen K. Brown.
- 1860.—David Woodmansee, Robert Cunningham.
- 1861.—Reuben Thorpe, David Fulton.
- 1862.—S. C. Skinner, Eli Tannehill.
- 1863.—H. M. Corriston, Cyrus Edmundson, David Woodmansee.

- 1864.—James Morrison, Elijah Harbaugh, John Wiggins.
- 1865.—Samuel C. Price, Joseph Leonard, A. R. Boyd.
- 1866.—Oliver Sprowl, David F. Pickard, William D. Williams.
- 1867.—David Morrison, Cyrus Edmundson, W. H. Carrolton.
- 1868.—William S. Griffith, Ross Morrison, Leonard Shipley.
- 1869.—George P. Potter, Paul Stull, Thomas Dalzell, Charles Miner, Leonard Shipley.
- 1870.—Milton Shaw, Elisha Taylor, Emanuel Bisel.
- 1872.—Robert Hagan, Porter Craig, Basil Brownfield, Christopher Riffe.
- 1873.—F. M. Morrison, F. M. Cunningham.
- 1874.—D. K. Wade, Patton Rush.
- 1875.—Joseph Williams, George Smith, Henry Collins.
- 1876.—Isaiah Collins, Harrison H. Hall.
- 1877.—Reuben H. Leonard, G. N. Anderson, F. T. Browning.
- 1878.—Paul Stull, E. D. Shipley.
- 1879.—Jehu Bowen, D. Morrison, T. L. Butler.
- 1880.—J. H. Shaefer, C. W. Saylor, G. D. Livingston.
- 1881.—D. B. Brady, Francis Morrison, David Woodmansee.

In 1881 the township embraced the districts locally named Whig Corner, Mountain, Egypt, Sugar-Loaf, Belle Grove, Briner's, Kentucky, Green Brier, and Falls City. Some of them were provided with comfortable school-houses years ago, while others will doubtless soon be supplied in this respect. One of the oldest and best schools was taught in the Belle Grove District soon after the passage of the common school law. The first house was near the present building, and was of logs, rather rudely finished. Amos Potter was an early teacher in a cabin below Potter's mill. In the regular school building, Oliver Sprowl was one of the first teachers. The school has produced a number of teachers, among whom are remembered Oliver Gunnells, Browne Hayden, Thomas Hart, and Samuel Price. The next good school was opened in the Kentucky District, which had one of the best school buildings of that period.

TYRONE—UPPER AND LOWER TOWNSHIPS.

As Upper and Lower Tyrone have existed as separate townships for less than five years, while the territory composing both had previously remained undivided in old Tyrone for considerably more than a century,¹ it is evidently the most proper, as well as the most convenient, way to write the history of the two as that of Tyrone township—with reference to early settlements and some other matters—down to the time of their separate organization. This course will therefore be pursued in the following pages.

Tyrone township at the time of its division (in 1877) was bounded on the north by Jacob's Creek, separating it from Westmoreland County; on the east by Bullskin and Connellsville townships; on the south by the Youghiogheny River, and on the west by that river and the township of Perry. The eastern part of the old township is now Upper Tyrone, and the western part Lower Tyrone. The division line between the two new townships starts from the Youghiogheny River, a short distance below Broad Ford, and runs in a northwardly direction, with one angle, to Jacob's Creek. This line will be found more fully described in the order of court (hereafter quoted) erecting the two townships.

¹ Before the erection of Fayette County, Tyrone was one of the townships of Westmoreland, and prior to the erection of that county it existed under the same name as one of the townships of Bedford.

The principal streams are the Youghiogheny River and Jacob's Creek, forming respectively the southern and northern boundaries of the townships; Broad Ford Run, which flows in a southerly direction through Upper Tyrone, and enters the Youghiogheny at Broad Ford; and Hickman's Run, which flows nearly in the same direction through Lower Tyrone, and enters the river a short distance above Dawson village. Several smaller streams enter the river at points below in Lower Tyrone. Along the margins of the river and Jacob's Creek are narrow bottoms, from which the land rises in both directions to a high ridge which extends in an eastward and westward direction through the central portions of both townships.

Upper Tyrone is entirely underlaid with coal, which is mined in immense quantities, and largely used in the manufacture of coke, as will be noticed hereafter. The same is the case in the eastern part of Lower Tyrone, but the greater portion of that township lies upon the "barren measures," the outcrop ceasing at the mouth of Hickman's Run, and only reappearing several miles farther down the river, and beyond the limits of the township. Both townships have excellent railway facilities, as will be noticed elsewhere. By the census of 1880 the population of Upper Tyrone was 3306 (largely made up of miners), and of Lower Tyrone 1976, including Jintown.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

In the surveys of land located in 1769 in the territory now known as Tyrone township there are but four entries. One of the first was made by Alexander Vance, who took up three hundred acres, upon which a warrant was issued April 3, 1769, but which was not surveyed until April 11, 1788, nearly twenty years later.

John Vance, the father of Moses Vance, settled upon a tract of land here in 1766, still his name does not appear among these first surveys, and the land which he then occupied was first warranted Sept. 4, 1790, to Benjamin Whalley, and surveyed November 18th of the same year. At that time the property was named "Federal Hill." John Vance, whose ancestors came from Scotland and Ireland, was himself a native of Virginia, from whence he came in the year mentioned in company with Col. William Crawford, his sister's husband. His wife was Margaret White, whom he married in Virginia, and with whom he lived until 1772, when he died, and was buried in the Vance cemetery.

The family of John and Margaret Vance numbered six children—David, William, Moses, Jane, Elizabeth, and Maria. After her husband's death, Margaret Vance kept the original property for many years, in the mean time caring for and bringing up her family of little children. Among the records of property is one where, under date of Jan. 10, 1781, Margaret Vance, widow of John Vance, reported the list of her registered slaves,—“one female, named

Priscilla, aged twenty-seven years, and two males, Harry and Daniel, aged respectively seven and three years.” Priscilla and Harry afterwards became the property of the daughter, Jane Vance, who was married to Benjamin Whalley. The son David settled in Kentucky, and William remained on the old place until middle life, when he died, never having married. Moses Vance also stayed upon the homestead, and when, in 1790, the land upon which his father's family had lived so long was warranted to Benjamin Whalley, two hundred and fifty acres of it was transferred to him, and upon that he resided until his death.

Moses Vance's wife was Elizabeth, a daughter of Jacob Strickler, and they reared a family of seven sons and two daughters,—John, Jacob, Samuel, Francis, William, Crawford, George, Margaret, and Eliza. John still lives on the old Gamer place, Jacob is in Lower Tyrone, and William's home is in Connellsville. Before leaving his native town, Tyrone, William held the office of justice of the peace for some years. George Vance removed to Illinois, and Samuel, Francis, Crawford, and Margaret are dead.

April 3, 1769, Absalom Kent took up, by warrant No. 1179, a piece of land in this section comprising 79½ acres, which was surveyed April 11, 1788. In the year 1800 he owned the John Stewart tract, called "Pleasant Garden." The township records show Mr. Kent to have been auditor during the years 1793–96 and 1800. He and his descendants have now all passed away, and the family has become extinct in this section.

Benjamin Whalley, who warranted the tract of land called "Federal Hill," settled in this section at a very early date, and was among the number that owned slaves. He was an officer in the Revolutionary war. His son, Capt. James Whalley, one of his large family of six sons and six daughters, was born at "Federal Hill," March 20, 1788. In the war of 1812, Capt. James Whalley took out a company of soldiers from Connellsville in Col. Robert Patterson's regiment, and later went out in the Northwestern expedition on the Indian frontier. After his return home he removed to Uniontown, living there until his death, May 22, 1869.

In 1770, Moses Smith warranted two tracts of land, containing respectively 178 and 164 acres, in Tyrone. It was about this time that the Cunningham, Torrance, and other families came here, and the Smiths were classed with the settlers of that day. They continued to live upon the farms they had located, and in 1774 became connected with the Tyrone Church, which was situated very near their property. In 1800, William Smith was chosen one of the trustees of the church. At the present time none of the family remain in the township, and the land has passed into other hands.

Like very many other of the pioneers of this town

ship, Barnett Cunningham came here and settled on land by tomahawk improvement. His advent was in 1770, and he held his land for the first seventeen years of his residence under that right. A part of the land is now in the possession of his descendants. In 1787 he took a warrant for three hundred and sixteen acres, with allowance, paying for it twelve pounds six shillings, and received a patent therefor in 1795. In 1794, Mr. Cunningham was superintendent of highways, and in 1808 he died, in the seventy-third year of his age. His children and grandchildren all settled near his early home. April 18, 1829, Barnett Cunningham's daughter Mary received a warrant for one hundred and eighty-three and three-quarters acres of land, and Feb. 1, 1831, his son Joseph received a warrant for one hundred and fifty and three-quarters acres, both tracts being surveyed March 22, 1831. Joseph's wife was Agnes Huston. His land was at the head-waters of Smilie's Run, and there he spent his life, leaving two sons, Joseph and William. Joseph, Jr., settled upon his father's farm, and married a daughter of Matthew Gaut. He (Joseph Cunningham) was justice of the peace for many years, and also county commissioner. His children were two sons also, Matthew and William, the former succeeding his father upon the old farm. Matthew Cunningham's children are Ezekiel, Sample, and Jennings, and a daughter who married James Warden. William Cunningham, son of Joseph, and grandson of Barnett Cunningham, sold his portion of the old farm, and entered business at Connellsville. Afterwards he returned to his home in Tyrone and died here, leaving a large family, most of them still residing in Fayette County.

James Torrance was a half-brother of Barnett Cunningham. They were both natives of Ireland, emigrating from that country to Peach Bottom Valley, on the Susquehanna River, and from there to Tyrone township. Torrance came about 1772, making a tomahawk improvement, as did Cunningham, for which he received a patent in 1795. During the years of 1789-97 and 1800, James Torrance officiated as township auditor, and his name appears upon the books as late as 1808. His family was quite large, and when he died, in 1826, he was eighty-three years old. Of his children, Hugh, the eldest, settled on a part of the old farm; Cunningham, a half-brother of Hugh, took another portion; and Joseph Huston Torrance, another half-brother, took the remainder of the homestead, and the part upon which stood the old log house. This he soon replaced with a handsome frame building. Hugh Torrance married a Miss McKee, of McKeesport, and together they reared a family of twelve children. Of these, Hugh, Jr., lived in his native town until he reached manhood, when he removed West. Robert engaged in mercantile business at Connellsville, and David settled on his father's farm. He is the only son left in the township. Cunningham Torrance's family all

emigrated to the West, settling in Iowa, and his land, which was first sold to William Homer, has passed to strangers. The children of Joseph Huston Torrance were twelve, but only four are left,—Joshua, Samuel, Carrie, and James. They all live within or near Tyrone, Joshua occupying the homestead.

John Stephenson and Mary Stephenson came to Tyrone about the time the families of Vance, Cunningham, and Torrance did, and settled on land very near theirs, John receiving a warrant for seventy-six and one-quarter acres, and Mary for three hundred acres.

One of the earliest of the pioneers of this section was Valentine Crawford, a brother of Col. William Crawford. He was in correspondence with Gen. Washington during the time from 1773 to 1776 in reference to the Washington Bottom lands. As nearly all his letters were dated at Jacob's Creek, they show his residence to have been in this county at that time, still it is known that for a while at least he lived on the Westmoreland County side.

Near the year 1772, Capt. Joseph Huston, with his family, came from Peach Bottom, Va., to this vicinity, and settled upon a tract of land containing two hundred and seventy-seven acres, for which he took out a warrant in 1786. His wife was Margery Cunningham, the eldest sister of Barnett Cunningham, who followed them thither within a year or two. Upon the land which he located Capt. Huston built a cabin for his family, wherein they lived prosperous and contented. In 1782 the father accompanied Col. Crawford upon his expedition which proved so disastrous. Before leaving home he gave to the township a piece of land which has always been known as the Cochran graveyard. Soon after returning from the Crawford expedition Capt. Huston died, and his remains were the first to be carried to the cemetery for which he had made provision, and where so many of those ancient families now lie.

William Huston, the oldest son of Capt. Joseph Huston, was born east of the mountains in 1754. He was but a boy of eighteen when his father crossed the range to make his home upon the western side. April 14, 1791, he warranted twenty-seven acres of land adjoining that of his father, the survey being made April 30th of the same year. William Huston had two sons, William, Jr., and Joseph, who both lived and died upon the old place. William Huston, Jr., had three sons,—Lewis, Eli, and Boyd. The first two are still living in Tyrone township. Joseph Huston, the second son of William, Sr., had a daughter Kersey, who became the wife of James Cochran, usually called "Little Jim," and their home is upon the old Huston homestead. John Huston, a son of old Capt. Joseph, was born in 1757, while the family still lived upon the east side of the mountains. He was at one time a resident of Dunbar township, afterwards he kept a tavern in Uniontown, and later went to Kentucky, where he died. His son, John, Jr., or Judge Huston,

was born in Dunbar, and went to Kentucky with his father. When nineteen years old he returned to Tyrone, his father's home, and entered the employ of his uncle Joseph, as clerk in the Huston Forge and Old Redstone Furnace. He afterwards became possessor of the property, and conducted it until his death. Agnes, a daughter of Capt. Huston, was born in 1760, and was the wife of Joseph Cunningham. They lived and died in the town of Tyrone, leaving many descendants. Sarah, another daughter, married Mr. Nesbitt, and with him removed to Kentucky. Joseph Huston, son of Capt. Joseph Huston, was born in 1763. During his younger years he led a roving life, but after reaching maturity settled in Uniontown, where he built the first brick house the place boasted, and where he was elected sheriff of Fayette County in 1790. Later he purchased land on Redstone Creek, in North Union, and built a forge. In 1804 he became proprietor of the Redstone Furnace, which he operated until his death in 1824. His wife was a daughter of John Smilie.

William Chain was an early resident in Tyrone, settling here at the time the families of Vance, Cunningham, and Torrance did, and living two miles west of them. He had three sons,—Robert, John, and William. Robert lived on the homestead, John very near him, and William went into Westmoreland County. Hugh Chain, a son of one of these brothers, built the Chain mills, situated on Jacob's Creek. William Chain, Sr., was auditor in Tyrone in 1789, '94, '96, '98.

The land on which John Torrance located in 1780 was a tract of 193 acres, which is now the farm of David Galley. The warrant for it was made Feb. 11, 1790, and the survey but thirteen days later. John Torrance's sons were James, Barnett, and Joseph, the last named having served three years (1787, '88, and '89) as sheriff of Fayette County.

James Blackstone was a native of Maryland, and must have located in Fayette County prior to 1784, as in that year he is recorded as "appraiser of damages." He located upon the land called "The Summit," in Tyrone township, which now belongs to William and Presley Moore. April 18, 1798, James Blackstone was appointed a justice of the peace. His family consisted of one son and three daughters. Two of the daughters married James and Thomas Hurst, leaving near Mount Pleasant, and the other became the wife of Judge Boyd Mercer, of Washington County. The son, James, Jr., removed to Connellsville in the year 1803, building for his home a brick house on Water Street, which is now known as the Dean House. He also carried on a general store in this building. Of his two children, both sons, Henry, the oldest, is a civil engineer, now in the employ of the government. James, the younger, has lived upon a farm near Connellsville for the last forty years. The land which was originally taken up by the elder Blackstone, spoken of as the property of

William and Presley Moore, came to these gentlemen through their grandmother, Mrs. James Hurst, the daughter to whom Blackstone gave it by will. The 208 acres of land adjoining the Blackstone property was taken up by Joseph Copper before 1786. He afterwards sold the property and emigrated West.

The Stewart family are found by the records to have been connected with the history of the Tyrone Church some ten years prior to the date of their land patents. A deed is upon record reciting that on Nov. 19, 1785, Edward Rice, of Tyrone, sold to Jacob Stewart, of the county of York, Pa., three hundred and fifty-three acres of land,—consideration five hundred pounds. On May 12, 1787, Jacob Stewart received a patent for three hundred and ninety-four acres. The tract of three hundred and fifty-three acres was purchased by Edward Rice of John Stephens, April 23, 1773, and Dec. 22, 1791, Jacob Stewart sold the entire three hundred and ninety-four acres to Jacob Strickler. Jacob Stewart was a brother of Abraham Stewart, the father of Andrew Stewart, who was generally known as "Tariff Andy."

The ancestors of the Stewarts of Fayette County lived among the Grampian Hills of Scotland, whence the grandfather of Jacob and Abraham Stewart emigrated to America, and settled first in New Jersey, removing afterwards to York County, Pa. In that county the father of Jacob Stewart married a German woman named Snyder. They had four sons—Jacob, John, Abraham, and David—and three daughters. They were all educated in German schools. All settled in Fayette County except John, who settled on the Muskingum, in Ohio, and Barbara, who married William Morris, and remained at York, Pa.

In 1791, when Judge Nathaniel Breeding contracted with the government to survey the "depreciated lands" up the Alleghany River, he employed Jacob and Abraham Stewart to make the survey. They were occupied on the work all the summer of that year, and in the following winter Jacob completed the calculations and plans. In 1797 he, with a man named Mowry, established the first newspaper in Fayette County, the *Fayette Gazette and Union Advertiser*, published at Uniontown. Jacob Stewart was never married. He was a justice of the peace for many years, being first appointed to that office March 31, 1787. The people of Tyrone township and the vicinity considered him an excellent adviser, and many disputes which would otherwise have gone into the courts were adjusted amicably through his influence and arbitration. David Stewart, brother of Jacob and Abraham, also lived for some years in Tyrone, but removed to Connellsville, where he followed the trade of cabinet-maker, and where he resided until the time of his death. He left two sons, Abraham and Hamilton. Two of the sisters of David and Jacob Stewart married John and Jacob Strickler. They both lived in Tyrone and reared large families.

Philip Meason received (Oct. 3, 1785) a warrant for

two hundred and seventy-two acres of land lying in Tyrone township. It was surveyed Jan. 14, 1786, by the name of "Union," and a patent granted upon it March 17, 1786. Mr. Meason disposed of this property Oct. 14, 1797, to Abraham Newcomer and Andrew Schallenger. May 4, 1799, these men divided the tract, and Schallenger conveyed one hundred and a half acres to Philip Galley.

John Smilie took up, by warrant dated in 1786, a tract of land, which was surveyed to him in the same year under the name of "Prospect." This tract contained three hundred and sixty-eight acres, and included the site of the present borough of Dawson. This land, which he left by will to his son, was sold in December, 1852, by Robert P. Smilie, trustee of John Smilie. It was divided into three parcels, of which one was purchased by Stewart Strickler, and the others by George Dawson, of Brownsville, father of the Hon. John L. Dawson. Through this tract the route of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad was located, and on it was established "Dawson's Station," around which there grew up a village, which was afterwards incorporated as the borough of Dawson, an account of which will be found farther on in this history of the township.

The dwelling of John Smilie was on the hill back of the site of the present town. One of his daughters became the wife of Joseph Huston, a well-known ironmaster. Another married Mr. Bryson, and, as his widow, was again married, becoming the wife of George Dawson. John Smilie was one of the most prominent men of Fayette County in public life, and a more extended sketch of his career will be found on another page of this work.

Abraham Strickler was one of the early settlers in Tyrone, taking up by warrant 204½ acres of land. On the 22d of December, 1791, Jacob Strickler bought of Jacob Stewart, his brother-in-law, a tract of land containing 394 acres, whereon he lived and brought up his large family of children. His daughter Elizabeth married Moses Vance, and his daughter Mary became the wife of Alexander Long. Jacob, his son, after his marriage settled on Redstone Creek, near the Sharpless paper-mills, but afterwards came to Tyrone, and settled upon the farm now owned by the Hickman Coke-Works. His son Stewart lived upon the place many years after his father's death, and first established the coke-works there. Stewart Strickler married a daughter of John Newcomer, Sr., and is now in Tennessee, where he removed some twelve years ago. David Strickler, another son of Jacob, was a cabinet-maker.

Valentine Secrist, Oct. 5, 1790, took up by warrant 198 acres of land, which was surveyed to him Feb. 11, 1791. This tract was in what is now Lower Tyrone, and is situated on Jacob's Creek, adjoining the Perry line. About the same time he took up other lands in Perry township. He had lived upon them for years, and they are still in possession of his descendants.

Matthew Gaut must have located near Jacob's Creek, in what is now Lower Tyrone, some time before 1793, as we find him mentioned as auditor of accounts in that year. His sons were James, John, Matthew, Joseph, and Samuel. The daughters after marriage were Mrs. Love, Mrs. Espey, and Mrs. Cunningham. All the sons save Joseph early emigrated to the West. Joseph remained all his life upon the homestead, and died there. He had a family of seven children, viz.: Matthew, a physician in New York; Robert, a physician in Westmoreland County; and William, who kept the home-farm. The daughters, four in number, married George and Henry Newmeyer, John Gallatin, and David Sherbondy. They all lived in Tyrone township, where their children and grandchildren now reside.

John W., Christopher, and Martin Stauffer were natives of Tyrone, their father having settled here early in life. John W. owned for a time a grist-mill at Scottsdale, on the Westmoreland side of Jacob's Creek, but returned again to this township. Christopher lived in Upper Tyrone, between Jacob's Creek and Bullskin. Martin also settled in Tyrone, near the Valley Works, where he passed his whole life. Martin Stauffer's sons were John G., of Mount Pleasant, and Abraham, who settled near his father, about a mile below the iron bridge, where he lived and died, and where his son Joseph now lives. John W. Stauffer's daughter married Solomon Keister, who owns a grist-mill on Jacob's Creek, and is also interested with James Cochran in the coke-works.

James Sterrit was early in the township, and in 1797 was township auditor, still the name of Sterrit does not appear upon the books after 1801. He lived upon the land now owned by the heirs of Alexander Boyd. The daughter of James Sterrit became the wife of James Power, of the family of Rev. James Power.

Oct. 14, 1797, Abraham Newcomer and Andrew Schallenger together purchased a tract of land in this section. Newcomer, who was a native of Germany, lived and died upon his portion of the farm, as did his son Uriah, and their descendants still own it. John, another son of Abraham, purchased the property known as the Smith place, but later sold it to Mr. Overholt and moved West.

Christian and John Newcomer came to Tyrone before 1800 with their father, who was also born in Germany. Christian bought the property formerly known as "Poverty Neck," which was the bottom-land on the north bank of Youghiogheny River. Christian's son Jonathan now lives at Connellsville, and his daughter lives in the West. David Newcomer, Christian's son by a second marriage, lives on a part of the Jacob Newcomer tract. John Newcomer, the brother of Christian, purchased a farm of 200 acres near Hickman's Run, and quite near the Tyrone Church. This tract was originally patented by John Stewart, Oct. 3, 1787, under the title of

"Pleasant Garden," and in 1800 was the property of Absalom Kent. John Newcomer's children were nine,—four boys and five girls. Jacob, the oldest, lived until his death upon the homestead, which was then sold, and is now owned by E. H. Reid. Dr. George Newcomer, of Connellsville, is a son of Jacob Newcomer. Of the other sons of John Newcomer, John, Jr., also lives at Connellsville; Joseph is a resident of Dayton, Ohio; and Samuel is in Westmoreland County. Polly, one of the daughters, married Stewart Strickler, and lives in Tennessee; Barbara married Joseph Strickler, and resides in South Union; Catharine, who was the wife of John Newcomer, and Sarah, who married Thomas Boyd, are both dead.

Philip Galley was a native of Lancaster County, Pa., and went from there to Frederick County, Md. In 1799 he purchased one hundred and a half acres of land of Andrew Schallenberger, in this township, a portion of the original Meason warrant, and immediately after his marriage in Lancaster County came here to reside. His family of eight sons and three daughters all reached maturity, married, and reared families of their own in and near Tyrone. The daughters were Catherine, who married Jacob Smith, of Connellsville; Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Jesse Oglevee; and Barbara, the youngest, who married Henry Snyder, of Westmoreland County. Philip Galley first lived on the land now belonging to the Morgan Coal- and Coke-Works. He was the first fruit-raiser in this region, and continued to be largely engaged in the cultivation of fruit-trees until 1835. In 1820 he sold his farm to his eldest son, Peter, and purchased that of Joseph Huston, in the township of Franklin, living there until his death, which occurred in 1852. This farm, lying on the river, and on the line between the townships of Franklin and Dunbar, is now owned by his son Henry. John Galley, another son of Philip, lives on Dickinson Run, in Dunbar township, his property joining that of his brother Henry. Peter lived and died upon a part of the old homestead in Tyrone. Jacob, a fourth son, had the other portion, upon which he lived and followed the business of a weaver. Below is a notice of that business, which appeared in the *Genius of Liberty* Oct. 9, 1827, which is of interest in this connection:

"Jacob Galley informs his friends that he has commenced the business of coverlet-weaving at his residence in Tyrone township, one mile from the Youghiogheny River, near the road leading from the Broad Ford to Hurst's mill on Jacob's Creek, where he is prepared to weave all kinds of coverlets, carpeting, and table linen, according to the most fashionable patterns."

In 1829, Jacob Galley was killed at Broad Ford by the overturning of a boat. Of his family, his daughter married Henry Newcomer, of Tyrone township, and moved to Missouri, where she now lives; David lived

and died upon a portion of the old Matthew Gaut tract, in Lower Tyrone; Samuel settled near Uniontown, where he lived for twenty years, and then went West and now resides in Nebraska; Jonathan lives in German township, in this county; Abram, the youngest of the family, lives on a farm adjoining Henry Galley, in Franklin township.

Alexander Long and his wife, as early as 1800, lived on the land first patented by the Stevensons, and now owned by the Tinstmans. Of their large family of children only one, the daughter Mary, is living at this time. She married James B. Hurst, and after his death became the wife of James Cunningham, a grandson of Barnett Cunningham. Jacob, one of the sons, lived on Redstone Creek, near Brownsville, but afterwards returned to his father's place. David, another son, went to Clarion County and died there.

Samuel Cochran was born in Chester County, Pa., and lived until manhood in the eastern part of the State. His profession was that of a surveyor, and he served in the war of the Revolution. At the close of the war he removed to Chambersburg, Pa., where he married Esther, a daughter of Daniel Johns.¹ When Samuel Cochran came to this section he lived for a time on the Washington Bottoms, in Perry township. After a while he purchased in Tyrone township, of Capt. Joseph Huston, three hundred acres of land, on which he built a log cabin, the usual style of a home at that day. In 1811 he built the large stone house still standing upon the old place, where he dwelt the remainder of his days. By will the property of Samuel Cochran passed to two of his sons, Mordecai and James, the homestead part falling to Mordecai. Upon it he built a large brick house, and was one of the first to engage in the manufacture of coke, which business has since increased to such magnitude. He died Dec. 29, 1880, aged eighty-three years. The other children of Samuel Cochran were James, Samuel, Jr., John, Thomas, Isaac, and a daughter, Esther, who married John Strickler. James was a bachelor, who lived in Tyrone all his life, dying in August, 1875, at the great age of ninety-four years. Samuel, Jr., went to Beaver County, in this State, where his family are now numerous. John settled on Jacob's Creek, in Westmoreland County, at Chain's Mills, and many of his family are still there. Thomas married and remained in Tyrone, dying when about forty years old. His immediate family have all moved West. Isaac was a farmer in Tyrone, and his sons were Samuel, Isaac, Jr., Sample, James, and John M.

Mordecai Cochran, Jr., a son of Mordecai, Sr., and grandson of old Samuel Cochran, is a lawyer in Uniontown. James W., called "Big Jim," is another son, who lives in Tyrone and is quite exten-

¹ A brother of Mordecai Johns, who settled in South Union township. Gideon, a son of Mordecai, was sheriff of Fayette in 1832.

sively engaged in the manufacture of brick. James Cochran, a son of Isaac, and familiarly termed "Little Jim," married Kersey, a daughter of Joseph Huston. He owns eleven hundred acres of valuable coal lands on the west side of the Youghiogheny River, and for seventeen years has been largely engaged in the development of the coal and coke interests of this vicinity. John M., his brother, made his home in Mount Pleasant, where he died in May, 1880, leaving a valuable coke property.

Joseph Martin, now eighty-four years old, lives in Tyrone, about half a mile from the mouth of Laurel Run. He came to this county when a young man, locating for a time near East Liberty, and at that time worked with Joseph McCoy in a sickle-factory. In 1840 he purchased a farm in this town, where he has since lived, and his family of children have all settled near him.

Daniel McDonald was not one of the earliest settlers in this township. His land was located on Smilie Run, adjoining the farm of Squire Joseph Cunningham on the south. His children were Daniel, Margaret, and James. The latter lived upon the farm of his father, and held the office of justice of the peace for twenty-five years. In 1873 he was elected county treasurer, but died during the first year of his incumbency. Daniel died young, and Margaret became the wife of A. J. McGill, who owns a farm adjoining the homestead. Malcolm McDonald, of Franklin township, is a brother of Daniel McDonald, and Mordecai and John K. McDonald, of Dawson, are sons of Malcolm. In 1869, and again in 1872, John K. McDonald was elected prothonotary of Fayette County, serving both terms with credit and satisfaction to the people.

The following list, taken from the assessment-rolls of Tyrone for several years,—from 1787 to 1799, inclusive,—gives some idea of the business enterprises of the township in that period, viz.:

- 1787.—J. Eager, grist-mill; Rebekah Hutchinson, distillery; William Huston, distillery; Thomas Mounts, distillery; Alexander McClintock, grist- and saw-mill; J. Strickler, distillery.
- 1788.—William Chain, Samuel Breden, Jasper Bredkour, John Eager, David Mitchell, and J. Strickler were all assessed on distilleries.
- 1789.—J. Eager, distillery, grist- and saw-mill; James Whitesides, William Gaut, James B. Coxton, distilleries.
- 1791.—Jacob Snider and David Mitchell, distilleries; Robert Smith, grist- and saw-mill.
- 1799.—John Holker, furnace; Andrew Fernier, mill; Oliver Montgomery, two mills; George Ruse, mill; Jacob Bowman, two mills; Jacob Strickler, mill (now Keister mill).

ERECTION OF TYRONE AS A TOWNSHIP OF FAYETTE COUNTY, CHANGES OF TERRITORY, AND LIST OF OFFICERS.

Immediately after the annexation of territory northeast of the Youghiogheny to Fayette County, in 1784, the Court of Quarter Sessions at the March

term of that year took the following action in reference to the erection of Tyrone as a township of Fayette, viz.:

"In consequence of the late addition to this County the Court divide the Township of Tyrone and part of the Township of Donegal, annexed by that addition, into two Townships, as follows: A Township to begin at the Broad ford on Youghiogheny river, and by the new road from thence to Hannastown, to the crossing of Jacob's Creek; thence by the said Creek to the mouth thereof; thence by the River Youghiogheny to the beginning. To be hereafter known by the name of Tyrone Township."

In 1839 a part of the territory of Tyrone was taken off and given to Perry in the formation of the latter township (see particulars in history of Perry). Subsequently (in 1845) a change was made in the boundary line between Tyrone and Perry. At the September term of court in 1842 there was presented "a petition of sundry inhabitants of Perry township for an alteration of the line between said township and the township of Tyrone." On this petition an order was issued appointing "viewers," who made their final report to the court at the June term in 1845. The cause of so long a delay does not appear on the record, but the report is as follows:

"We, the undersigned viewers, appointed according to the above order, met on the 8th day of January, 1845, and after being duly qualified according to law, proceeded to view the line proposed for an alteration in the above-named line between the townships of Perry and Tyrone as near as possible so as to embrace the whole of the school district specified in the above order, viz.: Beginning at a point in Jacob's Creek, about four rods above Turnbull's old mill, on the land of Henry Sweitzer, running thence south five degrees east one hundred and ninety perches to a point where the road from Robinson's old mill intersects the road from Perryopolis to Connellsville; thence south twenty-five degrees west three hundred and twenty perches to the margin of the Youghiogheny River at the Great Falls of said river, near the foot of said falls, on the land of Abraham Layton; thence up the said river to the mouth of Virgin's Run, said run being the present dividing line between the townships of Perry and Franklin. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands the date above written.

" WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

" WILLIAM ABRAHAM.

" JOHN H. TARR.

The record shows the following as the action of the court upon the report: "And now, to wit, June 6, 1845, the above report having been read at the times and in the manner prescribed by law, the court approve and confirm the same, and order it to be entered of record."

The list of township officers of Tyrone for 1784 embraces the following: John Stewart, constable; Bernard Cunningham and Moses Smith, supervisors of highways; Samuel Glasgow and William Huston, overseers of the poor.

The list of 1785 shows the following officers for Tyrone and Bullskin, viz.: John White, constable; Zachariah Connell and James Torrance, overseers of

the poor; Henry White and David Lindsey, supervisors of roads; Benjamin Wells and James Blackstone, appraisers of damages.

For several years after 1785 the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace was Tyrone and Bullskin. The earliest justices for Tyrone of whom any record is found were Jacob Stewart (term commenced March 31, 1787) and James Blackstone, April 18, 1798. After Blackstone's, the following names of justices having jurisdiction in Tyrone prior to 1840 are gathered from records in the recorder's office, viz.:

Stewart H. Whitehill, Bullskin and Tyrone, Aug. 12, 1823; Hugh Torrance, Bullskin, Tyrone, and Connellsville, March 17, 1824; Herman Gebhart, Bullskin, Tyrone, and Connellsville, April 20, 1829; Henry W. Lewis, Bullskin, Tyrone, and Connellsville, Aug. 16, 1831; Matthew Wray, Bullskin, Tyrone, and Connellsville, May 4, 1837.

From the year 1840 the list is much more nearly complete, but by no means entirely so, on account of the obscurity of records and election returns. It is as follows:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1810. Matthew Wray.	1865. James N. McDonald.
Hugh Chain.	1866. George S. Griscom.
1845. Matthew Wray.	1867. John N. Stillwagon.
Joseph Cunningham.	1872. W. H. Cotton.
1850. James McDonald.	1874. F. H. Miller.
Matthew Wray.	1877. District No. 1, James Wiley.
1855. James McDonald.	District No. 2, Lentellus Cochran.
John F. Hunt.	1878. District No. 1, Milton Vance.
1856. John N. Strickler.	District No. 2, Thomas H. Squibb.
1857. William Vance.	
1861. Isaac Covert.	
Joshua Meredith.	
1862. A. T. Hardy.	

ASSESSORS.

1840. Cunningham Torrance.	1863. W. H. Cotton.
1841. John Strickler.	1866. William Huston.
1842. James N. McDonald.	1867. William Jones.
1843. Hugh Torrance.	1868. Jacob McChain.
1844. Ashford T. Hardy.	1869. Thomas Knight.
1845. W. W. Beam.	1870. Peter Newmyer.
1846. Samuel Heath.	1873. Irwin Cotton.
1847. Silas G. White.	1874. P. F. Hough.
1848. Elias Applebaugh.	1875. District No. 1, William Jones.
1849. A. H. Stewart.	District No. 2, John Laughey.
1850. David Golley.	1876. District No. 1, G. W. Strickler.
1851. Robert P. Smiley.	District No. 2, Samuel Torrance.
1852. Joseph Strickler.	1877. District No. 1, George W. Strickler.
1853. Peter Newmyer.	District No. 2, George W. Strickler.
1854. Ezekiel Sempier.	1878. District No. 1, John C. Brownfield.
1855. John H. Wade.	District No. 2, Lyman Strickler.
1856. Arba Shallenberger.	
1857. Samuel Gallatin.	
1858. Samuel Porter.	
1859. John Barsler.	
1860. Matthew Cooley.	
1861. William Vance.	
1862. Robert F. Gaut.	
1863. G. W. Sherrick.	
1864. Walker Laughy.	

FREEHOLDERS TO SETTLE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.¹

- 1789.—Benjamin Wells, Benjamin Whaley, James Torrance, William Chain.
 1792.—Samuel Glasgow, Absalom Kent, William Huston, William Espy.
 1793.—Absalom Kent, Samuel Glasgow, Matthew Gaut, Joseph Trimble.
 1794.—Matthew Gaut, Philip Lucas, William Chain, James Torrance.
 1795.—Matthew Gaut, James L. Trimble, Basil Bowell, Thomas Bowell.
 1796.—William Chain, Samuel Cochran, Absalom Kent, James Torrance.
 1797.—Samuel Glasgow, James Torrance, James Sterrit, William Huston.
 1798.—James L. Trimble, William Chain, James Sterrit, Henry Strickler.
 1800.—James L. Trimble, Absalom Kent, James Torrance, James Blackstone.

AUDITORS.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1801. James Torrance. | 1823. H. Torrance. |
| James Sterrit. | 1832. Matthew Wray. |
| James Gondie. | Samuel Hubbs. |
| Jacob Strickler. | H. Torrance. |
| 1802. Robert Reyburn. | J. Newcomer. |
| Matthew Gaut. | 1835. James B. Hurst. |
| Alexander Long. | John Newcomer. |
| Jacob Strickler. | H. Torrance. |
| 1803-4. Moses Vance. | 1840. Peter Galley. |
| James Torrance. | Joseph Cunningham. |
| Matthew Gaut. | Hugh Torrance. |
| Samuel Glasgow. | Abraham D. Stauffer. |
| Henry Strickler. | 1841. James B. Hurst. |
| James Torrance. | 1842. Jacob Newmeyer, Sr. |
| 1805. James Cunningham. | 1843. Martin Sherrick. |
| Oliver Montgomery. | 1844. John F. Hurst. |
| John Reist. | 1845. James Wade. |
| William Espy. | 1846. Ira Hutchinson. |
| 1806. James Torrance. | 1847. William Vance. |
| John Reist. | 1848. Moses Porter. |
| William Espy. | 1849. Jacob Vance. |
| Joseph Cunningham. | 1850. John Newcomer. |
| 1807. James Torrance. | 1851. Moses Porter. |
| James Cunningham. | 1852. Hugh Chain. |
| William Espy. | 1853. Joseph Gaut. |
| Thomas Young. | 1854. A. T. Hardy. |
| Moses Vance. | 1855. Jacob Vance. |
| 1821. John Newcomer. | 1856. Alexander Boyd. |
| Matthew Gaut. | 1857. E. Moore. |
| Henry Strickler. | 1858. John Reist. |
| Thomas Young. | 1859. S. P. L. Franks. |
| Jacob Newmeyer. | 1860. Joseph Cunningham. |
| 1822. Matthew Gaut. | 1861. John Reist. |
| Matthew Wray. | 1862. Samuel Smeal. |
| Moses Vance. | 1863. Samuel Smeal. |
| Henry Strickler. | 1864. John Reist. |
| 1823. Matthew Gaut. | 1865. J. W. Stellwagon. |
| Matthew Wray. | J. C. Stauffer. |
| J. Newmeyer. | 1866. G. W. Anderson. |

¹ The duties of these officers were identical with those of the "Auditors of Accounts," which were elected after 1800. Until that time they acted jointly for Tyrone and Bullskin. This list, which has been gathered from the election returns in the prothonotary's office and from the court records, is much nearer complete for the early years than those of the other township officers.

1867. Joseph C. Stauffer. 1873. Noah M. Anderson.
1868-69. J. N. McDondald. 1874. Alexander Morehead.
1870. Matthew Wray.

District No. 1.—1875. Rice G. Strickler.
“ “ 1876. James Wiley.
“ “ 1877. P. G. Cochran.
“ “ 1878. Robert W. McGregor, Eustace L. Robinson.
“ “ 1879. Harrison Cox, Lavain Aspinwall, William Ellis.
District No. 2.—1875. Rice G. Strickler.
“ “ 1876. David P. Husband.
“ “ 1877. P. G. Cochran.
“ “ 1878. Albert Emerson.

ERECTION OF UPPER AND LOWER TYRONE.

The division of old Tyrone into the townships of Upper and Lower Tyrone was effected in 1877 in the manner detailed below.

At the September term of the court of Quarter Sessions in 1876 the following petition was presented to the court, viz.:

“The inhabitants of Tyrone township plead to have the said township of Tyrone divided by a line commencing at a point on the Youghiogheny River at the mouth of a small stream at the upper end of Brown & Cochran's coke-ovens; thence north 14° west 718 perches to a point on the top of a hill in Joseph Strickler's field, northwest of his house; thence north 13° west 194 perches to a point on Jacob's Creek. And therefore praying the court to appoint proper persons to view the same, etc.”

On the 16th of September, 1876, the court appointed A. G. Gilmore, Blair Francis, and Thomas J. Buttermore commissioners to inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners. An order was issued to the commissioners Nov. 14, 1876, and returned December 16th the same year with their report and plat attached marking the proposed division of the township as prayed for. On the 13th of March, 1877, remonstrances were filed and continued until June session of court 1877. At this session the commissioners made a return of their proceedings to December session, 1876, at which time they were continued to March session, 1877, and again continued to June session, 1877. The return was favorable to the division of the township of Tyrone, and the commissioners reported that in their opinion it would be an advantage and convenience to the inhabitants of the township to divide it by the following lines, viz.:

“Beginning at a point on the Youghiogheny River at the mouth of a small stream at the upper end of Brown & Cochran's coke-works; thence north 14° west 732 perches to a locust-tree on the top of a hill in Joseph Strickler's field, north of his house; thence north 13° west 205 perches to a point on Jacob's Creek, the last line running north 13° west, if continued into Westmoreland County would run into a frame house owned and occupied by John Cottam. The court orders a vote of the qualified electors of said Tyrone township on the question of the division of said township according to said line; and the court further orders that the election officers of said township

shall hold an election for that purpose at the place fixed by law for holding township elections in said township on the 17th day of August, 1877, between the hours of 7 o'clock A.M. and 7 o'clock P.M., and make return of said election according to law.”

In accordance with this order of the court an election was held with the following result, viz.: For a division of the township, two hundred and eighty-one votes; against a division thereof, one hundred and seventy-eight votes. Thereupon, on the 5th of September, 1877, the court ordered and decreed that said township be divided agreeably to the line marked and returned by the commissioners, and, further, “that the name of the township lying in the east of said division line shall be Upper Tyrone, and that the name of the township lying in the west of said division line shall be Lower Tyrone.”

The following-named persons were and have been elected to the offices indicated in the two townships from their organization to the present time:

Upper Tyrone.—1879. Assessor, Jesse Herbert; Auditor, J. S. Newcomer. 1880. Assessor, Samuel Eicher; Auditor, J. C. Brownfield. 1881. Justice, John W. Stillwagon; Judge, J. C. Marshall; Inspectors, H. R. Francis, C. Keifer; School Directors, J. D. Porter, D. L. Sherrick; Assessor, A. S. Ritenour; Supervisors, J. King, R. Wilson; Constable, E. M. Hadsworth; Auditor, P. G. Cochran; Township Clerk, Scott Hill.

Lower Tyrone.—1879. Assessor, Peter Newmyer; Auditor, Hiram Cottom. 1880. Assessor, M. Cunningham; Auditor, W. H. Morrow. 1881. Justice, Hugh Best; Judge, N. A. Rist; Inspectors, H. Cottom, T. J. Cunningham; Constable, James Moody; School Directors, P. Hough, W. Galley, A. Shallenberger; Supervisors, I. Cottom, T. Sprout, H. Cunningham; Assessor, M. G. Cunningham; Auditor, J. H. Wurtz; Town Clerk, John Burns.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

TYRONE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Among the early settlers in this part of Western Pennsylvania were many of the Scotch-Irish, a brave, hardy, industrious, thrifty, independent people, with strong Presbyterian attachments. When Rev. James Power first visited this region on his missionary tour in 1774 he found the Smiths, the Vances, the Chains, the Stewarts, and others. Among them were three sons and two daughters of one godly woman who was married twice in Cumberland County, Pa., where she died. Her oldest son, Barnett Cunningham, came from Peach Bottom Valley, A.D. 1770, with his wife, Anna Wilson, to whom he had then been married ten years. He had been preceded a short time by his eldest sister, Margery, wife of Col. Joseph Huston, and the mother of a numerous family. About 1770 to 1772 their half-brother, James Torrance, followed

¹ This history of the Tyrone Presbyterian Church is taken mainly from a historical sermon delivered by its pastor, the Rev. J. H. Stevenson, Sept. 8, 1876.

with his wife and one small child. Of the family, William Cunningham and Ann, wife of Robert Clark, probably came about the same time. The farms of a number of these were contiguous to each other, and near where the church now stands, and perhaps this fact, as much as any other, determined the site of the first house of worship, if not the very existence of Tyrone Church.

That Dr. Power preached here on his missionary tour there is little doubt, but the statement published in the *Presbyterian Advocate* in October, 1854, that he "then organized Tyrone Church, baptized Barnett Cunningham's child, and ordained him and his half-brother, James Torrance, elders," must be incorrect, for Dr. Power himself was not ordained until August, 1776.

When Dr. Power removed his family "to the western part of the province,"¹ in October, 1776, he fixed his residence for some time at Dunlap's Creek. He occupied himself chiefly in missionary labors among the sparse settlements, organizing a number of churches, to all of which he was "a sort of missionary pastor."² Among these were Dunlap's Creek, Laurel Hill, Mount Pleasant, Unity, Sewickly, and Tyrone. "The extent and variety of his labors may be inferred from one incident connected with the Cross Creek Church, in the northwestern part of Washington County, Pa. On his first visit there, on the 14th of November, 1778, Dr. Power preached the first gospel sermon ever heard there under an oak-tree, just outside the gate at Vance's Fort, in the presence of a military company about to go forth on an expedition against the Indians. After the sermon he baptized twenty-one children, among whom was Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Marquis, who was afterwards called to a ministry of holy baptism in the same place. This child lived to become the wife of Rev. Joseph Stevenson, and mother of Rev. John McMillan Stevenson, D.D., now senior secretary of the American Tract Society," and grandmother of the present pastor of Tyrone Church.

This incident, related by Dr. Brownson in his address at the Mount Pleasant centennial reunion, gives a key to the origin of a number of the oldest Presbyterian Churches in Western Pennsylvania. Dr. Power was accustomed during the three years he lived and preached at Dunlap's Creek to visit frequently the "settlements," preaching, "catechising," baptizing the children of such as were church-members in the East, and (we may well suppose) administering the Lord's Supper to his people in the wilderness, admitting many to sealing ordinances upon their profession of their faith in Jesus Christ and ordaining elders in many places.

As Tyrone lies directly on the road from Dunlap's Creek by Laurel Hill to Mount Pleasant and Sewickly, where it is known he was at this time estab-

lishing congregations, it is believed that he preached here often, visiting and catechising as was his manner, and thus gathered and established his congregation.

It is not probable that this church was ever formally organized according to the present mode of proceeding. Indeed it was not possible that it should be, for like "many of the oldest churches, it enjoyed the pastoral labors and care of a minister years before the erection of the mother Presbytery."

Tyrone was the first of all the churches to be recognized in Presbytery under the dignity of a "congregation." In the records of the second meeting of the Presbytery of Redstone, at "Delap's Creek," Oct. 23, 1782, is the following minute: "A supplication for supplies from Tyrone congregation was brought in and read. Request was granted, and Mr. Power was appointed to supply the second Sabbath in December, and Mr. Dunlap the third Sabbath in March."

In February, 1784, according to the statement of a woman in the congregation who was then married by him, Mr. Power was preaching one-fourth of his time at Tyrone. How long this continued cannot now be ascertained, but in October, 1793, Tyrone appears again in Presbytery asking for supplies. A Rev. Moore and Rev. Samuel Porter were each appointed one Sabbath. During the next eleven years Tyrone appears in Presbytery, not regularly, but frequently.

Upon the organization of the Synod of Pittsburgh, in the year 1802, Tyrone was reported in the list of churches "vacant and unable to support a pastor."³

The only additional evidence found of stated services in Tyrone at any time during eighteen years preceding the above date was in a paper until very recently in the possession of the family of Elder James Torrance. It contained a subscription for the purpose of securing a portion of the services of Dr. Dunlap, who was for twenty years previous to 1803 pastor of Laurel Hill Church. Neither the date of that paper, the portion of service it secured, nor the time the arrangement continued is now known, but it must have been near the close of his pastorate at Laurel Hill, for Mr. J. Huston Torrance (son of James), born in the year 1795, distinctly remembers hearing Dr. Dunlap at the "tent" under that large hickory-tree on the spot where tradition says the church was organized.

Without doubt Dr. Power in the year 1774 preached the first sermon ever heard here, and there is no evidence that any but he preached here during the eight years that intervened before the first meeting of the Presbytery of Redstone, when Tyrone was recognized as an established "congregation." Nor can there be any doubt that to his abundant labors more than of all others is Tyrone indebted for whatever pastoral

¹ *Old Redstone*, page 228.

² *Ibid.*, page 229.

³ *Cent. Mem.*, p. 223.

care it enjoyed during the twenty-eight or thirty years it had no pastor. In the grateful acknowledgments of these years of unchronicled privations and hardships and perils, next to Dr. Power, comes Dr. Dunlap. Before reviewing the unbroken pastorate of fifty-seven years which followed it is proper to mention the successive houses in which this congregation has worshipped.

Tyrone congregation has erected four churches on the parcel of ground now occupied by the church and graveyard. The lot, containing two acres, is part of a tract for which John Stewart took out a patent, dated Oct. 3, 1787, under the significant title of "Pleasant Garden." This interesting and suggestive document is now in the possession of Mr. E. H. Reid, to whom that portion of the original tract which surrounds the church ground now belongs. The title by which the congregation held this lot having been lost through the vicissitudes incident to frontier life, in 1800, Abraham Kent and Tabitha, his wife, then possessed of the original tract, executed a new deed, securing to "Matthew Gaut, William Chain, and William Smith, trustees, and to their successors in office forever, said lot for the use of Tyrone Church."¹

The first house built by Tyrone congregation² was a fair specimen of the primitive "meeting-houses" in Western Pennsylvania, and corresponded with the cabins of the pioneers. "It was simply a cabin of a larger size." Dr. Eaton's description of "an early church"³ is probably almost literally true of the first meeting-house at Tyrone. "Trees were felled of the proper size, cut to the desired length, notched at the corners, and laid up, log upon log, to the desired height. For the gable ends the ends of the logs were chopped off to give the proper inclination to the roof, and logs placed across to receive the clapboards. These clapboards were split out of straight oak, placed in order on these logs, and kept in place by weight-poles. The doors and windows were then cut out, the floor was laid with puncheons split from straight logs, the door made from the same, with pins and wooden hinges, and the windows filled with oiled linen or paper. In some cases neither nail nor bit of sawed lumber were employed. Instances are recorded where churches were built in a single day, and without the outlay of a single dollar."

This house had no floor but the earth. "The seats were logs split and elevated on wooden logs." The pulpit was arranged with two upright puncheons, and a third across to hold the books. Another puncheon,

supported by two stout pins in the wall, served for the minister's seat. Thirteen years ago the remains of this first house, which stood on the highest spot between the present church building and the burial-ground, were little more than a heap of rubbish, which gradually disappeared.

The second house of worship was built between 1800 and 1805, probably about the time when Rev. James Guthrie became pastor. It stood just between the present house and the lower corner of the lot, with a gable towards the spring. It was of hewn logs, with a clapboard roof, and about thirty feet square at first. The pulpit was in the lower side of the house. Two aisles, terminating in a door at either end, save where the pulpit stood, crossed each other at right angles near the middle of the house. The seats (there were no pews) in the half of the house in which the pulpit was located were placed parallel with the one aisle, so that those sitting to the right and left of the pulpit faced each other and the minister; while in the other half of the house the seats ran parallel with the cross aisle. At length the house was enlarged by a "lean-to" addition at the side opposite to the pulpit, and the roof, which was extended with diminished pitch, shed-like, to cover it, came down almost to the lintel of the door that opened under its eaves, giving to the structure a peculiar and very unchurchlike appearance.

After serving for more than half a century this house was superseded by one built of brick upon the same site. The first sermon in this, the third house of worship, was preached by Rev. Ross Stevenson on Friday, June 4, 1852. After a while the foundation gave way, and the wall cracked, so that it became necessary to repair or rebuild. A meeting of the congregation was called. Rev. John McMillan, D.D., preached from Neh. ii. 17: "Then said I unto them, Ye see the distress that we are in, how Jerusalem lieth waste, and the gates thereof are burned with fire: come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we be no more a reproach." Thus exhorted they resolved to build. A subscription was begun at once, and after four months the contract for building the fourth church edifice was awarded to Mr. J. L. White for \$3500 and the old house, valued at \$500. Then the first brick house, after only nineteen years' service, was demolished.

During the next eighteen months the homeless congregation worshipped in school-houses, occasionally accepting the kindly proffered hospitality of their Methodist Episcopal neighbors, and holding communion services in their churches until they occupied their present sanctuary, which is a model of rural simplicity and taste, and which fully maintains the ratio of excellence by which each of the former ones surpassed its predecessor. On Sabbath, May 4, 1873, under these grand old oaks, in whose shade the fathers, generation after generation, for a hundred years had worshipped Jehovah, this beautiful house was

¹ Recorded Oct. 11, 1800, in Book C, page 339, in recorder's office, Fayette County.

² It is stated in the "History of Centre Church (Ohio), With an Introduction, Giving the Rise of Other Churches, by Robert A. Sherrard, 1890," that the Tyrone Presbyterian Church was organized in 1774 by the Rev. James Power; that its first meeting-house was built in 1778, and was used by the congregation for about seventy years. It is evident that the last part of Mr. Sherrard's statement is incorrect, and that he includes in his period of seventy years the time that the first two houses were in use.

³ Centenary Memorial, p. 225.

solemnly dedicated to the worship of the true and living God.

Turning to the pastors and stated supplies who have served this church, we find for the first thirty years no pastor, and but two who for any time administered stately the ordinances, namely, Drs. Power and Dunlap. A history of Tyrone Church would be incomplete without at least a brief sketch of Rev. James Power, D.D. He was born in Chester County, Pa., educated at Princeton, and licensed by the Presbytery of New Castle in the year 1772. The following year he received a call from the united congregations of Highbridge, Cambridge, and Oxford, in Botetourt County, Va. Perhaps the fact that many of Mrs. Power's acquaintances and friends (among them her father, Philip Tanner, one of Rev. James Finley's elders) had recently emigrated west of the mountains determined Mr. Power to decline that call and visit the new settlements. Accordingly, in the summer of 1774, he crossed the Allegheny Mountains, and spent three months in itinerant labors "in what are now Westmoreland, Allegheny, Washington, and Fayette Counties, Pa." Late in the fall of 1776 he again crossed the mountains, this time bringing his family with him, consisting of his wife and four daughters. "They were mounted on horses, his wife on one, he on another, his oldest daughter behind him, his youngest, almost a babe, seated on a pillow in front of him, the other two comfortably and cozily seated in a sort of hamper-baskets, one on each side of a led horse."¹ An explanation of his fixing his first residence on Dunlap's Creek is found in the fact that there Mrs. Power would be among friends and near her father during the frequent and long absences of her husband.

After three years of a "sort of missionary pastorate" throughout the settlements, Dr. Power removed his family to Mount Pleasant, in 1779, and became pastor of Mount Pleasant and Sewickly Churches, and for a while Unity and Tyrone shared in his regular labors. Although never regularly installed, he fulfilled with marked fidelity the office of pastor in Sewickly until 1777, and in Mount Pleasant thirty years longer, when age and infirmity compelled him to cease. "Thirteen years more he lingered, profoundly revered by his descendants and the people of his charge, until Aug. 5, 1830, when, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, his released spirit joined the redeemed company of his fellow-laborers, and his body was laid quietly down in a hallowed grave to await the resurrection of the just."

The Rev. James Dunlap, D.D., was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1774. He was graduated at Princeton, studied theology with Rev. James Finley, was licensed by the Presbytery of Donegal, 1776 to 1781. He was ordained "sine titulo" by the Presbytery of New Castle, and came West with his theological pre-

ceptor the same year. In October, 1782, he received the first call which passed through the hands of Redstone Presbytery. This call, which was from the churches of "Delap's Creek" and Laurel Hill, he accepted, but was never installed, this formality being of more recent date. Dr. Dunlap remained pastor of both churches for seven years, and of Laurel Hill for fourteen years more, and near the close of this period was stated supply at Tyrone for some part of his time. From 1803 till 1811 he was president of Jefferson College, and died in Abingdon, Pa., Nov. 11, 1818, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

He was no doubt the finest scholar in the Presbytery. It is an interesting fact that the two men who nursed this little church in the wilderness were the first of the pioneer ministers whose talents and scholarship were recognized by academic honors. In 1807 Mr. Dunlap received from Jefferson College its first honorary degree of "Divinitatis Doctor," and the next year Mr. Power's name was placed second on the list now grown so long.

The Rev. James Guthrie, the first pastor of Tyrone congregation, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa. He was a child of the covenant, and his Scotch-Irish parents carefully instructed him in the duties and doctrines of religion. Their faithfulness was rewarded by the early conversion of their son, whose mind was soon turned to the gospel ministry. With this in view he entered Dickinson College. Upon his graduation he commenced the study of theology with one of the pastors of the Presbytery. In October, 1801, he appears in Presbytery, and the following minute was made in the record: "Mr. James Guthrie offered himself to be taken on trial as a candidate for the gospel ministry. Presbytery having received testimonials of his good moral character, of his being in full communion of the church, and having taken a regular course of literature, proceeded to converse with him on his experimental acquaintance with religion and the motives which induced him to desire the office, and, having received satisfaction, agreed to take him on further trial, and assigned him an exercise on the following theme: 'Quomodo miracula probant Scripturas Sacras esse Divinas,' and an homily on 1 John iv. 9: 'In this was manifested the love of God towards us, because that God sent his only begotten Son into the world that we might live through him.' Both to be delivered at the next meeting of Presbytery."

These duties were satisfactorily performed, as were all others that were assigned, until, "having passed through all the parts of trial required by the book, Mr. Guthrie was, on the 19th of March, 1803, at Laurel Hill, licensed in regular form as a probationer for the gospel ministry," and opportunity was given him to make full proof of his ministry in the following list of appointments: "The first Sabbath in May, at Pitt township [Beulah]; the second, Salem; third, at Wheatfield; fourth, Quenahoning; fifth, Somerset.

¹ *Redstone*, p. 227.

First Sabbath in June, Turkey Foot [Confluence]. First Sabbath in July, Uniontown; second, Morgantown, Va.; third, Middletown, Va.; fourth, Clarksburg, Va. First Sabbath in August, Tygart's Valley, Va.; second, Morgantown; third, Monongahela Glades, Va.; fourth, Sandy Creek, Pa.; fifth, Turkey Foot. First Sabbath in September, Turkey Foot; second, Quemahoning; third, Wheatfield; fourth, Salem; and first Sabbath in October, Pitt township."

This formidable list of appointments kept the young licentiate the greater part of the summer in the saddle. For weeks together zigzagging in and out among the mountains, climbing perilous steeps, fording unbridged rivers, often threading his way through dense forests along lonely bridle-paths, we have displayed some of those elements of character which marked and made successful the long pastorate of Mr. Guthrie. At the "fall meeting" of Presbytery he was appointed to supply as missionary for the space of two months in the southern departments of Presbytery,—in January, 1804, at discretion; at Laurel Hill the second Sabbath in February, and at Tyrone the third. This was Mr. Guthrie's first Sabbath at Tyrone. These appointments, like the former ones, were all fulfilled, and Presbytery recorded their approbation of his fidelity and ability, and judged "his mission very successful."

In April, 1804, a call from the congregations of Laurel Hill and Tyrone was presented to Mr. Guthrie. He requested "permission to hold the call under consideration, and leave to itinerate without the bounds of Presbytery for three months." In October, 1804, Mr. Guthrie signified his acceptance of the call, and arrangements were made for his installation the next April. As no more appointments were made for him than for the pastors in the Presbytery, it is probable that Mr. Guthrie at once entered upon his labors here. According to the above arrangement, Presbytery met at Laurel Hill, April 17, 1805; proceeded to ordain Mr. Guthrie, "and did, by prayer and the imposition of hands, solemnly set him apart to the holy office of the gospel ministry, and install him in the united congregations of Laurel Hill and Tyrone," and for the first time in its history this church had a pastor. On this interesting occasion the Rev. George Hill, father, or perhaps grandfather, of Rev. George Hill, D.D., preached "the ordination sermon," and the Rev. Joseph Henderson presided. There is no record of any charge to pastor or people, and the installation was not repeated here.

This relation continued almost forty-six years, until the death of Mr. Guthrie, Aug. 24, 1850, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The oldest members of this congregation remember and venerate Mr. Guthrie as a father. He baptized them in their infancy, catechised them in their youth, received them into the church in maturer years, married them, baptized their children, and buried their parents. He is remembered as a small man of ruddy complexion and

nervous temperament; kind, genial, benevolent; a devoted pastor and a warm friend. The Rev. Joel Stoneroad, his colleague and successor, says, "The general traits of the Scotch-Irish marked the character of Mr. Guthrie." He was four times married. His first wife was the daughter of Joseph Torrance, Esq., a member of Laurel Hill Session. His second wife was Miss Gallaher, of Dunlap's Creek. His third wife was a Widow Hunter, daughter of William Smith, an elder at Tyrone. His fourth wife was Mrs. Beeson, of Uniontown, who, after the death of Mr. Guthrie, married Mr. Johnston Van Kirk, of Dunlap's Creek. All Mr. Guthrie's wives had the reputation of being truly excellent women, being well suited to their place and station.

"Mr. Guthrie's mental character, though not extraordinary, was quite respectable. His talents partook chiefly of the practical rather than the speculative, which made him all the more useful as a preacher and pastor. As to his ministerial character, it was perfectly stainless through his long pastorate of forty-six years. The integrity of his religious character was never questioned, even by his enemies. He was truly a whole-souled man, generous to a fault. Frequently when his people had fallen into arrears he would cancel his claim rather than report them in Presbytery as delinquents, and this when his salary from both congregations never exceeded four hundred dollars."

The Rev. Joel Stoneroad, the second pastor of Tyrone, was born in Mifflin County, Pa., in the year 1806; graduated at Jefferson College in 1827, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1830. He labored one year as a domestic missionary at Morgantown, Va., and vicinity; was pastor of Uniontown Presbyterian Church from 1832 to 1842, then pastor of Cross-Roads Church, Presbytery of Washington, for eight years. In the spring of 1850 he removed to Laurel Hill, and on the 5th of June was installed collegiate pastor with Rev. James Guthrie in the united congregations of Laurel Hill and Tyrone. Under the able and energetic labors of the junior pastor, who brought to the field the rich experience of nineteen years in the work of the ministry, the congregation prospered. Two elders were added to the session the first year. Just two years, lacking a day, from the installation of the second pastor the congregation entered their first brick house of worship, and the regular additions to its membership witnessed a healthy spiritual life. In April, 1861, Laurel Hill asked and obtained the whole of Mr. Stoneroad's time, and Tyrone became vacant for the first time in fifty-seven years.

Father Stoneroad still lives at Laurel Hill, where, abundant in labors, he has proclaimed the gospel of salvation for twenty-six years, though not now so much a "Boanerges" as a "Barnabas." The oldest of her living pastors, Tyrone affectionately greets him to-day, and thanks God for his presence.

A vacancy occurs from April, 1861, to 1864, during

the greater part of which time the pulpit was irregularly supplied. The principal exception was in the summer of 1862, when the talented, consecrated, but now lamented George Paul, then a licentiate, under appointment as a foreign missionary, labored here for some months, and his name is still "as ointment poured forth." In April, 1864, a call for part of the pastoral services of Rev. William Logan Boyd, then pastor of Sewickly Church, promising two hundred dollars a year for one-third of his time, was presented in Presbytery. The call was accepted, and on the first Monday in June following the *first installation services ever witnessed in Tyrone* were performed. The Rev. Joel Stoneroad preached the sermon, the Rev. W. F. Hamilton, D.D., presided, proposed the constitutional questions, and charged the pastor, and Rev. N. H. G. Fife delivered the charge to the people.

This pastorate lasted just three years, and was marked by a healthy growth in the church, although the distance at which Mr. Boyd resided in Sewickly greatly increased his labors, and at the same time diminished their apparent results, and perhaps largely influenced him to seek a release. Then occurred another vacancy, extending from 1867 to 1871. For the first eighteen months the pulpit was supplied occasionally by different ministers. In November, 1868, Rev. Morehead Edgar was elected "stated supply till the ensuing spring," at which time he was again elected stated supply for two-thirds of his time. Early in the summer, however, he ceased to serve.

Another season of occasional supplies followed until December, 1870, when the Rev. Thomas S. Parke preached as a candidate. He continued to supply most of the time until April 2, 1871, when he was elected pastor. This call, which was presented in Presbytery at its spring meeting, was accepted, and on the 27th of July following he was installed at Tyrone pastor of the united churches of Tyrone and Harmony. The Rev. Joel Stoneroad again preached the sermon. On this occasion he also presided and proposed the "constitutional questions." Rev. Henry Fulton charged the pastor, and A. Bronson, D.D., the people.

Mr. Parke married, built a house in Dawson, and fixed his residence there. Then, *for the first time in ninety-four years*, Tyrone congregation had their pastor and his family living among them.

During this pastorate two additional elders were ordained and installed, the present beautiful house of worship was built and dedicated, and forty-one members were received and thirty-one dismissed to form the church at Dawson. This relation continued with Harmony for two years, and with Tyrone about four, terminating May 28, 1875.

The old church, weakened by the organization at Dawson, now entered into an alliance with Sewickly, each agreeing to pay half the salary of a minister. On the 17th of the ensuing October the Rev. J. H. Stevenson, by invitation of the session, preached his first sermon here, and afterwards regularly served the

church, dividing the time equally between Tyrone and Sewickly. In October of the following year Tyrone and Scottdale were formed into a pastoral charge and placed under him, and he has remained in charge as pastor to the present time (1881).

Of the elders of the old Tyrone Church, the first bench consisted of Barnett Cunningham, born June 29, 1736, and his half-brother, James Torrance, born Feb. 15, 1744. They emigrated from Peach Bottom Valley, on the Susquehanna, the former in the spring of 1770, the latter within two years of that date. They secured for seventeen years, by what was known as a "tomahawk right," and then for eight years more by a surveyor's warrant, and afterwards, in 1795, by patent, lands, part of which have been in possession of their families ever since. The price paid by Mr. Cunningham for three hundred and sixteen acres, with "an allowance of one-sixteenth for roads," was twelve pounds six shillings,—nearly seventeen cents per acre. "They left the old settlements for the new," says one who wrote of it twenty years ago, "in full membership in the Presbyterian Church, but had no opportunity of hearing the gospel preached or its ordinances dispensed until Dr. Power visited them in 1774."

The same author, the late Robert A. Sherrard, of Steubenville, Ohio, fixed this as the date of their ordination, but unless Dr. Power, while yet a licentiate, exercised all the functions of an ordained minister, this could not be. It is probable that on his first visit here after his ordination, say in the fall of 1776, he ordained these noble men to their holy office. Of their efforts to gather a congregation, and secure the services of a minister, though it might be but for a single sermon, and that on a week-day or evening, in some cabin, or oftener in the woods, of the religious meetings they themselves held, of their trials and discouragements, their self-denial and sacrifices to secure a house of worship, their "faith and patience," the only record is on high. For more than thirty years these noble brothers, to whom perhaps this church owes its existence, carried the responsibilities their office involved without any addition to the session, without a pastor, and for the greater part of the time without even a stated supply to assist them. But they both lived to see the old cabin church, with its earthen floor, split-log benches, and unglazed windows, give way to the comparatively comfortable "meeting-house," with floor and glass windows and a pulpit, and at length even the luxury of a fire. Each of them was permitted to see his sons sitting in the seat of the elders, and the flock they had tended so long and so anxiously fed and cared for by a faithful under-shepherd.

Barnett Cunningham departed this life Sept. 13, 1808, in the seventy-third year of his age. Four of his sons and three of his grandsons have been called to the same office, and the session has never been without one or more of his family on their roll.

James Torrance died May 12, 1826, at the age of eighty-three years, having served this church as an elder fifty years. Three of his sons and three of his grandsons have been ordained to the office, and the husband of a great-granddaughter is now in the session. Of Robert Smith, James Goudy, John Cummings, and John Cooly little is known, save that, having served in the office of ruling elder for a longer or shorter period, they all removed out of the church bounds, and that Mr. Smith has also this enviable distinction, that he and William Smith educated each a son for the ministry.

William Huston, eldest son of Margery Cunningham, and nephew of the two senior elders, was born east of the mountains, A.D. 1751, and died Sept. 6, 1827, aged seventy-six years. He came to the West before he was sixteen years old, and with his rifle by his side for protection against the Indians, cultivated the hills around what is now known as "Cochran's graveyard." His father, Capt. Joseph Huston, gave the land for it just before starting with Col. Crawford on his disastrous expedition against the Indians. Capt. Huston soon returned to die, and was the first to claim a resting-place within its sacred ground.

Frank Vance was born in Ireland about 1766, and died aged about eighty years.

William Smith (Rev. James Guthrie's third father-in-law) died Feb. 2, 1832, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Joseph Huston Cunningham, son of Barnett, was ordained in Tyrone in 1818. He served in Connells-ville for a few years prior to 1851, when he returned to Tyrone, and was the same day unanimously re-elected and reinstalled. Having borne the office for forty years, on the 18th of April, 1858, "he slept with his fathers," and Barnett, his son, ruled in his stead.

Hugh Torrance, eldest son of James, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., June 29, 1770, and carried over the mountains on horseback while an infant. He was the father of Robert, who was ordained an elder at Connells-ville, and of David, who served the church of Altona, Ill., in the same office. Having attained the age of seventy-three years, he died Sept. 7, 1843.

Alexander Johnston came from Ireland about 1807. His first connection with the church was at Cross Creek, Pa., under the ministry of Rev. Thomas Marquis. He came to Connells-ville about the year 1811, and became a member of Tyrone Church, which then included Connells-ville in its bounds. How long he was an elder here prior to 1831 there is no record to show, but at that time he was "set off" to the new organization. Of this he was the only elder for one year, and continued a "pillar" in the church until age and infirmity laid him aside. He died Sept. 3, 1864, aged about eighty-three years.

Cunningham Torrance, also son of James, was born June 7, 1789, ordained in Tyrone, 1833, removed to Missouri, 1847, and died soon after.

Nathaniel Hurst was a nephew of Dr. Power's son-in-law, and elder of that name, whose piety, intelligence, and practical wisdom adorned the office he so ably filled at Mount Pleasant. Mr. Hurst was ordained in Tyrone in 1833, and served until Feb. 29, 1860, when, having lived upon earth fifty-nine years, he was transferred from the church militant to the church triumphant.

John Stauffer was "selected" from the original members of Harmony Church by the committee of Presbytery appointed to complete that organization, and on the 27th day of June, 1849, was ordained and installed the only elder in that church. Two years later he removed to Tyrone, where he was elected and installed, and where he continued an elder until he departed this life, May 7, 1857, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

Joseph Gaut was ordained with Cunningham Torrance and Nathaniel Hurst, in 1833, by the first pastor of this church. For forty-three years he ruled in Tyrone without reproach, by the purity of his life commanding the respect of all, by the gentleness of his spirit securing the affection of his brethren, and most loved by those who knew him best. He was permitted to see two of his sons ordained and installed elders in this congregation. He died July 17, 1877, aged seventy-five years.

Barnett Cunningham, son of Joseph H., and grandson of Barnett, was ordained in 1843, and served the church with fidelity and acceptance until a few years since, when, in the providence of God, through bodily and mental affliction, he became unable to fulfill the duties of his office. He died July 3, 1877, in his seventy-second year.

Joseph Cunningham, descended by both father and mother from the old pioneer Cunningham-Torrance family, was a nephew of William Huston the elder. He was ordained with his cousin Barnett in 1843, and, like him, served in the church faithfully and long. He died April 8, 1877, in his seventy-seventh year.

William V. Hurst (nephew of Nathaniel) and Robert F. Gaut (son of Joseph) were ordained and installed Dec. 6, 1871. Mr. Gaut soon removed of this congregation without serving in the office.

Henry C. Boyd, Jonathan Merritt, and William Gaut were elected Dec. 4, 1875, and on the 19th of the same month Mr. Boyd and Mr. Gaut were ordained, and, with Mr. Merritt, who had been ordained in the Dawson Presbyterian Church at its organization in 1874, were installed ruling elders in Tyrone congregation.

T. Robb Deyarmon was elected elder, and installed in June, 1881. The present (1881) session is composed of William V. Hurst, Jonathan Merritt, William F. Gaut, and T. Robb Deyarmon.

The original territory of Tyrone congregation was large. Extending to Laurel Hill, Rehoboth, Sewickly,

and Mount Pleasant, it embraced Connellsville and the "regions beyond," and at one time included several families on Indian Creek, fifteen miles away. Its first house of worship was for a long time the only meeting-house of any denomination within its wide bounds, where now stand nineteen Protestant Churches, not counting those in Connellsville or across the Youghiogheny River. Notwithstanding its wide territory, the membership of the church in its early years was not large. But when we know that the pioneers had no carriages, almost no wagons, and very few horses, that the young people of many families, male and female, habitually walked four, five, even six miles, generally barefoot in the summer, carrying their shoes and stockings in their hands till they came near the church, that Jacob's Creek had no bridges, and that pedestrians from the neighborhood of Ragantown were accustomed to come together to the creek and wait for those who rode to "ferry" them over; when we know that some of the families lived so remote that they could attend the few meetings at the church but irregularly, that the Cummings, the McCunes, and others on Indian Creek often started (as has been related by old Mr. Fleming, who remembers seeing them) before daylight in order to reach the church in time for the service, and remember that for so many years they had no pastor, and when they had a stated supply it was only for a brief period, and he always resided at a distance, it is a wonder that at the first call of the Presbytery of Redstone for statistics in 1808, Tyrone reported ninety members, and three years later one hundred and eight,—below very few churches in the Presbytery.

From this time no record is found of the membership, but the growth seems to have been steady. The pastor preached at Connellsville occasionally until the year 1831, when, at the request of the members residing in the village and vicinity, the Presbytery of Redstone authorized the organization of the Connellsville Church, and Alexander Johnston (elder), Margaret and N. C. Johnston, William and Mary Little (or Lytle), Isaac and Mary Taylor, Sarah Turner, Joseph and Elizabeth Rogers, Mary and Louisa Norton, Margaret Francis, Harriet Fuller, Mary Barnett, Samuel and Mary Finley, with Samuel and Elizabeth McCormick, were dismissed for that purpose.

After Mr. Johnson had served alone one year, Isaac Taylor, Joseph Rogers, and William Lytle, formerly members at Tyrone, with Joseph Paull and Samuel Russell, members at Laurel Hill, were added to the session. Thus Tyrone furnished nineteen of the twenty-two original members of the church at Connellsville, and four of the six elders who composed its first session. The vigor of this offshoot from Tyrone may be inferred from its subsequent history. After only fourteen years, in 1845, Indian Creek Church was organized, embracing some of the original members of the Connellsville Church, who came from Tyrone. Dr. Joseph Rogers was long its principal, perhaps its

only, elder. Nineteen years later, in 1874, eighty-six members of Connellsville Church were included in a new organization at Dunbar. In its first session we find Tyrone represented by Isaac Taylor's eldest son. Indian Creek reports fifteen members, Dunbar one hundred and fifty, and Connellsville three hundred and sixty-three.

Perhaps the parent organization has never entirely overcome the withdrawal of so important a part of her life and strength, and the cession of so much of her most populous territory; but her order and vigor are manifested in the significant fact that in the last seventy-two years she has been only six without a pastor or stated supply.

In the year 1849, Tyrone furnished just one-half of the original members of Harmony Church, namely, Nathan, Marjory, Henry, and Margaret Smith, Eli and Susan Hendricks, and John Stauffer, who was for some time the only elder.

The youngest offspring of the parent congregation of Tyrone was the church at Dawson, which was organized in 1874, embracing in its membership twenty-four persons who had received certificates from Tyrone for the purpose. After about three years, however, the congregation disintegrated, and the members returned to the mother-church of Tyrone, which now (1881) numbers one hundred and sixty members.

THE GERMAN BAPTIST OR DUNKARD CHURCH OF TYRONE.

About the year 1799, Martin Stuckman and Ludwick Snyder came from Hagerstown, Md., to Fayette County, Pa., and settled in what was then, and is now, the township of Bullskin, where for more than ten years they held meetings for religious worship in private dwellings. About the year 1812 they removed to a new location in the present township of Lower Tyrone. There they held religious meetings in private houses for about five years; but after 1817 they were held in a stone school-house which was built in that year on land of Philip Lucas, the people living in that vicinity being principally of the German Baptist or Dunkard denomination. A church was soon after organized with Martin Stuckman as chief bishop, Ludwick Snyder as under-bishop. The first elder of the congregation was Frederick Blocher, whose son Samuel, and also his son-in-law, Isaac Shoemaker,¹ a brother of Isaac, was also a bishop or preacher. Following is a list of the elders of this church (all elders being also preachers) from that time to the present, viz.: Michael Myers, Jacob Murray, Eli Horner, Martin Coder, John Nicholson, John Murray, David Ober, Jacob Freed, Samuel Gallatin, Joseph Freed, Jacob

¹ George Shoemaker, after preaching a number of years, became dissatisfied with the manner of worship in the Dunkard Church, and thereupon broke off his connection and started a new sect, which (for lack of a better name) were called "Shoemakerites." He had a son named Jacob, who became quite distinguished as an elocutionist. He lived in Philadelphia, and died there in 1879.

Snyder, and John Gallatin. The present preacher to this congregation is Frederick Winner.

About the year 1840 the edifice known as the German Baptist meeting-house (a stone structure, plastered outside as well as inside) was built, and from that time became the house of worship of the Dunkard congregation, which had previously met in the stone school-house on the farm of Philip Lucas.

The congregation at one time numbered over one hundred members, but on account of divisions, deaths, and removals the number has become reduced to a total of from twenty to twenty-five members.

BETHEL CONGREGATION OF THE DISCIPLES.

This was organized in May, 1845, with thirty members. Jacob Newmyer, Peter Galley, and John Taylor were elected elders, and Nathan Reece and Jacob Newcomer deacons. A lot was donated by Jacob Newmyer from his farm, and on this lot the congregation erected a church edifice of stone, thirty by forty-five feet in dimensions. This was replaced in August, 1880, by a frame church, thirty-six by fifty feet, built on the same site, but an addition was made to the grounds for church and cemetery purposes.

Among those who have ministered to this congregation may be mentioned the Revs. James Dorsey, A. S. Hale, L. M. Streeter, H. B. Carleton, M. L. Streeter, J. D. Benedict, J. W. Kemp, Charles C. Berry, J. Grigsby, and L. C. McClane, the present pastor. The congregation now numbers one hundred and twenty. A Sabbath-school in connection with it contains thirty-five scholars, under William B. Chain as superintendent.

BRYAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1856 with about eighty members. A house of worship was erected, at a cost of about nine hundred dollars, on the property of James Bryan. The first pastor was the Rev. Sylvester Burt. Among his successors in the pulpit of this church there have been the Revs. — McAlister, W. A. Steward, — Moffatt, — Appleton, J. Mansell, — Taylor, — Eaton, and S. Lane, the present pastor. The church is now in a flourishing condition, with about forty members. It is out of debt, and its house of worship is in good repair. It has a Sabbath-school of seventy-five scholars, with Irvin Cottom as superintendent.

SCHOOLS.

It is not known precisely when or where the first school was taught in Tyrone. One of the earliest school-houses was a log building erected more than seventy-five years ago in the present township of Lower Tyrone, on a site embraced in the farm of Samuel Cochran. Among those who attended the schools in that house were the children of the families of Cunningham, Torrance, Newcomer, Cochran, Ross, Galley, Lyttle, Gallatin, and McDonald. The first teacher was an Irishman named Craig. His or-

dinary modes of punishment were by the "dunce-block," fool's cap, and leather spectacles, but in many cases he used the heavy ruler with great severity, if not brutality. So say some of his yet surviving pupils. Besides this school there were others taught near Jacob's Creek, at Overholt's, and on the Quay farm, near the bottoms on the Youghiogheny. Mr. Henry Galley recollects that the stone school-house on land of Philip Lucas was built in or about 1817.

Under the operation of the public school law of 1834, the first school directors (appointed by the court in January, 1835) for Tyrone were Jacob Newmyer and William Espey. The township was reported to the county treasurer as having accepted the provisions of the law Jan. 3, 1838. The first apportionment of money to the township under that law was from the State, \$64.72½; from the county, \$129.57.

Prior to the division of old Tyrone, the township contained nine districts (which have been very little changed since), as follows:

In the extreme western end, the Quay District extends entirely across the township from the Youghiogheny to Jacob's Creek. The school-house is near the centre of it.

East of and adjoining the Quay District are the Cunningham and Gaut Districts, which join near the centre of the township. The former lies on the Youghiogheny River, and extends up that stream nearly to the borough of Dawson. The Gaut District lies on Jacob's Creek.

The Cochran District borders on the river for a short distance, embracing the borough of Dawson, and extends northeasterly to include a part of Hickman's Run. Its northern boundary is nearly all on the Gaut District.

The Taylor District lies in the bend of the river above the Cochran District, and embraces the mouth of Hickman's Run. All the districts above named lie wholly in the present township of Lower Tyrone, as do also a part of each of the three next mentioned.

The Strickler District lies on the river next above the Taylor District, and extends eastward to the east line of Upper Tyrone.

The Ridge District lies north of the Strickler, and extends from the east line of Upper Tyrone westward to the Cochran District.

The Washington District lies along Jacob's Creek, and extends south to the Ridge District, east to the east line of Upper Tyrone, and west to the Gaut District.

The Walnut Hill District embraces the north-eastern corner of Upper Tyrone, extending from the township line on the east to Jacob's Creek on the northwest, and joining Washington District on the south.

The report for the school year of 1880-81 shows in Upper Tyrone seven hundred and sixty pupils and seven teachers. Total expenditure for schools,

\$2452.99; valuation of school property, \$6000. The same report gives for Lower Tyrone four hundred and ten pupils and seven teachers. Total expenditure for school purposes, \$1425.44; valuation of school property, \$9000.

The following is a list (as nearly complete and accurate as can be obtained from the defective records) of school directors elected from 1840 to the present time:

- 1840.—James Wade, Joseph Cunningham.
- 1841.—Jacob Newcomer.
- 1842.—David Galley.
- 1843.—Joseph Cunningham, John Smilie, Hugh Torrance.
- 1844.—Joseph H. Torrance, William Vance, John Taylor.
- 1845.—Martin Sherrick.
- 1846.—William Huston, James Darsie.
- 1847.—Peter Galley, John T. Stauffer.
- 1848.—Jacob Newmyer, Robert Laughrie.
- 1849.—Joseph Cunningham, Joseph Gaut.
- 1850.—Joseph Gwinn, Stewart Strickler.
- 1851.—Jacob Newmyer, Alexander Boyd, John T. Stauffer.
- 1852.—Samuel Gallatin, Eli Homer, Hugh Chain.
- 1853.—Tilghman H. Strickler, Joseph Gwinn, Ebenezer Moore.
- 1854.—Samuel Heatb, Solomon Keister, Ebenezer Moore.
- 1855.—Hugh Chain, George Strickler.
- 1856.—David M. Frame.
- 1857.—Solomon Keister, Jacob Sherrick.
- 1858.—William Washington, Joseph Newmyer.
- 1859.—Joseph Cunningham, David Galley.
- 1860.—Solomon Keister, Jacob Sherrick, Moses Porter.
- 1861.—Jacob Newmyer, John Keith, Wesley Collins.
- 1862.—Alexander Boyd, John L. Hutchinson.
- 1863.—Jacob Sherrick, Samuel Gaddis, William Strickler, Amos Miller.
- 1864.—Samuel Smouse, George Strickler, J. R. Stauffer, George Youns.
- 1865.—Jacob Newmyer, Daniel Strickler, C. S. Sherrick.
- 1866.—James Cochran, Jacob Sherrick, Solomon Hunter, Jacob Newmyer.
- 1867.—George W. Anderson, Wesley H. Cottom, William L. Yard.
- 1868.—Solomon Keister, S. Cottom.
- 1869.—J. W. Stillwagon, Isaac Cochran.
- 1870.—George W. Anderson, Jacob Sherrick, J. M. Cochran.
- 1873.—J. D. Porter, William Landenberger, J. W. Sherbondy.
- 1874.—N. M. Anderson, Jacob Sherrick, H. J. Molliston.
- 1875.—J. W. Stillwagon, J. G. White, W. B. Chain, John Keyser.
- 1876.—W. Landenberger, Jacob Sherrick, Joseph Strickler.
- 1877.—James W. Cochran, J. D. Porter.
- 1878.—W. T. Kinney, Samuel Barnum.
- 1879.—Upper Tyrone, J. R. Stauffer; Lower Tyrone, Hugh Ryan, W. M. Anderson.
- 1880.—Upper Tyrone, Benj. Newcomer, John Beatty; Lower Tyrone, P. Snyder, B. F. Oglevee, D. M. Newcomer.
- 1881.—Upper Tyrone, James D. Porter, David L. Sherrick; Lower Tyrone, Paul Hough, Wesley Galley, A. Shallenberger.

DAWSON BOROUGH.

The land forming the site of the borough of Dawson was included in the original tract, called "Prospect," which was warranted to John Smilie in 1786, but for eighty years after that time no attempt was

made to centralize business and settlements at this place other than the erection of a steam saw-mill by two sons of John Smilie, Robert and John, who did something of a business there in sawing lumber for the construction of keel- and flat-boats for the transportation of iron, coal, and sand.

The Smilie farm, except the river bottom, was sold to Stewart Strickler. The bottom land was sold to George Dawson, who used it for purposes of cultivation. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad was located through the tract, and upon the opening of the line Dawson's Station was established at this point. A post-office was established at the same time.

The property passed, in the division of the Dawson estate, to Mrs. Alfred Howell, and in 1866 a town plat was laid out and surveyed by Martin Dickson for Mr. Howell. The brick building now known as the Ebbert House was built by Henry H. Galley in 1868. The first store was opened by Samuel Smouse.

For some reason the new town received the name of "Bloomington," and held it, without entirely superseding the railroad designation of Dawson's Station, until the incorporation of the borough, which was effected in 1872, upon a petition of certain freeholders presented to the court of Fayette County at the March term of that year. The court ordered the petition to be laid before the grand jury, which body reported the next day (March 7th) that after a full investigation of the case a majority of the said jury "do find that the conditions prescribed by the acts of the Assembly relating thereto have been complied with, and believe that it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners."

The report of the grand jury was confirmed on the 8th of June, 1872, and the court decreed "that the said town at Dawson's Station be incorporated into a borough in conformity with the prayer of the petitioners; that the corporate style and title thereof shall be the borough of Dawson," giving the boundaries in detail. It was further provided that the first election should be held at the school-house in the said borough on the 31st day of August, 1872. At the time designated the following-named officers were elected, viz.: Justices of the Peace, William Lent, M. McDonald; Burgess, Alexander B. Luce; Assessor, W. W. Luce; School Directors, Joseph Newmyer, James Mosser, William Luce, Jacob Oglevee, Frank Snyder, Henry Newmyer; Council, Joseph Newmyer, Frank Snyder, Daniel Wurtz, James Fairchild, John McGill, Isaac Cochran; Auditor, John Orbin.

The list of succeeding borough officers to the year 1881 is as follows:

- 1873.—Justice of the Peace, A. J. Anderson; Assessor, Henry Newmyer; Auditor, J. F. Oglevee.
- 1874.—Justice of the Peace, T. Robb Deyarmon; School Directors, William Lent, William Ebbert; Auditor, George Newmyer; Assessor, David Forsyth.
- 1875.—Justice of the Peace, John W. Sherbondy; Assessor,

- Eli Galley; Auditor, John Arnold; School Directors, J. C. Henry, James Fairchild.
- 1876.—Justice of the Peace, Mordecai McDonald; Burgess, John H. Sherbondy; Council, John Corder, James Stauffer; Assessor, J. R. Laughrey; Auditor, A. C. McCune.
- 1877.—Burgess, James Newmyer; Justice of the Peace, James Newmyer; Council, W. B. Frier, George Newmyer; School Directors, Isaac Cochran, J. R. Laughrey, John Orbin; Auditor, E. Galley.
- 1878.—Burgess, Joseph Newmyer; Council, Eli Galley, William H. Rush; School Directors, William Johns, William Fairchild; Assessor, Edward Lovern; Auditor, Henry Newmyer.
- 1879.—Burgess, Joseph Newmyer; Assessor, W. H. Rush; Auditor, J. R. Laughrey; School Directors, S. S. Stahl, M. B. Fryer.
- 1880.—Justice of the Peace, J. K. McDonald; Auditor, Eli Galley; Assessor, Jackson Anderson; School Directors, William Lint, John Coder.
- 1881.—School Directors, Eli Huston, David Forsythe; Assessor, Eli Galley; Auditor, J. A. Kittell.

CHURCHES.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT DAWSON.

The organization of this church was effected about 1870, and in 1872 the present church edifice of the congregation was erected and dedicated, the dedication sermon being preached by the Rev. Charles Smith.

From the organization of the church to the present time it has been served by the following-named preachers, viz.: the Revs. Garrett Wakefield, Mitchell, Stewart, Taylor, Emerson, Reynolds, Appleton, Moffatt, Eaton, Stafford, Storr, and S. Lane, the present pastor.

The church has now (1881) a membership of sixty-five, and is one of four charges under the pastor. Bryan Church is in the connection, and Pleasant Grove, near Layton Station, which has a membership of thirty, is also within this charge.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT DAWSON.

In 1874 a Presbyterian Church was formed and organized in the borough of Dawson, with forty-two members, among whom were the following-named persons, who joined on certificates from the old Tyrone Church, viz.: Solomon Baker, M. E. Baker, Lewis Huston, Rebecca Huston, Rachel Suverin, Milton Jenkins, Susan Jenkins, Margaret Newmyer, Kate Newmyer, Mary Stauffer, Jonathan Merritt, Mary M. Merritt, William Lint, Mary J. Lint, Andrew McElhaney, Anna McElhaney, Emma McElhaney, Mary Shoffer, A. C. McCune, Nora McCune, Mordecai McDonald, Jane McDonald, Parthenia Paterson, and Ellen Kepple. Jonathan Merritt, William Lint, and Solomon Baker were elected ruling elders. The Rev. Thomas S. Park became their pastor, and remained as long as the church was continued. No church edifice was erected, and after about three years the church organization was dissolved, and the congregation returned to the mother-church of Ty-

rone, under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. H. Stevenson.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT DAWSON.

This church was organized in 1874, under charge of the Rev. William Ellis. Services were at first held in the school-house. A church edifice was commenced in June of the same year, but was not completed till November, 1878. At the dedication, delegates were present from the Baptist Churches of Flatwood, Connellsville, Pennsville, Scottdale, and Uniontown. The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. R. C. Morgan.

Prior to the dedication of the church the pulpit was supplied, in 1875, by the Rev. W. R. Patton, and in 1876 by the Rev. Robert Miller. The Rev. O. B. Stanger was called to the pastorate for one year, beginning Oct. 13, 1878, but resigned April 6, 1879. From that time the pulpit was occasionally supplied by the Rev. R. C. Morgan and others for about two years, until May, 1881, when the Rev. Amos Hutton was called to the pastoral charge. The church now contains about fifty members, and has in connection with it a Sabbath-school of seventy pupils.

SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

Bloomington Lodge, No. 728, I. O. of O. F., was chartered Sept. 3, 1870, with John Coder as N. G.; H. E. Koser, V. G.; J. F. McGill, Sec.; W. H. Cotton, Asst. Sec.; and J. C. Knight, Treas.

It has at present sixty-five members. The officers for 1881 are as follows: T. Robb Deyarmon, P. G.; Henry Newmyer, N. G.; Henry Thrasher, V. G.; Henry Molliston, Sec.; John Coder, Treas.

Tyrone Lodge, No. 310, K. of P., was chartered Aug. 10, 1871, with George Strickler, Charles Cherrey, M. L. Moore, R. Strickler, J. Coder, N. C. Cochran, L. Cochran, John M. Burney, and John McCracken charter members. The present membership is sixty-five, and the officers for 1881 are H. E. Momyer, C. C.; Isaac Colbert, V. C.; C. O. Schroyer, P.; Solomon Baker, K. R. S.; Charles Cherrey, M. F.; H. J. Molliston, M. E.; Isaac Shepard, M. A.; Jackson Anderson, P. C.

Hodenaunosee Tribe, No. 164, I. O. of R. M., was organized in the 17th Sun of the Cold Moon, G. S. D. 381, to bear date 29th Sun of the Hunting Moon, G. D., 380. The charter members of this tribe were John Coder, Solomon Baker, John C. Knight, John R. Dunham, Jesse A. Oglevee, Charles Cherrey, William Harberger, Frank Snyder, Alexander Davenport, William Randolph, Jasper N. Colbert, George McBurney, David Randolph, Isaac Colbert, Daniel Wirt, John Hartwick, Lutellus Cochran, William W. Luce, and Edward E. Strickler. Meetings are held in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

"Brotherhood of the Union, encircled in the H. F.," No. 90, was chartered Aug. 2, 1876. The charter members were William L. Shaw, John McCracken, Frank Richie, Martin Johnson, Daniel Jones, P.

Mulligan, Harry Johnson, William Highberger, F. C. Reed, and Martin Layton.

Star of Hope Lodge, No. 196, I. O. of G. T., was organized in 1878, the charter being without date. The following-named persons were the charter members: Franklin Snyder, John W. Sherbondy, Daniel P. Whitsett, John H. Stranck, Nelson Newmyer, Jonathan Hewitt, William Herbert, Lewis L. Huston, J. K. McDonald, Jr., David Orbin, Thomas B. Mure, L. H. Eaton, William Lint, Mrs. C. L. Whitsett, Mrs. Clara Eaton, Miss C. Sherbondy, Miss Gertie Sherbondy, Miss Barbara Orbin, Miss Hannah Mure, Miss Mary Orbin, Miss Dora Martin, Miss Flora Stickle, Miss Lizzie Smith. The lodge has at present seventy-eight members.

The public hall in Dawson was erected by the Odd-Fellows. In this hall the meetings of the several societies are held.

The borough now contains two churches (Methodist and Baptist), a post-office, railroad depot, express- and telegraph-offices, school-house, Odd-Fellows' Hall, steam grist-mill, spoke-factory, saddler-shop, shoe-shop, tin-shop, a silversmith-shop, three hotels, five stores, a drug-store, and three physicians, viz.: Dr. J. C. Henry, Dr. G. M. Campbell, and Dr. H. Dravo. The population of the borough by the United States census of 1880 was four hundred and fifty-three.

JIMTOWN.

This mining settlement has grown up from the very extensive coke-works in the vicinity, and is entirely made up of the homes of miners. It is reported in the census of 1880 as having a population of six hundred and fifty-three.

COKE MANUFACTURE.

From Broad Ford north to the county line is an almost continuous succession of coke-works, extending along the Mount Pleasant Branch Railroad, half of which in number (and more than half in number of ovens) are owned by the H. C. Frick Coke Company. The Henry Clay Works, at Broad Ford, were commenced by the H. C. Frick Company about 1872, and have been in operation since that time. At this place the company has one hundred ovens in blast, and eighteen new tenements have been recently erected for occupation by the laborers employed about the works. The coal taken from this mine is hauled up a slope; all the others farther up the road are worked in drifts. The H. C. Frick mines are next north from the Henry Clay. They were started about 1870, and have now one hundred and six ovens, employing eighty-five men.

The Morgan Coke-Works were commenced about 1866 by Sidney and James Morgan and A. J. Crossland, and about 1878 were sold to the H. C. Frick Coke Company, who now have in use at this place one hundred and sixty-four ovens and employ one hundred and twenty men. They have here ten blocks

of tenement-houses and shops, in which they build all the cars, wagons, and wheelbarrows used in the extensive operations carried on along this line of railway.

The "White" mines, late the "Hutchinson Globe," were started by A. C. Hutchinson & Brother, and came into possession of the H. C. Frick Coke Company in January, 1881. They have one hundred and forty-eight ovens now in operation at this place.

The Foundry Mines and Coke-Works were put in operation about 1869 by Strickler & Lane, commencing with a few ovens and gradually increasing the number. They now comprise seventy-four ovens, owned and operated by the H. C. Frick Coke Company, who employ here a force of fifty men.

The Eagle Mines were put in operation by Markle, Sherrick & Co., about 1868. A few years later they sold to the H. C. Frick Coke Company, who have now in operation eighty ovens and employ fifty-five men.

The Summit Mines were opened by Cochran & Keister, in 1873. In February, 1880, they were sold to the H. C. Frick Coke Company. There are now here in operation one hundred and forty-two ovens, and ninety men are employed. Forty-four tenements are near the mines. The company own one thousand acres of land on the south side of the Mount Pleasant Branch, and four hundred acres on the north side.

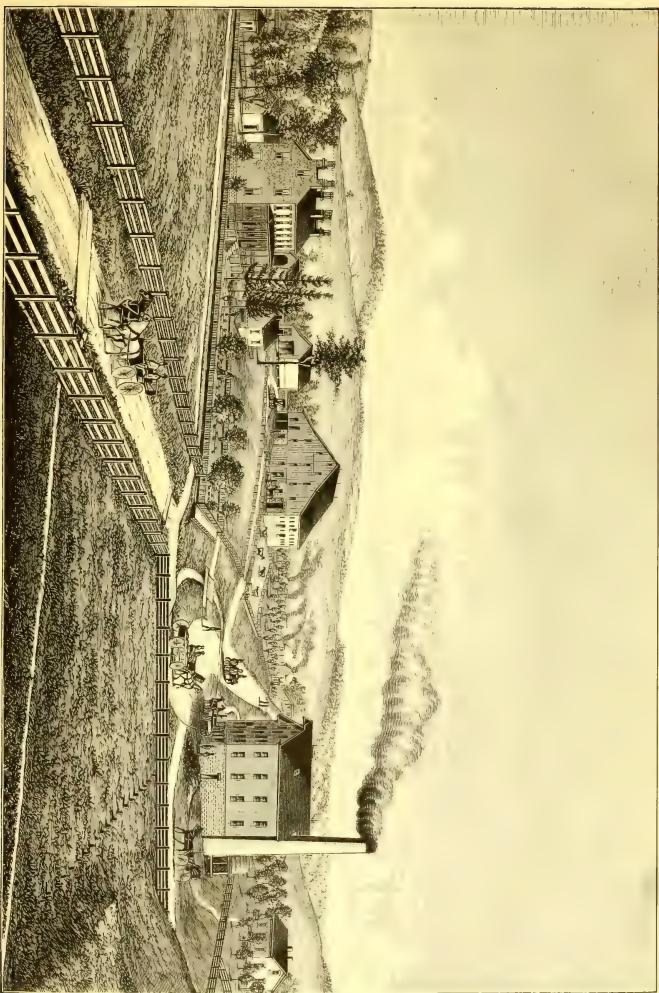
The Franklin Mines, owned by B. F. Keister & Co., are next above the "Summit." Here are in operation one hundred and thirty ovens.

The Tip-Top Coke-Works were started by Charles Armstrong about eight years ago. In 1879 they were sold to the H. C. Frick Coke Company, the present owners. Fifty-six ovens are in operation at the Tip-Top.

The Clinton Mines are next above the Tip-Top, and are owned by James Cochran & Co. Forty-four ovens are in active operation at these mines, and five cars are daily loaded with coke from them.

The Valley Mines were started by Wilson, Boyle & Playford, about 1870. At the time of sale to the H. C. Frick Coke Company, in April, 1880, they had one hundred ovens in operation. They have since been increased to one hundred and fifty-two, the number in operation at the present time.

The Hope Mines and Coke-Works, called until recently the Sherrick Mines, are situated about half a mile east of Everson Station, and also east of both the Southwest Pennsylvania and Mount Pleasant Branch Railroads. They were put in operation about ten years ago by Jacob Sherrick, and were sold by him in March, 1881, to the present proprietor, Joseph R. Stauffer, for about eighteen thousand dollars. The property embraces about thirty-one and a half acres of coal as yet untouched (as shown by a survey made in the spring of 1881). The proprietor has in operation at this place twenty ovens, with a daily capacity of thirty tons of coke. He has here all the necessary



RESIDENCE AND FLOURING MILL OF J. R. & A. K. STAUFFER,
TYRONE TOWNSHIP FAYETTE CO., PA.





DEXTER COKE WORKS.
J. R. STAUFFER & CO., YTHONE TOWNSHIP, FAYETTE CO., PA.

buildings and appliances for the business,—tank, office, and dwellings for the employes. The works are so favorably situated with regard to drainage that no pumping is required. The number of persons employed by the works is fifteen.

The Charlotte Furnace Company's Coke-Works embrace sixty ovens, located on the Fayette County side of Jacob's Creek, directly opposite their furnace and rolling-mill at Scottdale, Westmoreland County.

The Keifer Coke-Works were started by W. A. Keifer, who built five ovens here in 1871, and shipped the first coke over the Mount Pleasant Branch Railroad. He subsequently built a large number of ovens additional to the first "plant," but all of them were afterwards demolished and about forty new ones erected, which are now in operation, producing coke for the use of the Charlotte Furnace Company, and operated by W. A. Keifer. The coal is mined by drift, and about sixty tons of coke produced per day. The works give employment to thirty men. They are located on a line with those of the Charlotte Furnace Company, and are in fact a part of those works.

The Fountain Coke-Works are located next above the Keifer Works. They have fifty ovens, producing about seventy tons of coke per day, and are owned and operated by J. D. Boyle.

The Dexter Mines and Coke-Works, owned and operated by J. R. Stauffer & Co., are located on the Stauffer farm, and are the next coke-works above the "Fountain," on the Mount Pleasant Railroad.

The property connected with the works embraces one hundred acres, of which about thirty acres has been exhausted, leaving about seventy acres of coal untouched. The works were built in 1873 by the brothers Stauffer. The coal is taken out by drifting. Forty ovens are in operation here, producing sixty-five tons of coke daily. They are well equipped, having a store-house twenty by thirty-six feet in dimensions, two tanks, the necessary sidings, and eight dwelling-houses for operatives. The works have \$25,000 invested in them, exclusive of the land, for which no outlay was required, as it belonged to the Stauffer homestead property. A view of the Dexter Coke-Works, as also of the flouring-mills of J. R. & A. Stauffer, is given herewith.

The Painter Coke-Works are next above the Dexter, on the Mount Pleasant Railroad. These works were put in operation in 1873 by Col. Israel Painter, the location being upon land which he had owned for some time previously. Col. Painter built seventy ovens, and carried on the works till 1878, when he sold the work to McClure & Co., of Pittsburgh, the present proprietors, who added one hundred and fifty-eight ovens, making a total of two hundred and twenty-eight, the number now in operation at these works. The coal is mined by drift, and is of excellent quality for coking.

The Diamond Coke-Works, the most northerly of the works in Fayette County, on the line of the Mount

Pleasant Railroad, were started in 1874 by Lomison & Stauff, who then erected twenty-five ovens, and manufactured coke here until 1879, when they sold the works to the Diamond Coke Company. That company built twenty additional ovens, and carried on the works until 1880, when they sold the property to McClure & Co., who built additional ovens, bringing the whole number to sixty-six, as at present. About eight car-loads of coke are produced here daily. Both the "Diamond" and the "Painter's" Works (owned by the same proprietors) are under the superintendence of J. H. Culler.

The mines and coke-works above mentioned are all located in Upper Tyrone township, except the "Henry Clay" Mines, which are in Connellsville.

The H. C. Frick Coke Company own eleven miles of railroad and twenty-nine miles of pit-track, and keep in operation two hundred and nineteen cars, owned by themselves. The company have in their possession about twelve square miles of coal lands and surface in this section, and operate several hundred more, besides buying the coke produced by about two hundred and fifty other ovens. They have stores for supplying their miners at Broad Ford, Morgan, and the Summit, and blocks of tenement-houses for miners' occupancy at all their mines. They are now (June, 1881) laying water-pipes for the purpose of furnishing their works with an unlimited supply of water.

The Spurgeon (formerly Spring Grove) Mines and coke-ovens in connection, are located on Hickman Run, near its mouth. They were commenced in 1864 by Cochran & Keister, their present owners, who have one hundred ovens in operation, and ship ten car-loads of coke daily. They have a store and tenements for their workmen and laborers at the mines.

The Jimtown Coke-Works (next above the Spurgeon) are owned by J. M. Schoonmaker. Three hundred and three ovens are now in operation here, and thirty car-loads of coke are shipped daily. A store and tenement-houses for the operatives are owned by the proprietors of these works. J. R. Laughrey is superintendent of these, as well as of the Sterling Mines and Coke-Works, located on the Youghiogheny River.

Next above Jimtown are the "Cora Coke-Works," erected in 1880 by Jacob Newmyer & Sons, comprising forty-two ovens in active operation.

For the accommodation of the above-mentioned works on Hickman Run there has been built a railroad, called the Hickman Run Branch, connecting with the main track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near the mouth of the run.

Along the Youghiogheny River above Dawson, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are a number of mines and coke-works. The first of these (passing from Dawson towards Broad Ford) is the Fayette Coke-Works, now owned by James Cochran,

Graff, Bennett & Co., and the Manchester Iron and Steel Company. A few ovens were built and put in operation here as early as 1842 by Campbell & McCormick. The present works were commenced in 1866. They now number one hundred and twenty-five ovens, and are under the superintendency of James Cochran, a principal owner.

The Jackson Mines are situated on the main line of the railroad east of the Fayette Works. They are owned by J. K. Ewing, James Cochran, Sample Cochran, and J. T. Cochran, under style of "Jackson Mines Company." Sixty-four ovens are in operation, producing an average of seven car-loads of coke daily.

Next east are the Sterling Mines, owned by J. M. Schoonmaker, and under the superintendency of J. R. Laughrey. One hundred and fifty-nine ovens are in operation here, producing seventeen car-loads of coke daily.

The Tyrone Coke-Works of Laughlin & Co., next east of the Sterling Mines, have one hundred and thirty ovens. Next above these are the Washington Mines, the last of those located between Dawson and Broad Ford. They are owned by Sample Cochran & Co. The number of ovens now in operation is thirty-two.

The manufacture of fire-brick in Fayette County was begun as early as the year 1830 by Jacob Anderson, who is now living at Rochester, Pa. He commenced the business about one mile from Connellsville. The brick he made were loaded upon flat-boats and floated down the Youghiogheny River to Pittsburgh; there they were used in furnaces, mills, etc. The business was continued for many years by different persons, among whom were Thomas Ewing, Clement Smith, Henry Wather, William Graham, John Kilpatrick, John T. Hurst, Jackson Sprigs, and several others. But it was not until the business of coke manufacture became the leading business of the county that the real value of the fire-brick made here was recognized. When the fact became known by practical tests that as the Connellsville coal makes the best coke now known in this country, so the nearer to the town of Connellsville the fire-brick are made the better they are adapted to the use of coke-ovens, and the interest has been carried to such a degree of perfection by some of the operators that they make as many as six different compositions in making the brick for one oven. There are two different kinds of fire-clay used in these brick,—plastic or soft clay, and flinty or quartz clay. These are put in in such quantities, as experiment has demonstrated in their use in the brick, as are best suited to the place the brick are to occupy in the oven. The flint clay is about as hard as limestone, and is of close, fine grain, taking a polish like marble. It is placed in a large metal pan, a stream of water is turned upon it, and two large rollers revolve around in the pan, causing the clay to grain

the size required, when the proper quantity of plastic clay is added, making the whole mass into a pasty substance. It is taken out of the pan and moulded and dried on a hot floor made for that purpose, then the brick are set in kilns and burned about five days and nights. They are then ready for the market. It is also necessary in making some of these brick to calcine a part of the clay before using it. The business is carried on extensively by Joseph Soisson and Worth Kilpatrick, a view of whose works is shown in this book. They are located about two miles from Connellsville, at Moyer Station, on the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad. These gentlemen are thoroughly posted in their business, and have been obliged to increase the capacity of their works several times during the last three years. They send some of their bricks six and seven hundred miles from the place of manufacture, which is an indication that they are becoming widely known as thorough, progressive, and responsible business men.

The fire-brick works of J. M. & L. Cochran are on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Dawson and Layton Station. They have a capacity for manufacturing ten thousand bricks per day. They are used chiefly in the construction of coke-ovens.

RAILROADS.

The main line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad (now under lease to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company) runs the entire length of the south boundary line of the two townships on the north bank of the Youghiogheny River. It has stations at Broad Ford, Dawson, Laurel Run, and Miltenberger. Branches connect with this main line; one, the Hickman Run, connects at a short distance above Dawson, and is entirely used for the transportation of coke from the coke-works in that region. The other is the Mount Pleasant Branch, which connects at Broad Ford and extends to Mount Pleasant. This branch is used largely for coke, but also has a heavy passenger traffic. Along the entire line of this road are located coke-ovens, and the amount of coke shipped daily is immense. The stations in Upper Tyrone are Broad Ford, Morgan, Tinstman's, Fountain, Overton, and Everson, at the iron bridge.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES COCHRAN.

James Cochran, of Dawson Station, is one of the most remarkable of the self-made men of Fayette County, a man of clear understanding, of great energy and indomitable will, but of a generous nature, tender-hearted withal, and, in short, a fine example of robust, hearty manhood. He is in both lines of Scotch-Irish extraction. Both his paternal grandfather, Samuel Cochran, and his maternal one, Eze-



James C. ...



S. Strachan.

kiel Sample, came to America from the north of Ireland. The latter settled in Westmoreland County, and died there. The former settled near Lancaster, Pa., and moved into Fayette County when Isaac, the father of our James, was quite young. About 1815 Isaac Cochran married, in Westmoreland County, Rosanna, daughter of Ezekiel Sample, before named, and took her to his home in Tyrone township, where he led the life of a farmer, and where his family of five sons, of whom James was the fourth in number, and four daughters were all born, James being born Jan. 15, 1823.

James attended in childhood the subscription schools till he was about thirteen years of age, when his mother died, and he then left home and went out to shift for himself, to try "the battle of life" in the school of experience, which Mr. Cochran emphatically declares to be "the best school that anybody ever attended." At the outset he engaged himself to a farmer to help him "put in seeding,"—that is, to sow his fields; and for pay the farmer gave him "an old, worn-out, long-tailed blue coat," which the boy's pride would not allow him to wear. So he went home across the fields in shame and anger. He would work for that farmer no more. He next bought, on credit, some red flannel for a "wa'mus,"—i.e., a sort of buttonless wrapper,—and got, also on credit, from Sample Cochran, his brother, lumber for a flat-bottomed boat large enough to carry a hundred tons of sand, built the boat, and sold one-half of it to Sample to pay the lumber bill, and then went into partnership with him in washing sand at their uncle's bank near the present village of Dawson, preparatory to carrying it to the glass-makers at Pittsburgh. For this load they got two dollars a ton; and they sold the boat, and had as the result about a hundred dollars apiece in pocket, which sum, Mr. Cochran says, was more of a fortune in his young mind then than are now to him all his present possessions. They continued boating, carrying sand, glass-stone, cinders, etc., mostly to Pittsburgh, for several years. Thereafter he and his brother and uncle, in the summer of 1842, feeling quite rich, leased two coke-ovens at what is now styled Fayette Works, and made two boat-loads of twenty-four-hour coke, having themselves previously made two boats, which they loaded. A boat held 6000 bushels. With their loaded craft they left for Cincinnati, Ohio, April 1, 1843, without money, and with no shelter over their heads, and with no place to lie for rest except on the coke. At Pittsburgh they bought, on credit, provisions, for which they paid on their return. Below Pittsburgh the coke got on fire (from a fire built for cooking purposes upon a quantity of sand laid over the coke), and they found that the more water they poured upon it the lower the fire went, and they were obliged to dig down and get out the embers. At this period little was known about the "character" of coke and how best to handle it. Having gathered

lumber along down the river, when they arrived at Wheeling they made a shanty over the coke and so secured shelter. Arrived at Cincinnati, they were obliged to lie there for several days before they could dispose of the coke, and allow Miles Greenwood, a foundryman, to try it. He used the same quantity which he had before used of the Monongahela coke, and finding theirs much better than the latter kind, bought both loads, paying seven cents a bushel, half down, and giving for the other half his notes, which he paid before maturity. This was the first of the Connellsville coke ever sold for money.

Mr. Cochran has ever since been engaged in manufacturing coke. He is the principal of the firm of Cochran & Keister, owning the Spring Grove Works, of one hundred ovens, on the old Huston farm, at Dawson. He is also owner of a large interest in the Fayette Works (one hundred ovens), which he has conducted since 1866, and is interested in the Jackson Mines, in Tyrone township, his son, John T., being in charge of the same. He is concerned in two works in Upper Tyrone, the Franklin Mines and the Clinton Mines, both of coking coal. In company with John H. and George R. Shoenberger, Solomon Keister, N. A. Rist, and his three sons, John, Philip G., and H. T. Cochran, he owns in Dunbar township over twelve hundred acres of bituminous coal lands, lying mainly on the line of the new Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, now in process of building.

As an item of interest in the history of navigation on the Youghiogheny River, it should not be overlooked that during a portion of his life, extending from about 1846 forward for twenty-five years or so, or as long as boating was done on that stream, Mr. Cochran safely piloted boats down its dangerous channel, on occasion, three or four times a year. This was a work which but very few men had sufficient skill to do.

Feb. 24, 1848, Mr. Cochran married Miss Clarissa Huston, daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann Hazen Huston, of Tyrone township, by whom he has had eleven children, seven of whom, six sons and one daughter, are living.

STEWART STRICKLER.

Stewart Strickler, the only son of Jacob Strickler, a farmer of Fayette County, was born at New Salem, near Uniontown, Feb. 17, 1812, and received a common-school education. When he was sixteen years old his mother died, and his father breaking up house-keeping, Stewart and his eight sisters, all younger than himself, were scattered among their relatives. In the spring of 1830, Stewart hired out to John Smiley, a farmer, at six dollars per month, and stayed with him till Christmas, after which he began peddling chickens and eggs, which he carried down along the Youghiogheny River in a very simply-constructed boat made by himself of boards, giving away

the boat when he had sold his merchandise, and walking back, making such a trip every few weeks during the year 1831. Early in 1832 he began working about for different persons at making rails and washing sand (which was taken to Pittsburgh to the glass-makers).

In the latter part of 1832 Mr. Jacob Strickler got his children together again, Stewart with the rest joining him on the old place, known as the Jimtown farm, where he (Stewart) remained till 1835, when he married Mary Newcomer, of Tyrone township, and bought a piece of land from his father at Jimtown, and built thereon a house and barn and commenced farming. In 1837 the great financial panic came, and found Stewart badly in debt for his farm (he says times were then so hard that he had to pay fifty cents in "shinplasters" to see a quarter in silver). He struggled on till about 1840, when times began to improve, but farming being poor business, he found it necessary to exercise his brain-power, and began to conjure up ways to enable him to pull through and get out of debt. Here let us remark that in an early day there had been an iron furnace at the mouth of Jacobs' Creek, known as Turnbull Furnace, but then long abandoned and in ruin. Near it was a huge pile of cinders, containing a great amount of iron unextracted from the ore. Mr. Strickler conceived the notion of taking the cinder to iron-works in Pittsburgh, bought it for fifty cents a ton, built a large flat-boat, on which he carried the cinder to the city, and there sold it for four dollars and a half a ton, and afterwards sold his boat, making something on it. This enterprise stimulated him to plot and plan still further, and early in 1842 he bought ten acres of coal land on the Youghiogheny River, at the point now called Sterling Coal-Works, built six ovens, and began making coke, which he shipped by flat-boats to Cincinnati, Ohio. He carried on this business successfully for several years. About the same time there were others engaged in the business, but they were not successful, and became discouraged and gave it up. About 1855 Mr. Strickler bought eighty acres of coal land, known as the John Taylor farm, and began improving it with the intent to carry on the coal business as before, but on a larger scale.

In 1857 the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad was completed, and Mr. Strickler put into operation on his place eighty coke-ovens. At this time he built a side-track from his works to the main line of the railroad, for the purpose of shipping coke and coal to Graff, Bennett & Co., of Pittsburgh, keeping their furnace going from 1860 to 1864, with two thousand bushels per day. He then sold a third-interest in his business to the above-named firm for \$35,000, a few months afterwards selling the balance to Shoenberger & Co. for \$45,000.

Somewhere between 1835 and 1840 Mr. Strickler bought all of his father's old farm, paying \$30 per acre. In the spring of 1864 he sold it to J. K. Ewing for \$200 per acre, the latter afterwards selling it for over \$400 an acre.

In 1867, Mr. Strickler removed with a-portion of his family to Middle Tennessee, near the Cumberland Mountains. He is the father of eight children, two sons and six daughters, the eldest of whom, Mrs. Caroline Hill, died in March, 1879. His wife and the rest of his children are living. Three of the daughters reside in Tennessee. Two sons and two daughters live on the farm formerly owned by John Smiley, for whom and where Mr. Strickler worked in 1830, as above related. The children living in Fayette County are Mrs. Maria Boyd, Lyman, Dempsey, and Mrs. Martha Herbert. Those in Tennessee are Mrs. Harriet Ramsey, Mrs. Kate Thompson, whose husband is a physician, and Miss Deccie F. Strickler, the latter residing with her parents.

Mr. Strickler is now over seventy years of age, and notwithstanding his serious labors in life and many dangers encountered, from some of which he barely escaped with his life, he is in good health and in full possession of intellectual vigor. He is respected by his wide circle of acquaintances as a man of strict integrity and of nobility of heart. Not only can he look back upon a life well spent, triumphant over early and great difficulties, but he is also entitled to enjoy the reflection that through his excellent judgment, advice, and influence not a few persons in the region where he spent his most active days are also successful, enjoying, many of them, the blessings of wealth.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

WASHINGTON, occupying the northwestern corner of the county, is, with regard to territorial area, one of the smallest of Fayette's townships; but it is one of the largest with regard to population, if we include with it the boroughs of Belle Vernon and Fayette City, both of which lie within its boundaries. The population of the township proper, however, was but twelve hundred and fifty-seven by the census of 1880, while that of the two boroughs was by the same census two thousand and thirty-one, Belle Vernon having eleven hundred and sixty-four, and Fayette City eight hundred and sixty-seven inhabitants.

The boundaries of Washington township are the Westmoreland County line on the north, Jefferson township on the south, Jefferson and Perry on the east, and the Monongahela River on the west. The assessed valuation of the township in 1881 was \$413,460, or a gain of \$15,000 over the valuation of 1880. Rich in agriculture, Washington has also valuable coal deposits, that await only the creation of railway transportation within the township borders to be made available. At present coal-mining is confined to the river district, where the mining and shipment of coal has been a profitable business for upwards of forty years. The only noticeable mill-stream in Washington is the Little Redstone, which empties into the Monongahela just above Fayette City.

Important by reason of his connection with the history of Washington township and Fayette County, and also with that of the nation, Col. Edward Cook deserves first mention in the chronicle of Washington's early settlement. He was born in Chambersburg in 1741, and in 1770 made his first journey west of the mountains in search of lands, for he was at that time the possessor of considerable means. He brought with him also a stock of goods. When he made his location, near the present line between Fayette and Westmoreland Counties, he built a log cabin near the present home of his grandson, John Cook, and in one corner of it opened a small store. The country was new then and stores were not easy to reach, so that when the opening of Cook's store became known among settlers within a radius of many miles they gladly gave to him their patronage. Cook kept also a house of entertainment, where such few travelers as happened that way might find rest and refreshment. Under the law he charged six and a half cents for a horse's feed, and twelve and a half cents for feeding

a man. In 1772 he began the erection of a pretentious mansion, constructing it entirely of the limestone that was found in abundance on his land. In 1776 he moved his family into it, and there it still stands a substantial edifice. After Col. Cook's death, his son James occupied the mansion as his home, and now James' son, William E., lives in it.

Edward Cook was one of the most extensive of land-owners in Southwestern Pennsylvania. He had altogether about three thousand acres, located in Washington, Westmoreland, and Fayette Counties, and occupied now in part by the farms of Joseph Brown, John B. Cook, William E. Cook, Mrs. John Brown, Mr. Montgomery, the site of Fayette City, and numerous other tracts. The patent for the tract called "Mansion" was issued to Col. Cook, and described the tract as four hundred and two acres, situated in Fayette and Westmoreland Counties, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant issued to Col. Cook, Dec. 17, 1784. A patent for "Mill Site," on the forks of William Lynn's run, was issued in 1796. Col. Cook was a resident of the county from 1771 until his death, in 1812, and during that time achieved considerable public distinction. He was a member of the Provincial Congress convened in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, June 18, 1776, that drafted the first declaration of independence presented to Congress, June 25, 1776 (see "Journal of Congress," vol. ii. p. 230); was a member of the State Constitutional Convention that convened Sept. 28, 1776; was the first commissioner of exchange, and appointed sub-lieutenant of Westmoreland County March 21, 1777. He was one of the founders of Rehoboth Church, a member of its first session, its first representative to the Redstone Presbytery, and the Presbytery's first representative to the General Assembly. Jan. 5, 1782, he was appointed lieutenant¹ of Westmoreland County, to succeed Col. Archibald Lochry (who had been captured and killed while on an Indian expedition). It was from this appointment that Col. Cook received his military title. He aided in fixing the boundaries of Fayette County, and was a member of the commission that located the county-seat. Nov. 21, 1786, he was appointed justice of the peace, with a jurisdiction that reached into Washington County. April 8, 1789, he

¹ This office gave him command of the militia of the county and the management of its military need affairs.

was appointed president of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions; was associate judge of Fayette County in 1791, and from 1796 to 1798 treasurer of Westmoreland County.

It will be seen that Col. Cook's public record was a remarkable one for that or any day, and in its brief chronicle tells in unmistakable terms that he must have been very high indeed in public esteem to have won such distinction. He was one of the foremost men of his time in Southwestern Pennsylvania. His landed and other interests were extensive, and these he looked after closely despite the pressure upon his time by his official cares. He built a saw-mill and grist-mill on Cook's Run, laid out Freeport (afterwards Cookstown, and now Fayette City), and was largely engaged at his home-farm in distilling. He was conspicuous in the Whiskey Insurrection, and having been prominent in some of the meetings of the insurgents, his arrest was ordered, but in the mean time, before any action could be taken, he appeared (Nov. 6, 1794) before Thomas McKean, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in presence of William Bradford, Attorney-General of the United States, voluntarily entered into recognizance to the United States for his appearance before the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States at the next special session of the Circuit Court held for the district of Pennsylvania, "then and there to answer to such charges of treasonable and seditious practices and such other matters of misdemeanor as shall be alleged against him in behalf of the United States, and that he will not depart that court without license." Having taken this bold and honorable course, he quietly awaited the result, which was simply that nothing was found against him, and he was not molested in person, but some cavalymen belonging to the army that came out to quell the insurrection visited his home, and did considerable damage, nearly demolishing his distillery, knocking in the heads of the liquor casks, and spilling a vast amount of whisky.

Col. Cook was one among Gen. Washington's personal friends, and on two occasions at least entertained Washington in the old stone mansion now the home of William E. Cook. On one of the occasions named Washington was journeying that way to visit his lands in Washington County, and stopped at Col. Cook's for a brief rest. Cook was at that time engaged in reviewing a body of militia near by, and knew nothing of the arrival of his distinguished guest. Word of the arrival was whispered to the men before it reached the colonel, and when he, observing the commotion, learned what was in the wind, he relaxed all discipline and set off unceremoniously for the house. The militiamen followed at the double-quick, and hurrahing enthusiastically for Gen. Washington, brought him to the porch, and evoked from him in reply a good-natured, fatherly speech, which the soldiers cheered to the echo.

Col. Cook had but one son, James, who married Mary Bell. The colonel's yearning ambition was to become a grandfather, and when the news came to him that he had a grandson his joy knew no bounds. In the exuberance of his delight he waited upon his old friend, Joseph Downer, and insisted upon his drafting a will, in which all the Cook estate should be left to the grandson Edward, and it was only by persistent effort that Downer persuaded him from the project, and convinced him that as there might be more grandchildren such an act would be one of injustice.

Col. Cook died in the old stone mansion, Nov. 6, 1812, and his remains rest in Rehoboth churchyard. His widow survived him twenty-five years. She died in 1837, aged upwards of ninety. Col. Cook's son James had a family of six sons and one daughter. The daughter, Martha, lives now in West Newton. Of the sons, Edward, James, Joseph, and Michael are dead. John B. and William E. occupy portions of the homestead farm.

One of Col. Cook's early friends and neighbors was Andrew Lynn, who made his first settlement in Southwestern Pennsylvania, on the Redstone, about 1761. He was driven away by the Indians, but returned not long afterwards to remain permanently. He bought land not only on the Redstone, but a tract below there, in what is now Washington township, and lived a while upon the last-mentioned tract. The Washington land, now owned and occupied by Denton Lynn, was sold to old Andrew by Thomas Pearce, and conveyed to him by deed dated Aug. 20, 1769. Thomas Pearce entered an application for the tract April 3, 1769. A warrant was issued to Pearce. An order of survey was issued to Andrew Lynn June 3, 1788, and a patent for one hundred and thirty acres granted March 1, 1790. The tract was called Sedgy Fort, from an Indian or prehistoric fort that stood on it.

This fort was located upon an elevation close to the present site of Denton Lynn's barn. There was a large space inclosed, having within it a spring and some Indian graves. Near at hand was a fine sugar-bush, whose near presence may have accounted for the location of the fort upon that site. The field was called, and is yet called, "Old Fort Field." Indian relics and skeletons have been frequently turned up from that field by Mr. Denton Lynn. In 1859 he came upon several skeletons, and upon investigation concluded that the bodies must have been buried two deep. Each body appeared to have been surrounded with earthenware dishes, composed of baked mussel-shells and clay. One of the skeletons proved to be that of a man fully eight feet in height. Some of the skeletons were so placed as to give the impression that the bodies had been interred in a sitting position. When Andrew Lynn came to the place (in 1774) the line of the old fort was marked by a growth of thick bushes and straggling stone heaps. Andrew Lynn,

Jr., son of the Andrew Lynn first named, inherited the lands to which he came with his father in his eighth year, or in 1774. He told the present Denton Lynn, his grandson, there was then no clearing on the tract. Being out in a field with Denton one day, Andrew, Jr., said to him, "Denton, in this field was built the first cabin put up on the Lynn farm." Denton replied, "Well, grandfather, it seems queer to me that, whoever the man was, he should have put up his house here upon low ground, while he could have chosen a dozen higher and better spots." "The reason was," remarked old Andrew, "that the man had only his wife to assist him in putting up the cabin, and his chief desire, therefore, was to get where trees were handy. That's why he selected a low spot." The first Andrew Lynn increased his original lands by the purchase of an adjoining tract that had been tomahawked by William Lynn,—not related to Andrew. The entire farm of four hundred and fifty acres came into the possession of Andrew Lynn, Jr., who lived upon it from 1774 until his death in 1855, at the age of eighty-nine. Three hundred and twenty of the four hundred and fifty acres are now owned by Denton Lynn.

Andrew Lynn, Jr., was a man of local note, and among other things was distinguished for having served as justice of the peace forty years. He built in 1790 a stone mansion, fashioned after the one built by Col. Edward Cook in 1772, but it did not turn out to be as durable an edifice as Cook's. The latter stands yet and serves its original purpose, while Lynn's, abandoned as a human habitation in 1866, is fast falling to ruin. Near the Lynn mansion stands a famous locust-tree, under whose wide-spreading branches Gen. Washington, Andrew Lynn, and Col. Edward Cook are said to have met and tarried for some time in social intercourse. The tree is reckoned to be at least one hundred and sixty years old. Its circumference near the ground is nearly twenty feet. Its lower branches, blown down some years ago, measured fully one hundred feet from tip to tip.

About 1783, Joseph Downer, a resident of Boston, Mass., moved westward in search of a location for trade, and finding it on the Monongahela River at Elizabethtown, opened a store there and sold goods until 1794, when he came to Washington township and bought a tract of land of Col. Edward Cook, situated on a fork of the stream now called Downer's Run. Here he set up a store near Col. Cook's. In 1799 he built a mill and began to make flour on the present Cooper mill-site, about a mile below the Col. Cook mansion. When the mill was fairly in operation he gave up his store business and devoted himself exclusively to milling. He had not been on the spot long before he concluded to move farther down the stream to Col. Cook's newly laid-out village of Freeport, and on the present Hamier mill-site erected a second grist-mill, and still below there put up a saw-mill, of which the ruins may yet

be seen. The grist-mill he equipped with the machinery of the first mill, and moved his family into a house that he built in Freeport, on the site now occupied by the Roscoe Thirkield mansion. About 1820, Downer sold the abandoned mill on the Cooper place to John Roe, an Englishman, who agreed to fit it up as a cotton-factory, and upon his part Downer agreed to take an interest in the enterprise through his son. Samuel Roe made the start as agreed, but failing to make the payments to Downer as contracted was obliged to relinquish the property to the latter. Samuel Downer thereupon conducted the business for his father, but the work proving unprofitable was given up after a few years. Mr. Downer died in Cookstown in 1838. Further notice of Mr. Downer will be found in the history of Fayette City borough.

Mention of the Downer organ is called for, however, here. Mr. Downer possessed all his life a strong musical taste, as well as much mechanical genius. When he left Boston for the West he carried with him a crude impression of the mechanism of a pipe organ, intending when he reached his new home to construct one for his own use. Upon settling at Elizabethtown he selected a lot of black walnut timber and seasoned it thoroughly. During such odd hours as he could snatch from his business duties he spent his time in the construction of the organ, and at the end of about a year finished it. It measured ten feet in height and five feet across each side. Every part of it was composed of black walnut, even to the keys and pipes, of which latter there were three hundred and sixty-five. The face of it was handsomely ornamented with scroll-work, the which he fashioned with a pocket-knife. To all the country round about it was an object of curious interest, and from far and near people frequently came to see it and to hear Mr. Downer play upon it. It possessed an excellent tone and volume, and to play it was one of Downer's greatest delights.

The organ is still in the possession of Mr. Downer's daughter, Mrs. Thompson, of Fayette City, and although nearly a hundred years old is not only an ornament, but yet makes very good music. Mr. Downer constructed also for Col. Cook a small pipe-organ containing a chime of bells, now in the possession of Eliphalet Downer, of Monongahela City. His art ran also to painting, and as achievements in that direction he painted his own portrait from a looking-glass reflection, and executed also what were called most excellent portraits of Col. Cook and his wife.

Adjoining Andrew Lynn, Jr., on the river lived a colored man known as London Derry, who in company with Andrew Lynn and about sixty others went on a land-looking expedition to Marshall County, Va. They were attacked *en route* by a body of Indians, and compelled to seek safety in a flight which included the swimming of the Ohio. Lynn's escape was so narrow that he lost a portion of his scalp,

while Derry saved himself by burrowing beneath the roots of a tree.

Michael Springer, likewise one of Andrew Lynn's near neighbors, was a German. He bought his land from the man who had tomahawked it, and gave in exchange a shot-gun and a hog.

Levi Stephens, of Bucks County, was a government surveyor, who in 1769 assisted in surveying Southwestern Pennsylvania. He was so well pleased with the land lying along the southern border of what is now Washington township that he made a purchase there of a large land tract, and there concluded to make his home. Although after that busily engaged on his land, he found opportunities to do considerable surveying from time to time as his services were called for. The compass used by Mr. Stephens is still in the possession of his descendants. His sons were four in number, and named Nathaniel, John, Levi, Jr., and Thomas. Of Nathaniel's sons Nathaniel, Jr., Levi, and Joshua are living. Of Levi, Jr.'s, sons the living are Jehu, Israel, Johnson, and James. David is the only living son of Thomas. The widow of Levi Stephens, Jr., now resides in Washington township, aged eighty-five years. Nathaniel, the eldest son of Levi Stephens, the surveyor, was a noted river trader. The Stephens were long-lived. Levi, the surveyor, died in 1808, aged sixty-four, two years after the death of his father, John, who lived to be ninety-one; Levi Stephens, Jr., was eighty-seven at his death in 1878; and Nathaniel eighty-seven when he died in 1869. All those named were buried in the cemetery at Little Redstone Methodist Episcopal Church.

Contemporaneous with Levi Stephens in Washington was John Reeves, who served as a colonel in the Revolution, as did also his father. John lived on the farm now occupied by Jehu Stevens, upon which once stood a famous red oak that measured eleven feet in diameter.

John Brightwell, a Marylander, lived where J. B. Stephens now resides. Brightwell's wife was a brave-hearted woman, and although ninety-nine years old at her death was active and hearty to the last. During her early life in Washington she not only crossed the mountains once or twice to visit Eastern friends, but made a memorable horseback-trip to Cincinnati alone, and brought her niece with her on the return journey. Such an undertaking, involving a ride of about six hundred miles through a wild and unsettled country for a great part of the way, was no trifling task. Its accomplishment was something unusual for even a pioneer's wife. Along with the Stewarts, the early settlers in the Stephens neighborhood included the Piersols (one of whom captured the last bear seen in this section), William Nutt, Thomas Coon, Thomas Taggart, the Jeffries, Parkers, Peter Marston, and Jacob Harris. Robert Galloway, one of the early settlers on Dunlap's Creek, was also an early comer to Washington. He bought the mill-site originally

owned by Col. Cook, and later by Mr. Kyle and Andrew Brown, and for years was known as the proprietor of Galloway's Mills. The Houseman place, adjoining Galloway's, was the home of John Patterson some little time before 1800. Just when he became a resident is not known, but it is remembered that Patterson was fond of telling how there was not, when he came, a clearing "big enough to lay the broad of his back on." Patterson built the stone house now on the Joseph Houseman place, and inscribed over the door "J. P. 1800," yet to be seen. He was a blacksmith by trade, and had a shop on his farm. For strength, endurance, and rapid work in the harvest-field he was noted. He worked hard and saved his money until he was looked upon as a wealthy man. In an evil hour he joined others in the glass-manufacturing business at Perryopolis, and lost all he had. In his old age he was very poor. Not only he but other well-to-do farmers in Washington were ruined by the disastrous results attendant upon the Perryopolis glass-works enterprise. William Nichols lived near Patterson, but nothing has been preserved to show who he was or what he did.

Joseph Patton was the owner of a large land tract over towards the Perry line, where his grandchildren now live. In 1780 Andrew Brown bought of Col. Edward Cook the place upon which his grandson, Andrew Brown, now lives. Brown bought also the adjoining mill-site, and carried on the mill some years, as well as a distillery near by. Mr. Brown's children were seven daughters and three sons. Of the latter only John lived to grow to manhood. He died on the old farm April 15, 1872, and there his widow still lives with her son Andrew.

In 1771, John Willson landed in Virginia from Ireland, and from Virginia in 1788 he removed to Washington township, Fayette Co., to occupy a two-hundred-acre tract bought for him by his sons Hugh and John, living respectively in Allegheny County and Perry township, where they had then been residing some time. The two hundred acres, lying on the line between Westmoreland and Fayette Counties, were bought for Willson from one Jones, and into the house Jones had put up Willson moved with his family. In 1804, Mr. Willson replaced the Jones cabin with the log house now standing on the place. Three sons came with him in 1788. They were James, Robert, and David. James died in Washington in 1827, Robert moved to Ohio, and David, inheriting the homestead, died there in 1863, at the age of ninety years, after a residence of seventy-five years on the farm. John, the father, died in 1807, aged eighty-two years. It is worthy of mention that three of his sons—Hugh, John, and Robert—saw service in the Revolution. Of the children of David, the living ones are John R., Mary J., and James M.

Allen Farquhar (a Quaker) came from Maryland about 1790, and located upon a farm of which his grandson, Robert Farquhar, now owns a portion.

With Allen Farquhar came his three married sons, Robert, William, and Samuel. Allen, the father, bought two hundred and nineteen acres of Levi Stephens, and divided the tract between his three sons. Robert, the only one to remain permanently in Washington, died in 1823. His brothers William and Samuel moved to Ohio, and died there. Robert had nine children, of whom three were sons,—Joseph, Robert, and William. Joseph died in his youth, Robert and William settled and died in Washington.

David Hough, one of the early millers in Fayette County, built a mill on the Little Redstone, but moved, after a brief time, to Jefferson, where he died. In 1801, John Hough bought one hundred and eight acres of Hieronimus Eckman for £220 18s. 9d. Two years before that Eckman bought the land for \$100. The patent for the tract was granted in 1788 by the State to Josiah Kerr, who had previously built a saw-mill upon it and called it "Minoria." Martin Lutz settled about 1800 on Lutz's Run, near the Westmoreland County line. There he died. His six sons were named George, Martin, David, Henry, Barnet, and William. All but George and William are still living. John McKee, traveling westward in 1809, stopped on one of Col. Cook's farms, and remained there as a renter. McKee was an ex-Revolutionary soldier, and boasted an honorable record of service. His son John, aged nearly ninety, is still a resident of Washington township. On the place occupied by J. B. Gould, near Belle Vernon, the Wiley family lived as early as 1800, and after them George Haselbaker, who lived in a log house on the bank of the river. Farther up was his brother Jacob, a shoemaker, and beyond Jacob was John Dinsmore. J. B. Gould, who was teaching school at Cookstown in 1828, bought the Wiley place that year, and since then has made it his home. Mr. Gould is now in his eighty-sixth year. In 1810 he came to Fayette County with his father, who settled then near the Red Lion, in Jefferson township, a noted tavern in its day, the fame of which penetrated even into far-off New England.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL LIST.

Upon the division of the county into townships, at the December session of the Court of Quarter Sessions in 1783, the court ordered the laying out of "A township beginning at the mouth of Spear's Run; thence by the line dividing the counties of Westmoreland and Fayette to the mouth of Jacob's Creek; thence by the river Youghiogini to the mouth of Washington Mill Run; thence up the same to the head of the south fork; thence by a line to be drawn to the head of a small branch of Crab-Apple Run, known by the name of Hardistus branch; thence down the same to Crab-Apple Run; thence down Crab-Apple Run to Redstone Creek; thence down said creek and Monongahela River to the place of beginning; to be known hereafter by the name of Washington township." March, 1839, the court

created the township of Perry from portions of Tyrone, Franklin, and Washington. In June, 1840, Jefferson township and Cookstown borough were erected from Washington, and Belle Vernon in 1863, leaving to Washington the territory it now contains.

Imperfect records forbid the presentation of a complete civil list for Washington. Such as could be obtained are here given, viz.:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1840. Harvey Barker.	1865. John R. Willson.
James Cunningham.	1867. Samuel C. Griffith.
1845. Harvey Barker.	1868. Samuel C. Griffith.
John B. Gould.	John R. Willson.
1847. Samuel Griffith.	1869. J. N. Dixon.
1850. John B. Gould.	F. C. Herron.
1852. Samuel C. Griffith.	1873. John R. Willson.
1855. James Springer.	Levi J. Jeffries.
John B. Gould.	1874. J. S. Moss.
1857. Samuel C. Griffith.	1878. James Galloway.
1860. James M. Springer.	Joseph Brown.
1862. Samuel C. Griffith.	

ASSESSORS.

1840. John B. Gould.	1861. Samuel C. Griffith.
1841. Robert Baldwin.	1862. John B. Gould.
1842. Samuel Galloway.	1863. Thomas Patton.
1843. William B. Nutt.	1864. Samuel Galloway.
1844. James C. Cook.	1865. John B. Gould.
1845. John Thompson.	1866. John McClain.
1846. Thompson Turner.	1867. John Brown.
1847. John R. Willson.	1868. John B. Gould.
1848. John B. Cook.	1869. B. M. Chalfant.
1849. George Lutz.	1871. Joseph Galloway.
1850. Levi Stephens.	1872. William Patton.
1851. John B. Gould.	1873. Euclid S. Griffith.
1852. Samuel C. Griffith.	1874. C. P. Powers.
1853. Joseph Galloway.	1875. Levi J. Jeffries.
1854. John B. Gould.	1876. J. B. Houseman.
1855. Joseph A. Ebert.	John Stephens.
1856. Johnson R. Stephens.	1877. Robert G. Patton.
1857. Robert Farquhar.	1879. Samuel Galloway.
1858. Jacob Houseman.	1880. Alexander Luce.
1859. Joshua N. Stephens.	1881. J. Whetzel.
1860. E. C. Griffith.	

AUDITORS.

1840. Levi Stephens.	1859. John Lutz.
1841. Samuel C. Griffith.	1860. Robert Boyle.
1842. Joseph Krepps.	1861. James M. Springer.
1843. Abram P. Fry.	1862. John R. Willson.
1844. William D. Mullin.	1863. John B. Gould.
1845. Joseph Houseman.	1864. Levi J. Jeffries.
1846. William E. Frazer.	1865. William G. Huggins.
1847. John B. Cook.	1866. John B. Gould.
1848. Brazilla Newhold.	1867. John McClain.
1849. Roger Jordan.	1868. William G. Huggins.
1850. George Lutz.	1869. William Elliott.
1851. Levi Stephens.	1870. Hiram Patton.
1852. Roger Jordan.	1871. William Patton.
1853. George Lutz.	1872. John R. Willson.
1854. Joseph Houseman.	Samuel Galloway.
1855. Solomon Speers.	1873. John R. Willson.
1856. John R. Willson.	Samuel Galloway.
1857. Thomas Stephens.	Nathan B. Brightwell.
1858. John B. Gould.	1874. Levi J. Jeffries.

1875. Johnson Dinsmore.	1878. John Whetzel.
1876. John R. Willson.	1879. Jasper Coldren.
John Q. Adams.	1880. J. Q. Adams.
1877. L. P. Stephens.	1881. J. Shook.
1878. Taylor Taggart.	

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1841. William Everhart.	1863. John R. Willson.
William Krepps.	Samuel L. Smock.
1842. Joseph Houseman.	1864. David P. Stephens.
Samuel Larimore.	John Coldren.
1843. Edward Mansfield.	1865. Levi J. Jeffries.
Philip Lenhart.	A. B. Brightwell.
1844. John V. Layton.	J. K. Willson.
Isaac Banks.	1866. William G. Huggins.
1845. Harvey Barker.	John R. Willson.
James Hamer.	1867. John Coldren.
1846. William D. Mullin.	James McCrory.
David Shearer.	1868. John Ansell.
1847. Thomas Stephens.	Johnson Dinsmore.
John B. Cook.	Denton Lynn.
1848. Thomas Patton.	1869. E. D. Stewart.
Johnson Cunningham.	D. M. Shearer.
1849. John B. Gould.	1870. Jehu Stephens.
Robert Farquhar.	John Kennedy.
1850. Joseph Houseman.	1871. Levi J. Jeffries.
Johnson Dinsmore.	William Huggins.
1851. Jesse Coldren.	James Montgomery.
John R. Willson.	Samuel Galloway.
1852. Joshua G. Newbold.	1872. Israel Stephens.
Robert Patterson.	William E. Cook.
1853. Johnson R. Stephens.	Nathaniel S. Houseman.
Roger Jordan.	1873. John A. Bevans.
1854. Samuel C. Griffith.	Johnson S. Moss.
John S. Van Voorhis.	William M. Lenhart.
1855. James Davidson.	1874. Joseph Brown.
Jacob Houseman.	1875. Jasper Coldren.
1856. Philip Linhart.	N. S. Houseman.
Daniel Forney.	1876. David Jones.
1857. Levi Stephens.	John P. Blythe.
William B. Nutt.	1877. James Montgomery.
1858. Thomas Patton.	Frank Fields.
James Davidson.	1878. Denton Lynn.
John Reeves.	L. P. Stephens.
1859. Thomas Stephens.	John Armell.
John Dinsmore.	1879. Andrew Brown.
1860. Joshua N. Stephens.	E. C. Griffith.
James Davidson.	L. C. Dinsmore.
Abraham Hough.	1880. William Leonard.
1861. John R. Willson.	William Cook.
James Davidson.	1881. M. Miller.
Joshua N. Stephens.	Joseph McKee.
1862. Levi J. Jeffries.	
John Bevans.	

EARLY ROADS.

At the September sessions in 1785 a petition for a road from Col. Cook's mill to his landing, and to the road to Cherry's Mills, was granted, as was the petition for a road from Col. Cook's to Thomas Fossett's. A report of a road from the mouth of Little Redstone to James Rankin's farm was made at the September sessions in 1795 by Thomas Patterson, James Finney, Francis Lewis, Chads Chalfant, and Samuel Davis. The road began at the Monongahela River, a little

below the mouth of the Little Redstone Creek, crossed the road leading from Col. Cook's to Uniontown and the road from Col. Cook's to Fossett's, and at James Rankin's intersected the road from Brownsville to the Broad Ford. September, 1796, a road from Barzillai Newbold's to the forks of the Little Redstone was reported as viewed by William Goe, George Espy, William Elliott, Michael Shilling, and Moses Davison. In June, 1797, a road from the mouth of the Little Redstone to the mouth of Spear's Run was viewed by William Cunningham, George Espy, Samuel Becket, Michael Shilling, John Seward, and Andrew Brown. The distance was reckoned at three miles and one quarter and sixty-nine perches.

LITTLE REDSTONE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The only house of public worship in Washington township is the Little Redstone Methodist Episcopal Church, located at the forks of the road, just west of Jehu Stevens' residence. The neat and substantial brick edifice rears its modest front within a small but well-kept churchyard, where many of Washington's pioneers have slept for many years. The Baptists built a log church at that point forty years or more ago, and maintained an organization and periodical worship for some time. The Methodists held occasional meetings in the Baptist meeting-house, as well as at the neighboring school-house and houses of members. The first Methodist meetings were held at the houses of Nathaniel Stephens, Robert Stephens, and Hugh Ford. The brick church was built in 1857, and dedicated by Rev. J. G. Sanson, presiding elder of the Redstone Circuit. At that time the preachers in charge were Revs. Griffin and McIntyre. Some of the earliest preachers after 1857 were Revs. Wakefield, Mansell, Johnson, Kendall, and Stewart. The present pastor is Rev. Josiah Mansell, who preaches at Little Redstone every Sunday. The membership is now (May, 1881) sixty-five. The class-leader is Albert Gaddis. The trustees are David Stephens, Jehu Luce, John Smith, and John Taggart. The superintendent of the Sunday-school is Jehu Luce.

COAL AND COAL-MINING.

The coal deposits in Washington are extensive and valuable, but lack of railway facilities forbids the development of the interest except along the river-front, where mining has been going forward for upwards of forty years.

In 1840, John Garr and Richard Knight opened a mine on the London Derry tract, above the Fremont Works, owned by the Clarks. The Clarks (Samuel being the first) began to mine at the latter place as early as 1847, and have mined there more or less ever since, although just now the works are idle.

Frazer & Frye, the largest operators on the river in Washington, have been engaged in mining at their present location since 1873, where coal was taken out

for shipment down the river in flat-boats as early as 1834. Frazer & Frye bought, in 1873, a tract of two hundred and twenty-three acres of coal, of which there are yet about one hundred and sixty acres undeveloped. They employ eighty-five men, pay out seven thousand dollars monthly for wages, etc., and take out seven thousand five hundred bushels of coal daily. They have on the river a front of one-third of a mile, running up from the mouth of the Little Redstone Creek. On their property they have a store and fourteen tenements.

J. H. Rutherford has been mining on the river since 1866. He is now operating in Washington township near Fayette City. He has forty acres of coal and a river-front of two hundred and fifty yards. Twenty-five to thirty men are employed, and three thousand bushels of coal mined daily.

The Connecticut Coal-Works, adjoining Rutherford's mines, have been idle since 1871. There are there about two hundred acres of coal, belonging to the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine Company. They came into possession in 1870, and after working there about a year abandoned the mines, and have suffered them to lie idle ever since. The property is as valuable as ever, but the company seems but little concerned about it.

BELLE VERNON BOROUGH.

On the east bank of the Monongahela, about forty miles above Pittsburgh, lies Belle Vernon borough, of which the population in June, 1881, was eleven hundred and sixty-four, its chief claim to distinction being the presence within its limits of the largest window-glass manufactory in America. The borough proper reaches to the Westmoreland County line, where it is joined by the borough of North Belle Vernon, located in the county last named, and possessing lumber-manufacturing and boat-building interests that contribute materially to the business prosperity of Belle Vernon. The business part of the town lies along the river bottom, at the foot of a stretch of hilly country, upon which many of the townspeople dwell, and from which may be obtained a fine prospect of river, hills, and plains. River packets plying between Pittsburgh and Geneva touch at Belle Vernon four times daily, and there is, moreover, railway communication with all points *via* the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad passing along the western shore of the Monongahela. The town is an active business centre aside from its manufacturing enterprises, and maintains a private banking institution, founded by its present owners, S. F. Jones & Co., in 1872.

Belle Vernon was laid out by Noah Speer in 1813 upon a portion of a tract of land located by his father, Henry, in 1772, who with his wife came to the Monongahela in that year and bought considerable land, of which the greater portion, and his own home, were

in what is now Westmoreland County. Henry Speer was killed by the kick of a horse in 1774. As originally platted the town contained three hundred and sixty lots, and covered a considerable area in Westmoreland County. The streets were Water, Main, Solomon, Wood, Market, First, Second, Third, and Fourth. The alleys were Long, Pleasant, Locust, Strawberry, and Flint.

The following advertisement appeared in the columns of the *Reporter*, published at Washington, Pa., of July 12, 1812:

"TOWN LOTS.

"For Sale in the Town of Belleverson.—They are laid out in Fayette and Westmoreland Counties; each lot is 75 feet in front and 100 feet back. The streets are 2300 feet in length and 40 in breadth, cross streets 40 and one 50 feet in breadth. Belleverson is situated on that beautiful river bottom on the east side of the Monongahela River, two miles below Freeport. The bank is high, and water sufficiently deep for loaded boats at low-water mark. Outlots on a level soil will shortly be prepared for sale. Ground will be given gratis for a school-house; also it is nearly centrably to the four counties, and the most agreeable situation near the centre. If a new county should be struck off and laid thereon, ground will be given gratis for a court- and market-house, and the sum of 2000 dollars for the purpose of erecting public buildings, besides a generous subscription is expected from the neighboring citizens. There is also for sale 100,000 elegant brick of the best quality. . . . It is expected a steam-mill will be built on one of said lots, and the foundation to be raised this fall above common high-water mark, so that the work may go on early next spring. Those who wish to have a share in said mill are desired to meet at James Hazlip's, in Freeport, on Saturday, the 25th of July.

"NOAH SPEER.

"June 22, 1812."

The first sale of lots was held April 18, 1814, and a premium of ten dollars was offered to the purchaser who should build the first house. Thomas Ward, a carpenter, of Westmoreland County, claimed the prize, having put up his house at the corner of Main and Second Streets. That, the first house erected in Belle Vernon, is now occupied by James Lewis. The second house was built by William Hornbeck at the corner of Main Street and Cherry Alley, and opened by him as a tavern. In the spring of 1816, Morris Corwin, a cooper, came from Westmoreland County, and built upon Main Street the third house in Belle Vernon. He constructed it of the lumber contained in the house that had been his home in Westmoreland County. Corwin set up a cooper's shop in a part of the house, and worked at his trade more or less until his death in 1835. His widow, hearty and active at the age of ninety-one, still lives in the old home.

When the Corwins became residents of Belle Vernon, the present business portion of the town was a fine sugar-camp. The village grew slowly, and during 1816 there were added but three families,—those of Nathaniel Everson, a cooper, Bud Gaskill, a gunsmith, and Joseph Billeter, a boat-builder. Before the year 1816, Billeter was living along the river below the town and building flat-boats. In 1816, Noah Speer

built the present Brightwell House, and started his son Solomon there as a store-keeper. Solomon was the village trader for many years, until his removal to the far West. Belle Vernon was for a long time a dreary village, and did not rise above the dignity of a backwoods settlement. The sugar-camp was not cleared until some time after 1813, and then in its place Noah Speer planted the town to corn, so that Main Street was that season nothing but a path through a corn-field, with other thoroughfares equally primeval and contracted. The next season rye and timothy covered the town-site, and made the place look like a farm with a half-dozen or more houses dotting it here and there. The inhabitants told Noah Speer that it was all very well for him to make a grain-field of the village, but they must have a few streets, and threatened to throw down fences so that there might be free communication at least from one part of the town to another. Speer heeded not their complaints, but when he found his fences pulled down again and again, he made up his mind that it would be perhaps well enough to open a few streets.

Mr. Hornbeck, who kept a poor sort of tavern and dealt largely in whisky, set up a carding-machine, but gave it up after a brief experiment. Thomas Ward, the pioneer settler in Belle Vernon, moved to the far West eventually. Rebecca Lenhart, his daughter, living now in the village, is Belle Vernon's oldest inhabitant,—that is, she has lived longest of any in the place. Next comes the widow of Morris Corwin, whose residence in the town covers a period of sixty-five years, or two years less than that of Mrs. Lenhart.

There was no store but Solomon Speer's for a long time. The second store was opened on Water Street by William Reeves. In 1816 the shoemaker for the village was Jacob Hazelbaker, who lived near J. B. Gould's present residence. His brother George, the hatter, lived in the house now the home of Rebecca Lenhart. William Rees established in 1830 the only tannery Belle Vernon ever had. It was owned successively by Alexander and John Bingham, John Nichols, J. P. Fry, J. W. Wright, and W. C. Drum. Mr. Drum sold it to George Lang, who uses it now as a storage-house.

In 1833, Solomon Speer and Morgan Gaskill built the first steamboat constructed at Belle Vernon. They were sub-contractors under Capt. Samuel Walker, of Elizabeth, who received the contract from Capt. James May. Gen. Isaac Hammet drafted the plan of the boat at Elizabeth, and "laid it down" on the floor of a stable in Belle Vernon, in the rear of where Alexander Brown now lives.

A ferry was established by Henry Speer at the Belle Vernon crossing as early as 1772. The first ferryman of whom there is any knowledge was Andrew Bryce, the shoemaker. The first ferryman after the town was laid out was Joseph Billeter. The first horse-boat was built at Fredericktown and named

the "Swan." The second horse-boat was called the "Belle Vernon," and received its motive-power from the chestnut horse Barney and the mouse-colored Davey. They grew old in the service, and became well-known animals in that part of the country. The "Belle Vernon" was succeeded by the steam ferry-boat "Polly South," built and run by Capt. James French, now a resident of Belle Vernon. The traffic was too small to make a steam ferry profitable, and as a consequence the present rope-ferry was put on. The ferry privilege at Belle Vernon has always been owned by a Speer, and is now in the hands of Noah Speer.

Belle Vernon languished until the founding of the glass-manufacturing industry in the village by William Eberhard in 1836. At that time Solomon Speer and William Reeves were the village store-keepers, and John Wright the tavern-keeper. Solomon Speer was the first postmaster at Belle Vernon, but when the office was established cannot now be told, probably not before 1830. In 1836, Speer was succeeded by Uriah Ward; to him succeeded William Eberhard, Robert Boyle, L. R. Boyle, and James Davidson, the present incumbent, who was commissioned in 1869. Since 1875 Belle Vernon has been a money-order office. Three mails are received and the same number dispatched daily.

The town enjoyed the luxury of a village newspaper for a brief season from April, 1874, to the spring of 1878, but the enterprise was at no time a profitable one. E. A. Hastings, who started the Belle Vernon *Patriot* in April, 1874, published it as an independent journal two years, and then gave up the undertaking as a losing one. J. T. McAlpin, thinking there might be profit in a local newspaper notwithstanding Hastings' experience, started the Belle Vernon *Courier*. Its fate was about the same as that of the *Patriot*, and when it terminated its career, in 1878, then terminated also the newspaper history of Belle Vernon.

Belle Vernon's first resident physician was Dr. Horner, the date of whose coming cannot be fixed. Succeeding him as village physicians were Drs. Kirk, Hubbs, Johnson, Eagan, and Roberts. Dr. John S. Van Voorhis came to the town to practice in 1847, and found here Dr. James Eagan and Dr. H. F. Roberts. After 1847 the list of physicians in Belle Vernon included W. L. Creigh, Charles B. Chalfant, David Fetz, H. B. Rupp, S. A. Conklin, J. A. Hazlitt, and J. B. Enos. With the exception of a three-years' absence, Dr. Van Voorhis has been in the constant practice of his profession at Belle Vernon from 1847 to the present time (1881). Besides him the borough physicians are J. A. Hazlitt and J. B. Enos.

The oldest merchant in Belle Vernon is Amon Bronson. Among other prominent village traders may be mentioned Schmetz & Co., J. L. Courtney, C. Reppert & Sons, J. B. Zeh, W. H. Brightwell, W. C. Kittle, J. C. Cunningham, C. A. Patterson, H.

Husher, A. Graham, L. M. Kyle, J. A. Piersol, J. B. Fournier, O. R. Springer, E. W. Kyle, S. M. Graham, L. Z. Birmingham, and J. A. Hazlitt.

BOROUGH INCORPORATION AND LIST OF OFFICERS.

Belle Vernon was incorporated a borough by an act of Assembly approved April 15, 1863, which after reciting in its preamble that, "Whereas the borough hereby incorporated is situated partly within the county of Fayette and partly within the county of Westmoreland, and therefore the courts of said counties have not the power to incorporate the same, therefore" proceeds to enact "that the town of Belle Vernon, partly in Fayette and partly in Westmoreland County, shall be and the same is hereby erected into a borough, which shall be called the borough of Belle Vernon, bounded and limited as follows: Beginning at a low-water mark on the Monongahela River at the mouth of Speer's Run; thence up said run to the stone bridge; thence in a direct line to the north corner of the public school-house lot; thence along the east line of said lot to the alley; thence along said alley to Gould's Run; thence down said run to the Monongahela River, and down said river at low-water mark to the place of beginning, and shall enjoy all the privileges and be subject to the limitations and restrictions of the general laws of this commonwealth relating to boroughs."

Following is a list of the principal borough officers of Belle Vernon from its erection to the present time, viz.:

- 1863.—Burgess, Amon Bronson; Council, Brazil Brightwell, William Sutton, Samuel Smock, Edward Martin, John R. Powell; School Directors, John S. Van Voorhis, James Davidson, James French, John W. Wright, Robert Boyle, Noah Q. Speer; Justices of the Peace, John Watson, Robert Patterson, John R. Powell; Auditors, Robert Boyle, James M. Springer, O. D. Johnston; Assessor, John W. Lindsey.
- 1864.—Burgess, Amon Bronson; Council, Allison Piersol, Edward Jordan, Jasper Haught, William Mackey, Curtis Reppert; Justice of the Peace, Amon Bronson; School Directors, Noah Q. Speer, James M. Springer; Auditor, James Corwin, Jr.
- 1865.—Burgess, John Watson; Council, David Springer, John R. Powell, John Reeves, Thomas Lowry, John S. Van Voorhis; School Directors, Robert Boyle, James A. Piersol; Auditor, Harvey B. Fry; Assessor, John W. Lindsey.
- 1866.—Burgess, John W. Lindsey; Council, James French, Robert Patterson, John Hixenbaugh, Peter Leyhew, W. F. Speer; Assessor, James N. McDivitt; School Directors, John S. Van Voorhis, John Watson, James Davidson, Curtis Rephart; Auditor, Robert Patterson; Justice of the Peace, John W. Lindsey.
- 1867.—Burgess, John W. Lindsey; Council, J. S. Van Voorhis, W. H. Jones, Peter Leyhew, J. A. Singley, James French, and C. Rephart; Assessor, George Amalong; School Directors, James M. Springer, O. D. Johnson, John S. Van Voorhis; Auditor, Alexander Brown.
- 1868.—Burgess, John W. Lindsey; Council, James Corwin, William Bronson; Assessor, George Amalong; Auditor, J. W. Corwin; School Directors, John Power, Jesse P. Sill.
- 1869.—Burgess, Arthur P. Lewis; Council, John W. Dean, Henry Haler; Assessor, Andrew Johnston; School Directors, James A. Pearsol, James French; Auditor, William Kyle.
- 1870.—Burgess, James French; Council, William P. Mackey, W. H. Jones; Auditor, Anson Bronson; School Directors, John Reeves, Henry Haler, William F. Speer; Justice of the Peace, J. F. Roley.
- 1871.—Burgess, John Reeves; Council, Peter Leyhew, Lewis Krepps, Robert Patterson; School Directors, Noah Q. Speer, Daniel Springer; Auditor, J. S. Van Voorhis; Assessor, George Amalong.
- 1872.—Burgess, J. W. Lindsey; Council, Joseph Reeves, J. A. Singley; Assessor, William H. Jones; School Directors, Alexander Brown, Amon Bronson, J. M. Springer, John W. Corwin; Auditor, J. B. Foulke.
- 1873.—Burgess (not recorded); Council, W. F. Speer, Amon Bronson; Assessor, W. H. Jones; School Directors, W. F. Speer, S. F. Jones; Auditor, A. S. Woodrow.
- 1874.—Burgess (not recorded); Council, A. P. Lewis, A. A. Taggart; Assessor, J. S. Clegg; Auditor, J. C. Cunningham; School Directors, Alexander Brown, C. T. Porter, R. J. Linton; Justice of the Peace, O. D. Johnson.
- 1875.—Burgess (not recorded); Council, John Call, J. H. Robbins; Treasurer, S. F. Jones; Justice of the Peace, Charles M. Call; School Directors, James Davidson, Amon Bronson, John S. Van Voorhis, Noah Q. Speer; Auditor, William J. Anderson.
- 1876.—Burgess, A. L. Brown; Council, W. J. Anderson, A. S. Woodrow; Treasurer, A. A. Taggart; Assessor, J. S. Clegg; School Directors, A. P. Lewis, W. H. Hoil; Auditor, A. S. Woodrow.
- 1877.—Burgess, L. Z. Birmingham; Council, J. W. Krepps, Jacob Hasson; School Directors, A. A. Taggart, Jas. M. Springer, Amos Bronson, James Davidson; Assessor, W. B. Roley; Treasurer, J. C. Cunningham; Auditor, William Kettle.
- 1878.—Burgess, J. T. Roley; Council, William Houseman, J. B. Courtney, J. C. Cunningham; Treasurer, J. S. Van Voorhis; School Directors, Wm. E. McCrory, J. S. Van Voorhis; Assessor, W. B. Roley; Auditor, W. J. Anderson.
- 1879.—Burgess, William Leyhew; Council, J. M. Howell, Jacob Singley; Justice of the Peace, Jacob Hassan; School Directors, W. P. Mackey, E. W. Martin, S. F. Jones, L. Z. Birmingham; Assessor, Wm. B. Roley; Auditor, C. W. Brown.
- 1880.—Burgess, Amon Bronson; Council, Wm. Leyhew, S. F. Jones; Assessor, George Patton; School Directors, R. J. Linton, Jas. Donnason, L. Z. Birmingham; Auditor, Matthew Arters.
- 1881.—Burgess, J. S. Van Voorhis; Council, John H. Robbins, J. B. Courtney; Auditor, W. H. Beazill; School Directors, J. B. Enos, Samuel Graham, Ephraim Lewis; Assessor, George W. Patton.

SCHOOLS.

For some time after Belle Vernon received its first inhabitants the village children were obliged to go a long distance to attend school. Morris Corwin thought something should be done to establish a school in the village, and announced that his wife would give up her kitchen to school uses if a teacher were provided. The proposition met with general favor, and in Mrs. Corwin's kitchen Belle Vernon's first school was started. The teacher was John Haselbaker, of Wash-

Belle Vernon was constituted a charge by itself. From 1850 to 1860 the preachers in charge were Revs. J. F. Nesley, P. F. Jones, J. Burbridge, D. H. Rhodes, John Williams, J. Horner, J. C. Brown, George Crook. Belle Vernon Church has now a membership of two hundred and forty, and four classes. The leaders are James Davidson, Amos Bronson (two classes), and C. Reppert. The pastor is Rev. A. P. Leonard, and the Sunday-school superintendent J. B. Zeh. The trustees are William Jones, James Davidson, Amos Bronson, N. Q. Speers, W. H. Brightwell, J. B. Zeh, John Reeves, D. P. Houseman, and Samuel Sutton.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

April 22, 1843, a Free-Will Baptist Church was organized in the village school-house by Elders Joshua Newbold, S. G. Smutz, and David Smutz. The organizing members were Roger Jordan and wife, Isaac Free and wife, Mrs. Hannah Jordan, Eliza Baldwin, Daniel Springer, Rachel Springer, William Jacobs and wife, Lydia Springer, and Eliza Jordan. The first deacons were Isaac Free and Daniel Springer, and Daniel Springer the first superintendent of the Sunday-school. In September, 1844, a house of worship was built, and was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Newbold. It was used until 1872, and is now the residence of Mr. Morrison. In 1872 the house now in use was completed, and in April of that year was dedicated by Rev. James Coulter. Its cost was about \$5000. Rev. Joshua Newbold, the first pastor, has had as successors in the pastorate Revs. Edward Jordan, David Smutz, Mr. Winton, J. W. Planet, Patrick Reardon, Henry Cook, Mr. Blakely, James Springer, J. C. Nye, Wellington Joy, John Rogers, and B. H. Fish. Mr. Fish, the present pastor, returned in October, 1880, for his second term of service. The church membership was seventy in May, 1881. The deacons are John Hixenbaugh, J. W. Corwin, Christopher Amalong, James McCoy. The trustees are J. W. Corwin, Denton Lynn, and John Fell.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

The Disciples at Belle Vernon met occasionally for worship as early as 1840, and engaging a preacher in conjunction with the brethren of Cookstown, had services once a fortnight. Of both churches the prominent members were J. B. Gould, of Belle Vernon, and James Hamer, of Cookstown. Hamer was about the only one who came regularly every other Sunday from Cookstown to church at Belle Vernon, and Gould the only one who attended regularly from the latter at the former place. In 1844 the Belle Vernon Disciples built a church, and in 1869 exchanged it to R. C. Schmertz & Co. for the old Methodist Episcopal Church building on Water Street, then owned by Schmertz & Co. The church built by the Disciples is now used by Schmertz & Co. as an office. Mr. Pool was the first preacher, and J. B. Gould, James Hamer, and James Ferry the first elders. Mr. Pool

is said to have been an eloquent man in the pulpit, but in ordinary life and conversation a far from impressive person. Asking a lady once what she thought of him, he received as a reply, "Well, when you are in the pulpit I often think you ought never to leave it, but when you are out I feel sure you ought never to enter it." There has been no regular preacher since 1876, the last one being Lyman Streater. The membership is now about forty. J. B. Gould, James Morgan, and Andrew Graham are the elders, and Charles Corwin, Thomas Fawcett, and James Hagerty the deacons.

BELLE VERNON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

About 1836, or before, Rehoboth Church appointed Michael Finley and William Bigham to visit Belle Vernon and inquire into the propriety of erecting a church in that village. They reported adversely, but recommended occasional preaching in the town and neighborhood. Rev. Robert Johnson preached at long intervals at the house of Abner Reeves, whose wife was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Later, Rev. N. H. Gillett held occasional services in the old Eberhard warehouse on Water Street.

For some years the only member of the Presbyterian Church in Belle Vernon was William Hasson. In April, 1848, Dr. Van Voorhis and wife were received into the church, and then Belle Vernon held three members of that faith. Revs. James R. Hughes and L. Y. Graham preached successively in the house now used by the Disciples and then by the Methodists, but no further effort was made to organize a church until the summer of 1868, when Rehoboth appointed J. B. Cook, E. F. Houseman, and L. M. Speer to "go on and inquire into the expediency of building a house in Belle Vernon." The committee made a report favoring the project, but to this day no action has been taken by Rehoboth upon the report, nor has the committee yet been discharged. In 1869 members of Rehoboth living in Belle Vernon and vicinity took steps towards building a church, and August 7th of that year laid the first stone upon a lot donated by L. M. Speer, who gave also liberally toward the work of building, and himself provided for the completion of the spire. Dec. 19, 1869, the church was dedicated free of debt. Jan. 2, 1870, a Sabbath-school was organized with Dr. J. S. Van Voorhis as superintendent. It was not, however, until 1873 that a church organization was formed. In December of that year the Redstone Presbytery appointed Revs. G. M. Hair and Gailey and Elder Rankin to act as a committee to organize a church at Belle Vernon. The organization was accordingly effected December 11th, when the following were received on certificates from Rehoboth, to wit: D. B. Johnson, Sarah Johnson, James French and wife, Dr. J. S. Van Voorhis, E. S. Van Voorhis, L. M. Speer, F. L. Speer, C. G. Speer, S. F. Jones, S. E. Jones, R. J. Linton, C. S. Linton, Nancy Smock,

Ellen McFall, Margaret Garrison, Harriet Patterson, L. V. Cunningham, J. C. Hazlett, Samuel Clark, Anna Clark, Maria E. Hughes, Jennie French, W. F. Speer, M. T. Speer, W. P. Mackey, Samuel McKean, S. McKean, Aggie McAlpine, Mary Smock, Elizabeth Lucas, Nancy Sheats, Maggie McFall, Jane Hopkins, Alvira M. Furnier, Mary E. Cook, Susan C. Wise, James McAlpin, Mrs. McAlpin, John McAlpin, W. B. McAlpin, Jennie Jones, Sarah Barkman, Philip Smock, Olive Barkman, Laurena Smock, William McFall, Robert McFall, and Charlotte Hammett. From other churches, William F. Morgan and wife and Mary C. Alter. S. F. Jones, Samuel McKean, J. C. Hazlett, and R. J. Trinton were chosen elders, of whom Samuel McKean declined to serve. Rev. G. M. Hair, of Rehoboth, preached at Belle Vernon until April, 1874. In July, 1874, Rev. A. B. Lowes entered upon the pastorate, and still remains. The membership in 1881 was eighty-three. The elders first chosen are still in office. The trustees are William P. Mackey, Joseph Nutt, and W. F. Morgan. S. F. Jones is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

BELLE VERNON GLASS-FACTORY.

The interest of glass-manufacture is a very important one at Belle Vernon. It was founded in 1834, and has continued since 1836 to be a conspicuous element in the industries of the town. R. C. Schmertz & Co. have been the manufacturers at this point since 1865, and have there to-day the largest window-glass manufactory in the world. In 1834, George Kendall, of Cookstown, and Thomas Patton, of Perryopolis, began the erection of glass-works upon the site of Schmertz & Co.'s factory, but before they reached the point of manufacture failed and abandoned the enterprise. The buildings remained in an unfinished condition until 1836, when William Eberhard came into possession of the property, and promptly completing an eight-pot furnace engaged at once in the production of glass. At the first the largest rollers he made would flatten out a sheet measuring twenty-one by twenty-five. He made ninety-five rollers to a blower. His first glass-cutter was Griffith Wells, now residing at Fayette City. During Mr. Eberhard's possession he brought the works up to a capacity of sixteen pots. He appeared to be driving a flourishing business, and did doubtless for some years, but while pushing matters at what seemed a remarkably brisk rate, in 1853, he suddenly failed, to the great consternation of the community, and the loss of many who had looked upon the glass-works as upon a secure foundation. The failure was most disastrous, and from its effects the town was slow to recover. The property was not, however, suffered to remain idle very long. George A. Berry & Co. soon became the owners and speedily revived the old-time activity. In 1860 Berry bought out his partner, and

having an immense stock of glass on hand at the outbreak of the rebellion, made his fortune.

In 1865, Berry disposed of his interests to the present owners, R. C. Schmertz & Co., who remodeled the works and added a ten-pot furnace. Their factory covers now about two acres, and has in connection with it a fine store and thirty-six tenements. Lime and sand were formerly obtained at Belle Vernon, but these materials are now brought from Layton and Mapleton. Coke is burned near the works. Two hundred and thirty hands are ordinarily employed, and upwards of \$15,000 paid out monthly as wages. They have an aggregate of twenty-six pots, consume annually 300,000 bushels of coal, 80,000 bushels of coke, 2200 tons of sand, 650 tons of lime, 850 tons of soda, and 500 tons of other materials. One million feet of lumber are used yearly for the manufacture of boxes. Their freight tonnage each year is 1200 tons. The annual production of glass reaches about 80,000 boxes. Mr. Schmertz, the senior member of the firm, resides at Pittsburgh, but exercises a general supervision over the works at Belle Vernon, as well as over the firm's works at Columbus, Ohio. The managing and resident partner at Belle Vernon is Mr. R. J. Linton, who entered Mr. Schmertz's employ in 1855, and in a few years was admitted as a partner.

BELLE VERNON SAW- AND PLANING-MILL COMPANY (LIMITED).

Just over the borough line in Westmoreland County this company represents a valuable industry. The officers are Amon Bronson, president; William Jones, vice-president; A. A. Taggart, manager; S. F. Jones, treasurer; J. S. Jones, secretary. The main building is one hundred by forty feet. It contains a 66-inch circular saw, capable of sawing 30,000 feet of lumber in ten hours. Adjoining the mill is the boat-yard of William McFall, who turns out yearly a good many river craft of various kinds.

SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

Belle Vernon Lodge, No. 656, I. O. O. F. This lodge was organized March 26, 1869, with seventeen members. The charter officers were John Wilkinson, N. G.; Noah Speer, V. G.; S. McKean, Sec.; John H. Weaver, Asst. Sec.; A. P. Lewis, Treas. Other charter members were R. C. Byers, J. S. Van Voorhis, J. M. Springer, J. B. Thompson, Michael Alters, G. V. Abel, John Caull, T. F. Lewis, and J. H. Lewis. In May, 1881, the membership was one hundred and three. The officers were William Vaughn, N. G.; L. R. Boyle, V. G.; S. McKean, Sec.; James Frost, Asst. Sec.; John Hackett, Treas.

Maple Grove Encampment, No. 243, I. O. O. F., was chartered Feb. 13, 1875. The first officers were John Wilkinson, C. P.; Samuel McKean, H. P.; John B. Thompson, S. W.; George Treasure, J. W.; A. P. Lewis, Sec.; J. H. Weaver, Treas.; John S.

Clegg, I. S.; J. C. Hixenbaugh, O. S. The members numbered thirty-five in May, 1881. The officers were W. A. McKean, C. P.; Ephraim Lewis, H. P.; G. Amalong, S. W.; W. H. Neil, J. W.; Samuel McKean, S.; John Hackett, Treas.

Accomac Tribe, No. 142, I. O. R. M., was organized on the 17th Cold Moon, 380. The charter members were J. F. Hixenbaugh, John Hutchinson, Dennis Riley, W. H. Hailor, Charles Dean, Abel Fewster, John Stewart, Thomas Hardwick, J. H. Robbins, H. M. Clegg, W. G. Kittle, Samuel Hilton, John Friser, Matthew Clegg, and W. H. Jones. The membership in May, 1881, was 100. The officers were John Evans, S.; William Fleming, S. S.; P. Rider, J. S.; William Wise, Sec.; A. Rupert, K. of W.; J. Stillwagon, P.

Bayard Post, No. 178, G. A. R., was organized June 24, 1880, with twenty-six members. The membership is now thirty-one. Meetings are held twice each month in Odd-Fellows' Hall. The officers are W. S. Harvey, P. C.; L. R. Boyle, S. V. P. C.; William Booth, J. V. P. C.; William Noble, Q. M.; J. W. Morgan, Adj.; Rev. A. B. Lowes, C.; John Thompson, O. of D.; Joseph Bell, O. of G.; John Reeves, S.

Belle Vernon Council, No. 531, Royal Arcanum, was organized in October, 1880. The officers in May, 1880, were John Haskett, R.; W. P. Mackey, V. R.; T. L. Daly, P. R.; J. E. Nutt, Sec.; J. S. Jones, Col.; J. L. Courtney, Treas.; James McAlpin, C.; W. B. McAlpin, G.; James Huttenover, W.; E. F. Springer, S. The members number nineteen.

FAYETTE CITY BOROUGH.

Fayette City, a thriving borough of about nine hundred inhabitants, located upon the Monongahela, twelve miles below Brownsville, ranks among the old towns of Fayette County. Founded about 1800 by Col. Edward Cook as Freeport, it was known as Cookstown from 1825 to 1854, when its name was changed by legislative act to Fayette City. It is a point of considerable shipment, *via* the Monongahela River, of apples, wool, grain, etc., and derives a brisk mercantile trade from the surrounding agricultural community and adjoining coal-mining districts. Manufacturers are confined to the product of window-glass and woolen goods. There is communication with all points *via* river packets that touch at the wharf four times daily, and by railway on the Washington side of the river.

The bottom lands upon which the chief portion of Fayette City lies were once the site of an Indian village. Col. Edward Cook, who in 1768 came to the neighborhood and bought a large tract of about three thousand acres, lying now in Washington, Westmoreland, and Fayette Counties, then became the owner of the site of Fayette City and the country about it for some distance. The first improvement of consequence upon the present site of Fayette City was

made by Joseph Downer, shortly after 1800. Mr. Downer, who had from 1794 been living near Col. Cook's, in Washington township, moved first to the present Cooper mill-site, and later to where James Hamer's woolen-factory now stands. At the latter point he built a flouring-mill, and lower down on the run a saw-mill, of which the ruins may still be seen. At the saw-mill he built a framed dwelling-house, on the site of the Thirkield mansion. The grist-mill Mr. Downer himself managed, while the saw-mill interest was in charge of his father-in-law, Stephen Hall.

At the time of Mr. Downer's location upon the village site, about 1806, there was upon the tract but one house, which stood on the river-bank, the log cabin of one Pankus, a boat-builder, who soon afterwards went to New Orleans, and was never heard of. Previous to 1807, Col. Cook had laid out a town where Fayette City now is and named it Freeport. Tradition has it that he and Mr. Downer surveyed the streets and marked off the lots with a clothes-line. The original plat of the town shows that fifty-one lots were set off, that the streets were named Fording, Market, Cook, Union, Front, Second, Third, and Fourth, and that the triangular piece of land upon which the school-house now stands was donated for public use. Upon the plat is written the following:

"Plan of the town of Freeport,¹ on the Monongahela River, in Washington township, Fayette County, State of Pennsylvania. Laid out by Edward Cook, Esq." The lots were made sixty feet by one hundred and twenty, but in order to prevent disputes in the measurement six inches were allowed by Mr. Cook in each line on the ground, so that the lots were actually sixty-six feet six inches by one hundred and twenty feet six inches. Market Street is forty-five feet wide; the other streets thirty feet wide. The first trader at Freeport was Andrew Hunter, who, not far from 1805, came to the place with his daughters, Jane and Margaret, and erected at the corner of Market and Front Streets a framed building, in which he opened a small store and made his residence. His daughter Jane was a woman of great force of character and good business talent. She soon became the owner of the store, and, with her sister Margaret, carried it on for many years. Before the advent of the Hunters, William D. Mullin (who in 1786, at the age of four years, had come with his adopted father, William Patterson, to Washington township) located in Freeport upon his marriage, in 1806, and set up a hatter's shop (his trade he had learned with Jones, of Bridgeport) on a lot he had bought of Morris Dunlevy. The deed for the property, now in the possession of R. G. Mullin, recites that for the consideration of twenty dollars Edward and Martha Cook conveyed to Morris Dunlevy lot No. 4 in Freeport, situated in the tract known as Whisky Mount, patented to Edward

¹ Name of the town changed to Cookstown about 1825.

Cook by the State in 1796. The deed bears date Nov. 12, 1802. William D. Mullin carried on the hat-making business until 1857. He died in Fayette City in 1876, aged ninety-one years. The house he lived in is now the residence of John Kennedy. The hat-shop that stood close to it long since disappeared.

In 1806, Alexander Crane kept on Water Street the principal store in Freeport. Aaron Bugher, who went to the Legislature afterwards, was a boat-builder, and in his yard built quite a lot of flat- and keel-boats. The first steamboat built at Freeport was launched about 1820 by James Woods. After an extended business career at Freeport, Bugher removed to Cincinnati, where he died. William Larimer, who succeeded him as a boat-builder at Cookstown, remained until about 1860. Since his departure but little in the way of boat-building has been done at this place.

Thomas Beard (an Irish refugee), one of the pioneer traders, kept a dry-goods store on Second Street near Union (where J. C. King's furniture-shop is), and Daniel Ferry kept a general store on Second Street. At the corner of Market and Second, James P. Stewart was an early trader, as was Job Kitts at the corner of Union and Water. U. C. Ford had a tannery at the corner of Market and Main Streets, on the site of McEwan's drug-store. About 1820, John Baldwin, a miller on the opposite side of the river, put on a ferry, much to the convenience of the people, for fording had previous to that been the common means of crossing. One Romans was Freeport's pioneer blacksmith. His shop was on Main near Market Street. James McCrory was one of the village blacksmiths about that time, and since then a McCrory has always been one of the blacksmiths of the place. Adam Weamer (with whom Samuel Larimer was an apprentice) was a cabinet-maker in a shop on the present Baldwin House lot. James Enos, living on the hill, was the first wheelwright as well as the first postmaster. William McBain was a shoemaker on Second Street, between Union and Market. James Hezlip kept the first tavern near the corner of Market and Second Streets.¹ The second tavern was opened by Henry Calver on Second Street. He was succeeded in that establishment by a Mr. McNab, Beriel Taylor, and Thomas McCrory. McCrory was its last landlord, and kept it for some years as McCrory's Inn, by which name it was widely and favorably known. In 1845, William Evans built the tavern now known as the Baldwin House. Justus Blaney had a pottery in the upper portion of the village now called Sisleytown. He made common ware and shipped it down the river to market. John Britson, another ancient worker in clay, made clay pipes in Cookstown as early as 1821.

In 1827, William E. Frazer (chosen to the State Senate in 1855 and canal commissioner in 1859) came to Cookstown from Luzerne township for the purpose

of following his trade as turner and wheelwright. Mr. Frazer says Cookstown had in 1827 three stores, of which the principal one was kept by Thomas Beard, near the corner of Second and Union Streets. Alexander Crane had a store on Water (or Front) Street, and the Hunters had one at the corner of Market and Water Streets. Daniel Ferry was a wagon- and plow-maker, and William Baldwin was the village tailor. Mr. Frazer opened a wheelwright's shop near to where he now lives, and remained seven years. He retired for a while to a farm, but soon returned, and still resides in Fayette City, a highly honored and worthy citizen.

R. G. Mullin, now the oldest of Fayette City's merchants, embarked in trade in 1837 upon the lot where he was born and where he has continued to live to this day. Next in rank as to date of establishment in the village comes William Troth, who came to Cookstown in June, 1847, and opened a saddler's shop. In 1849 he purchased William E. Frazer's hardware business, and in that trade has continued uninterruptedly ever since. The third oldest merchant, John Mullin, has sold goods in this town continuously since 1852.

Cookstown's first resident physician was Dr. David Porter, who lived when a lad with the family of Capt. Woolsey, of Westmoreland County. Dr. Porter practiced for a year or two in Freeport about 1815, and then retiring to the country, did not return until about 1836, when he opened an office on Water Street. After a stay of a few years he retired once more to a farm, and removing subsequently to Uniontown, remained there until his death in 1875. Dr. Joseph Thoburn, who succeeded Dr. Porter at Freeport, moved eventually to Wheeling. Dr. Nathan Hubbs was a practitioner in Freeport in 1822, and after a service of twenty-six years, died in the village in 1848. During Dr. Hubbs' time Dr. Thornton Fleming was one of the village doctors. He is especially remembered because of his sudden departure from the place. He is supposed to be living now at Galesburg, Ill. Dr. James Eagan came to the town in 1830, and in 1847 appeared Drs. Charles Conley and O. D. Todd. Dr. Todd, who lived opposite Cookstown, in Washington County, had an office in the village from 1847 until his death in 1880. Dr. J. M. H. Gordon, who located in Cookstown in 1849, has been in village practice continuously ever since. Dr. H. F. Roberts came as early as 1847, and practiced at irregular periods as a local physician until 1876. He lives now in Uniontown. Dr. F. M. Yost was in the field from 1852 to 1854. Drs. Reisinger and Penny were but briefly village practitioners. Dr. Conkling came in 1870, and died here in 1873. Besides Dr. J. M. H. Gordon, the borough physicians are John W. Gordon (here since 1877) and J. V. Porter (since 1880).

A post-office appears to have been established at Freeport as early as 1812. The first postmaster was

¹ Hezlip was deceased in 1797.

James Enos, the wheelwright, who lived on the hill. In 1820 he was succeeded by William D. Mullin, and Mullin by Samuel Larimer in 1829. Larimer served until 1840, when Job Kitts was appointed, and in 1840 gave place to Edward Martin. Following Martin, to 1860, the incumbents were R. G. Mullin, William R. Campbell, and John Stofft. Hugh Connelly had the office from 1860 to 1870, and Lewis K. Hamilton from 1870 to 1880. S. B. Hamilton, the present incumbent, was commissioned in 1880, although he has been the acting postmaster since 1870. Fayette City post-office was made a money-order office in July, 1875. Four mails are received and four forwarded daily.

Joseph Downer, already noticed as Freeport's first inhabitant, was a man of great business enterprise and much respected. Reference to his early settlement in Fayette County, and to some of his manufacturing enterprises on Downer's Run, will be found elsewhere in the history of Washington township, as also a notice of the somewhat famous Downer organ. After his removal to Freeport he lived on the lot now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Roscoe Thirkield, his granddaughter. There he lived until his death, Feb. 14, 1838. His children numbered thirteen, of whom six were sons. The last of the sons was James C. Downer, who died in Louisiana. Three of the daughters are yet living. They are Louisa Roberts, in Michigan; Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Thirkield, in Fayette City. Samuel Larimore, known prominently in connection with Cookstown's history, was an apprentice to Adam Weamer, the cabinet-maker, and all his life afterwards a carpenter in the town. He died in 1878, aged eighty years. His father, James, was one of Freeport's early boat-builders, and according to an old record still in the possession of Samuel Larimer's widow, was, on the 25th of July, 1798, "a member of the eighth class of the fifth company of Col. Thomas Johnson's battalion."

The manufacture of glass has been an important feature of Fayette City's industries since 1831. There were in one period no less than three glass-works within the limits of the town, but for many years the manufacture of glass at this point has been confined to one establishment. The business was founded here in 1831 by John Martin and John Baker, who in that year erected what were long known as the "upper works," containing an eight-pot furnace. Moderate success attended the enterprise from the first, but a change in proprietorship brought a change in fortune, and through various proprietary changes there were several failures until 1846, when the works were abandoned permanently. The buildings lay idle for years, until they were demolished to make room for the erection of dwelling-houses upon the site. In 1833 George Whiting built an eight-pot furnace on the "Point," and with William Eberhart, Sr., conducted the business for a short time. They were,

however, compelled by financial reverses to abandon the works to others. In 1850, Whiting again obtained control, and, in company with John Emery, carried on the business until 1850, when they failed. William Eberhard, Jr., succeeded them and continued until 1857, when he too failed. After that no one ventured to take hold of the enterprise, and its history ended with the close of the year last named.

The glass-works now owned and operated by George Wanhoff & Co., of Pittsburgh, were built by John Bezill and Samuel Kyle in 1844, the building contractor being Edward Mansfield. The furnace was supplied with eight pots, and, all told, about fifty hands were employed. Bezill sold his interest to Kyle, who in turn disposed of the works to William Eberhard, Jr. William Eberhard, Sr., succeeded in 1852, and continued until 1857. Adam Blair, previously an employé at the works, became proprietor, and after a three years' experience failed in 1860. After lying idle a time the factory was bought and revived by D. Harmany & Co., of Brownsville. In 1865 they were succeeded by Zimmerman & Co., who in 1872 sold out to Joseph Torrance & Co. In 1872, Torrance & Co. suspended work. John King & Co. were their successors, but stopped work in 1873. The Iron City Company were the next in possession, and in 1877 the present proprietors took the property. In 1879 they revived the works, and since that time have operated them with profitable success. Their employes number about sixty. Their weekly product of manufactured glass aggregates three hundred and fifty boxes, or nearly twenty thousand boxes annually. Their sand is obtained from Belle Vernon, and their lime from Tyrone. The annual consumption of materials in the manufacture is about one hundred thousand bushels of coal, twenty-five thousand bushels of coke, seven hundred tons of sand, two hundred tons of lime, two hundred and sixty tons of soda.

BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

A petition for the erection of Cookstown into a borough was presented Dec. 5, 1839, and laid over until the March session of court. The report was then made by the grand jury favorable to the erection of the borough, and at the term held in March, 1840, the court confirmed the report of the grand jury and decreed that Cookstown should be erected into a borough or body corporate by the name and style of the borough of Cookstown, agreeably to the boundaries and draft annexed to the petition. September, 1847, a petition was presented to the court for an extension of the line of the said borough agreeably to certain designated courses and distances, and to change the day for the election of borough officers to the day prescribed by law for choosing township officers. A favorable report being made upon the petition the court confirmed the report, December, 1847.

Although the borough was organized in 1840, no mention can be found in either county or borough

records of the names of borough officials elected prior to 1847. From that period to 1854, when an act of Legislature changed the name of the borough from Cookstown to Fayette City, the following named have been chosen among the borough officials, the incomplete records giving, however, no mention of either burgess or councilmen except in 1848:

- 1847.—Justice of the Peace, William D. Mullin; Assessor, William Valentine; Constable, Alexander Fleming; Judge of Election, Aaron Bugher.
- 1848.—Burgess, Milton G. Ebert; Council, Alexander Fleming, Philip S. Kuhns, Basil Brightwell, John S. Wilgus, Ziba Whiting; Justice of the Peace, Justus L. Blaney; Auditor, Samuel Larimer; School Directors, William Krepps, Isaac Banks, Michael Slotterbeck; Assessor, J. V. Layton.
- 1849.—School Directors, John Cunnard, Philip S. Kuhns, William McFee; Assessor, Samuel Larimer; Constable, Alexander Fleming; Judge, John Tiernan.
- 1850.—Justice of the Peace, Isaac Banks, William T. Bealle; School Directors, John Tiernan, Francis McKee; Assessor, John G. Thompson; Judge, William E. Fraser.
- 1851.—School Directors, John V. Layton, Noah Jewell, John Long; Assessor, John V. Layton; Constable, Henry Hardisty; Judge, John Thirkiel.
- 1852.—School Directors, John Cunnard, Philip S. Kuhns; Assessor, John G. Thompson; Constable, John Wright; Judge, David P. Lutz.
- 1853.—Justices of the Peace, William R. Campbell, Francis McKee; School Directors, Samuel Larimer, Michael Slotterbeck; Auditor, Harvey Barker, Seneca McCrory; Assessor, George Whiting; Judge, John V. Layton.
- 1854.—School Directors, John Long, John V. Layton; Assessor, John Cunnard; Judge, John Tiernan; Constable, Samuel B. Hamilton.

An act approved April 11, 1854, and entitled "An Act to change the name of the borough of Cookstown, in Fayette County, etc.," provides that "the borough of Cookstown, in the county of Fayette, shall be hereafter known by the name of Fayette City, and under that name shall have all the rights and privileges to which said borough is now entitled by law, and shall be subject to all the restrictions and liabilities to which said borough is now by law subjected to."

The civil list for Fayette City from 1855 to 1881 is given below:

- 1855.—School Directors, William Banks, Lewis Krepps, Philip S. Kuhns, John Cunnard; Assessors, Philip S. Kuhns, Joseph Evans; Judge, John Cunnard; Constable, Samuel B. Hamilton.
- 1856.—Burgess, William R. Campbell; Councilmen, Job Kitts, Ziba Whiting, Samuel Mansfield, William Krepps, Robert G. Mullin; School Directors, Edward Mansfield, Samuel Larimer; Assessor, George Whiting.
- 1857.—Burgess, R. G. Mullin; Council, Lewis Krepps, Sr., James Hutton, James Jacobs, Michael Alter, Samuel Mansfield; School Directors, James Daugherty, Michael Slotterbeck; Assessor, George Whiting.
- 1858.—Burgess, Griffith Wells; Council, William Haney, William Achey, W. E. Fraser, Jr., P. McPhelin, Wesley Larimer; Justice of the Peace, George Whiting; School Di-

rectors, Wesley Larimer, John Cunnard; Assessors, Samuel B. Hamilton, James Daugherty.

- 1859.—Burgess, James Johnson; Council, Wesley Larimer, Ziba Whiting, W. E. Fraser, Jr., David McBain, George P. Fulton; Justice of the Peace, Robert G. Mullin; School Directors, John Long, Harvey Barker; Assessor, John V. Layton.
- 1860.—Burgess, John Cunnard; Council, William Krepps, Edward Mansfield, William Troth, G. B. Cook, George P. Fulton; School Directors, William Krepps, James H. Gordon, R. G. Mullin; Justice of the Peace, John Branthaffer; Assessor, William Evans.
- 1861.—Burgess, John P. Tiernan; Council, William Krepps, William Troth, Lewis Krepps, Joseph C. King, George P. Fulton; School Directors, Henry F. Roberts, Lewis Krepps; Assessor, L. Baldwin.
- 1862.—Burgess, Harvey B. Fleming; Council, William E. McCrory, James Hutton, Edward Mansfield, John Stofft, J. C. King; Justices of the Peace, Robert L. Baldwin, Samuel B. Hamilton; Assessor, Ziba Whiting; School Directors, Samuel Mansfield, Wesley Larimer, Harvey Barker.
- 1863.—Burgess, John Cunnard; Council, James Johnston, R. G. Mullin, James Houseman, L. L. Whiting, Joseph A. McKee; Justice of the Peace, Wesley Larimer; School Directors, Van Buren Barker, George M. Geho; Assessor, Samuel Larimer.
- 1864.—Burgess, P. McPhelin; Council, J. H. Bugher, Edward Mansfield, John Pfeighardt, William E. McCrory, R. G. Mullin; Justice of the Peace, William Eberhart; School Directors, Joseph King, R. G. Mullin; Assessor, Daniel McDonald.
- 1865.—Burgess, George Whiting; Council, H. B. Fleming, Samuel Campbell, John Pfeighardt, Thomas Maude, Ziba Whiting; School Directors, James H. Gordon, William Campbell, Wesley Larimer, Charles Wilson; Assessor, William Eberhart; Justice of the Peace, George W. Geho.
- 1866.—Burgess, Thomas Jacobs; Council, John Pfeighardt, J. C. King, William Haney, Van B. Barker, Lewis Krepps; School Directors, John Stofft, Lewis Krepps, Van B. Barker; Assessor, William Eberhart; Justice of the Peace, George Whiting.
- 1867.—Burgess, William E. McCrory; Council, James H. Gordon, Samuel Campbell, William Williams, George Markle, James Reese; School Directors, William Campbell, R. G. Mullin, Joseph A. McKee, Michael Alter; Assessor, Daniel McDonald; Auditors, Samuel Mansfield, William Campbell, Calvin Mansfield.
- 1868.—Burgess, William McFee; Council, John Pfeighardt, William Lenhart, Thornton F. Baldwin, Isaac Sickman, Daniel Harmany, Ziba Whiting; Justice of the Peace, Samuel B. Hamilton; Assessor, R. L. Baldwin; School Directors, William E. Fraser, William E. McCrory; Auditors, James Todd, Peter McFeeland, M. Slotterbeck.
- 1869.—Burgess, Joseph A. McKee; Council, L. L. Whiting, F. F. Baldwin, Otho Furlong, Chas. Wilson; School Directors, James M. Gordon, James Measters, William Troth; Assessor, Samuel Larimer; Auditor, R. L. Baldwin.
- 1870.—Burgess, Louis Krepps; Council, Michael Slotterbeck, J. C. King, Joseph L. Cooper, George Geho, Robert Wilson; School Directors, R. G. Mullin, Michael Alter; Auditor, Samuel Mansfield, John B. Quay.
- 1871.—Burgess, R. B. Brown; Council, Otho Furlong, Chas. Wilson, Samuel Means, John Mullin, S. B. Hamilton; Assessor, H. P. Fleming; Justice of the Peace, William Campbell; School Directors, W. E. Fraser, Wm. E. McClory; Auditor, Thomas Brown.
- 1872.—Burgess, Joseph A. McKee; Council, R. W. Wilson, W.

¹ Not recorded the election of burgess or councilmen.

- C. Athey, John Pfeighardt, J. P. Krepps, Allen Mansfield; School Directors, John Baldwin, I. Y. Sloan, H. B. Frye, L. L. Whiting; Assessor, William Troth; Auditor, William Troth.
- 1873.—Griffith Wells; Council, R. G. Mullin, W. A. McCune, J. I. McKenna, A. D. Bruce, J. C. King; Justice of the Peace, Samuel B. Hamilton; Assessor, H. H. Connelly.
- 1874.—Burgess, J. C. King; Council, H. B. Frye, James I. McKenna, J. L. Cooper, Edward Mansfield, William Troth, and Wesley Mullin; Justice of the Peace, Joseph A. McKee; School Directors, H. B. Fry, Allen S. Mansfield; Assessor, Samuel Larimer.
- 1875.—Burgess, William Beatty; Council, H. B. Frye, James Hamer, John Pfeighardt, Samuel Mansfield, A. D. Barker, J. M. H. Gordon; School Directors, Joseph C. King, Isaac N. Cooper, Henry Barker, G. R. Thirkield; Auditor, William McKee; Assessor, Samuel B. Hamilton.
- 1876.—Burgess, William Reeves; Council, John Pfeighardt, James Krepps, Thomas Maude, Charles Wilson, George W. Patton, William Barker; Justice of the Peace, Harvey Barker; School Directors, James Campbell, A. D. Barker, R. G. Mullin; Assessor, R. W. Wilson; Auditor, R. Lincoln.
- 1877.—Burgess, John H. Baldwin; Council, James McCrory, Leroy Fleming, Jos. L. Cooper, William Troth, H. B. Frye, I. N. Mullin; School Directors, H. B. Fleming, Daniel Pfeighardt, John Barker, L. L. Whiting; Justice of the Peace, Joseph A. McKee; Auditor, S. B. Hamilton.
- 1878.—Burgess, Charles Wilson; Council, J. Q. McKenna; W. W. Whitsptt, Thomas Maude, Lewis Billeter, William Reeves, Jacob Showerman; School Directors, J. L. Cooper, I. N. Mullin, John D. Carr, J. N. Cooper; Assessor, R. W. Wilson; Auditors, George Masters, George R. Wilson; Justice of the Peace, S. B. Hamilton.
- 1879.—Burgess, J. L. Cooper; Council, J. W. Gordon, Chas. Wilson, John Mullin, Samuel Mansfield, John H. Baldwin, James Q. McKenna; School Directors, John N. Barker, Thomas Maude; Assessor, L. L. Whiting; Auditor, L. K. Hamilton; Justices, G. M. Geho, L. J. Jeffries.
- 1880.—Burgess, J. L. Cooper; Council, R. G. Mullin, John Pfeighardt, N. B. Brightwell, W. H. Patton, E. W. White, James Leonard; School Directors, S. Mansfield, J. M. H. Gordon, A. D. Barker, H. B. Frye; Assessor, A. S. Mansfield; Auditor, A. D. Geho.
- 1881.—Burgess, Chas. Wilson; Council, W. H. Dinns, L. L. Whiting, Daniel Pfeighardt, Isaac N. Cooper, Wm. Geho, J. C. King; Justice of the Peace, T. Mansfield; Assessor, G. W. Geho; Auditor, J. M. Briner; School Directors, H. B. Frye, J. D. Carr, Thomas Maude, J. M. H. Gordon.

SCHOOLS.

The children of Cookstown were taught in 1812, and before, in a stone school-house that occupied a spot upon the present site of Mount Auburn Cemetery, where at that time there was a graveyard. Three teachers now remembered to have presided there were De Wolf, Hazlip, and Bosely. In 1816 a school was established in the village in a building on Water Street near Union. The structure is now the residence of Mr. Ziba Whiting. Among those who taught there were Isaiah Alden, a Presbyterian preacher, and Maria Dinsmore. In 1818 the people of the town built upon the site of the present school-house a framed edifice, to be free for the holding of a school and

for the use of all religious denominations choosing to worship therein. Jacob Woods was the builder; William D. Mullin and U. C. Ford were the trustees. Some of the earliest teachers in that building were Mr. McCormick, Mr. Bosely, Thomas Tomlinson, Samuel Griffith, Francis McKee, John Wilson, and John B. Gould. Mr. Gould gave up teaching there in 1828, and removed to Belle Vernon, where he still lives at the age of eighty-six years. The house was used for school purposes until 1839, when a brick building was put up and used chiefly for a public school. The basement was used as a public hall. School was held in the brick house until 1870, when the present fine building was completed. It was commenced in 1869, and first occupied in the fall of 1870. Wesley Larimer was the contractor for the mason-work. The edifice is two stories in height, measures fifty by sixty feet, and is surmounted with a substantial bell-tower, whose top is seventy-four feet from the ground. The entire cost of the building was fifteen thousand dollars. There are six rooms and four school departments. In charge of these are Elisha Porter (principal), Miss Maria Larimer, Miss Mary Malone, and Miss Hattie Harmany. The school directors for 1881 are J. D. Carr, H. B. Frye, Samuel Mansfield, A. D. Barker, Thomas Maude, J. M. H. Gordon.

CHURCHES.

Cookstown had no regularly appointed place of worship until 1818, when the citizens built a framed house and set it apart to the free use of schools and churches, or members of any religious denomination desirous of having public devotional exercises.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was doubtless the first religious organization effected in the town. A class was formed as early as 1815 and attached to the Redstone Circuit, and until 1820 meetings were held in the stone school-house on the hill, in Crane's old store-house on the river's bank, and in the houses of members. Among the most prominent of the latter were W. B. Mullin and wife, Adam Weaner, U. C. Ford, and Margaret and Jane Hunter. Mr. Mullin was one of the first class-leaders, and probably the first. In that capacity he officiated at times until his death. In 1820 the Union church building was occupied by the Methodists in common with other denominations, and until 1842 it was the place of meeting. In that year a brick Methodist Episcopal Church was built. Its dimensions are forty by sixty feet, and its seating capacity about six hundred. Among the early pastors of the church may be named Revs. James Sansom, Fleming, Slicer, and Brockcooner. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Mansell; the class-leader, John Mullin; the Sunday-school superintendent, J. D. Carr; and the trustees, R. G. Mullin, John Mullin, J. D. Carr, Samuel Brown, and William Beatty. The membership is sixty-five.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

About 1820, Elder John Williams, who had before that been preaching to the Free-Will Baptists of Cookstown, organized them into a church, and after that preached to them in the Union church building. Under Elder Williams' ministrations the organization flourished apace, and in 1845 had grown so strong that upwards of a hundred people were regularly present in the congregation each Sabbath. In that year a house of worship was built, and matters went on prosperously. By and by Elder Williams found some disfavor among his people, who considered he was growing somewhat dictatorial and aggressive in some respects. Construing their expressions into signs of unwarranted interference with him and his methods, he exhibited a decided independence that eventually led to his retirement from the charge. In 1853 he resigned, after a service of upwards of thirty years. That Elder Williams was the mainstay of the organization after all, is proved by the fact that after his departure the church slowly but surely saw its strength and influence waning. Dissensions and differences multiplied, and as a result a final dissolution took place in 1860. The meeting-house was sold to the Presbyterians, and the Free-Will Baptist Church of this place became extinct.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST

was organized Oct. 9, 1836, by Rev. James Dorsey, in the village school-house. Who the organizing members were cannot now be told, but among the names appearing earliest upon the records may be given those of Ralph Whitsett, Abbia Allen, William Sowers, Daniel Torrey, Nathan G. Hubbs, Edmund and Samuel Hubbs, Daniel Springer, Robert Stogdall, Sarah Sowers, Mary Hubbs, Sarah Stam, Polly Allen, Deborah Stogdall, Sister Whitsett, Sarah Springer, Rachel Hubbs, James Dorsey, William Munnell, Charlotte Allen, Maria Allen, Barbara Allen, and Elizabeth Hubbs. The records of the church history are vague and imperfect, and afford but little information. It is known that the Union church building was used as a meeting-house to 1869, and that in that year the present church edifice on Second Street was erected. The membership now aggregates about one hundred and twenty-five. The elders are Wesley Larimer, Edward W. White, Thomas Maude, Samuel Mansfield, and James Hamer; the deacons, George Whiting, John Coldren, James L. Krepps, and William W. Whitsett. Samuel Mansfield is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

FAYETTE CITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church of Fayette City was organized about 1870 by members of Rehoboth Church, and purchase made of the house of worship built by the Free-Will Baptists and abandoned by them about 1860. Rev. Mr. Gailey was the first regular pastor. The subscribers to the fund for the support of the pastor in 1872 are named herewith, and in that list, it is fair to

assume, appear the names of all or nearly all of the church-members at that period. They were William Bank, Nancy J. Sisley, Mary Conrad, Mrs. Sisley, Dit Church, Dr. Stone, J. C. King, Celia McKee, M. Slotterbeck, Mrs. McKee, D. H. Hough, W. A. McCune, Daniel Pfeleghardt, Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. Stone, Dr. Conklin, Samuel Galloway, Samuel Clark, J. R. Wilson, George Clark, Nancy Wilson, Mr. Dunlevy, John Brown, A. Dunlevy, H. F. Blythe, H. Patton, Sarah Patton, S. Downs, K. B. Brown, Mrs. Torrence, Mrs. M. A. Kuntz, J. L. McFeter, Sallie Hunter, Eli Allen, L. J. Jeffries, R. C. Santee, William McCrory, R. G. Mullin, William Lenhart, Mrs. Mullin, J. Dinsmore, Cyrus Hough, W. McCrory, Hugh McKee, Joseph Brown, Mr. Powers, J. Wykoff. The pastor now in charge is Rev. A. B. Lowes, also in charge of the church at Belle Vernon. The elders are M. Slotterbeck and J. C. King. J. C. King is superintendent of the Sabbath-school. The church membership is thirty-two.

FAYETTE CITY WOOLEN-FACTORY.

This manufacturing enterprise, located on Downer's Run, near the borough limits, was founded in 1840 by its present owner, James Hamer. In 1830, Mr. Hamer and James Pilling manufactured woolen goods at Cook's Mills, and in 1835, the firm dissolving, Hamer moved to the Little Redstone, and in 1840 to Cookstown. His manufactured product embraces chiefly woolen goods and yarns for local supply and country trade. The factory is supplied with three carding-machines, one spinning-jack, and one hundred and fifty spindles. Five hands are usually employed.

BANK.

The only banking-house ever possessed by Fayette City was founded by Binns, Cope & Brown in 1875, who are still the owners of the institution. It is a private enterprise, but transacts a general banking business upon an ample capital.

SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

GUMERT LODGE, No. 252, F. A. M., was chartered Dec. 27, 1850, to Charles H. Conley, W. M.; Adam Shunk, S. W.; John Swearer, J. W. In 1856 the officers were George Whiting, W. M.; J. T. C. Ford, S. W.; Ziba Whiting, J. W.; Louis Krepps, S. D.; H. Westcott, J. D.; William Troth, Treas.; John Mullin, Sec.; M. Slotterbeck, M. C.; William Gaskill, Tiler. The membership May 1, 1881, was forty-four, when the officers were A. B. Troth, W. M.; J. D. Barnum, S. W.; George Treasure, J. W.; L. J. Jeffries, Treas.; Louis Krepps, Sec.; William Furlong, S. D.; M. Alter, J. D.; Henry Pendleton, Tiler; John Pfeleghardt, M. C.; A. S. Blair, H.

FAYETTE CITY LODGE, No. 511, I. O. O. F., was chartered Nov. 20, 1854. The first officers were Michael Alter, N. G.; James Houseman, V. G.; F. M. Yost, Sec.; E. D. McClellan, A. S.; John G. Martin, Treas. Although the lodge has contributed



John B Look

materially to the organization of lodges at Greenfield and Belle Vernon, it has still (May 1, 1881) a membership of ninety-six. It is remarkably prosperous in every way, and boasts a fund of about six thousand dollars, represented by real estate and bonded investments. The officers now are Allen Byles, N. G.; Euclid C. Griffith, V. G.; William Beatty, Sec.; J. C. King, Treas.

JOPPA LODGE, No. 396, K. OF P., was chartered March 25, 1873, to John A. Bivins, George Treasure, Albert Downer, M. Alters, S. R. Walters, T. F. Baldwin, William Vaughn, R. Jones, and T. V. Vaughn. The members numbered fifty in May, 1881. Then the officers were William Lindey, C.; Frank Bell, V. C.; Charles H. Mott, P.; John Pfeleghardt, M. of E.; George Krepps, K. of R. and S.; W. P. Vaughn, M. of F.; John Pascoe, M. at A.

AGAPA LODGE, No. 63, A. O. U. W., was organized in 1873. In May, 1881, the membership was twenty. The officers were then as follows: Ralph Gray, M. W.; Lewis Kendall, P. M. W.; Charles Farquhar, Foreman; Frank Rutherford, O.; F. T. Baldwin, R.; J. T. Brightwell, Financier; H. B. Fleming, Guide; Henry Belter, O. W.

MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY.

This handsomely adorned home of the dead, located upon a commanding eminence that overlooks the town, is owned by Samuel Mansfield. It fronts the State road, and contains four acres, apportioned into three hundred and thirty-five burial-lots in the form of a parallelogram. The entrance is through an arched gateway surmounted with the figure of Hope. There are neatly-kept paths, bright-looking lawns, and many tasteful monuments.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN BELL COOK.

John Bell Cook, of Washington township, is of the third generation of that name in this locality. He was born Aug. 26, 1808, upon the old Cook homestead in that township. His early education was received in the common schools. He learned the business of farming, and resided with his father until his marriage with Matilda Cunningham, of Washington township, Fayette Co., Oct. 18, 1837, and then moved to a farm on the Monongahela River near Fayette City, where he resided sixteen years. Here all of his children, below named, were born: James was born May 14, 1840, and followed farming until September, 1862, when he entered the army. He died at City Point, Aug. 16, 1864, from injuries received in the service. His remains were removed in November of that year to Rehoboth Presbyterian Cemetery. Sarah A. was born Aug. 23, 1842. She was educated

in the common schools and Blairsville Female Seminary, married Andrew M. Fulton, Esq., of Greensburg, Jan. 14, 1874, and died December 12th of the same year. William Johnson, the third child, was born July 4, 1844, and died in infancy. Joseph A. was born Dec. 11, 1846. He is a farmer, and resides with his father. He married Violette H. Elliott, of Jefferson township, Sept. 20, 1876; they have two children, Ada and Sallie. The youngest child, Robert Johnson, was born March 21, 1849. He received his early education in the common schools, entered Yale College in 1872, and graduated in 1876. He began the study of law in Greensburg with A. M. Fulton, Esq., in 1877, and completed his course in the office of Hon. John H. Baily, of Pittsburgh. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, and was married April 26, 1881, to Annie Wells, of Pittsburgh, and sailed for Europe. He is now in Leipsic, Germany, studying. They have one child, born in Germany. He was captain of the Yale boat crew from 1873 until 1876. He was sent by Yale to England in 1873 to learn the English stroke.

Mr. Cook has never held a political office outside of the township, and never sought one. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years. His father, James Cook, was born Aug. 13, 1772, upon the Cook homestead, and was a farmer. May 6, 1806, he married Mary Bell, who was born in Ireland, and emigrated to this country when eleven years old. They had six children,—five sons and one daughter. John was the second. The sons were all farmers. The daughter married a farmer. Only three of the children are living,—John B., William E., and Martha Hough.

Mr. Cook's grandfather, Col. Edward Cook, was the pioneer of civilization in this region. He moved here in 1770 from Conococheague, Franklin Co., where he married Martha Crawford. They had but one child, James Cook. To his character the legends of the times say that the inscription upon his tombstone (composed by the Rev. William Wylie, pastor of the Rehoboth Church of Rostraver township, Westmoreland Co., from 1803 to 1815), is a fitting tribute. It is, "In memory of Col. Edward Cook. He died on the 27th of November, 1808, in the seventy year of his age. Few men have deserved and possessed more eminently than Col. Cook the consideration and esteem of the people in the Western country. In public spirit, disinterestedness, and zeal for the general welfare he was excelled by none. In private life, his unsullied integrity, his liberality, and the amiable benevolence of his temper endeared him to his friends, and marked him as a sanctuary to which the poor might confidently resort for relief. Through a long life of piety and active exertion to promote the interests of the Christian religion he had learned to set his heart upon a nobler inheritance than that of this world. He therefore received the approach of his dissolution with resignation and com-



COL. EDWARD COOK.

posure, under a lively hope that the end of life here would be to him but the beginning of infinite happiness."

Col. Edward's wife was born Dec. 25, 1743, and died April 20, 1837.

John B. Cook possesses many of the virtues of his grandsire.

SAMUEL C. GRIFFITH.

Samuel C. Griffith was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., Nov. 28, 1795. When young his father moved to Washington township, Fayette Co., and located upon the farm which his son afterwards owned, and upon which his widow now resides. Mr. Griffith's early years were spent in farm-work, factory-work, and attending the district schools.

When seventeen years of age he engaged in school-teaching. For forty years he continued in this work during the winter season, only missing one winter. He was one of the best and most widely-known surveyors in the county, and spent much of his time, when not engaged in teaching, in surveying. His father, William Griffith, becoming involved by indorsing for some of his neighbors, the farm was sold by the sheriff, and Samuel bought it; that was in 1822. He was married March 27, 1823, to Esther Farquhar, of Washington township, Fayette Co., Pa. They had seven children, six of whom are living:—Mary, married to Levi B. Stephens; Elmira, married to David P. Stephens; Emlen B., married to Margaret A. Guffey, and again to Elizabeth Crouch; Euclid C., married to Martha Stephens; Sarah, married to Thomas Watson; and Esther F., married to Thomas C. Griffith.

Mr. Griffith was a member of the Quaker meeting till the time of his marriage. He was turned out for marrying out of the Society.

He was a justice of the peace for many years, and was a general business man, wrote and acknowledged many deeds, married people, wrote articles of agreement, etc.

His widow thinks his father's people came from Wales. His moral status, like that of all Quakers, was good. He was a jovial man, and a valuable and respected citizen. He was industrious, always engaged in some useful work. He was much above the average in intelligence, a great student of mathematics and history. He was a careful workman. His penmanship was elegant. All of his work was done well. He died July 11, 1873, mourned by the entire community. His remains rest in Little Redstone Methodist Cemetery.

LEVI B. STEPHENS.

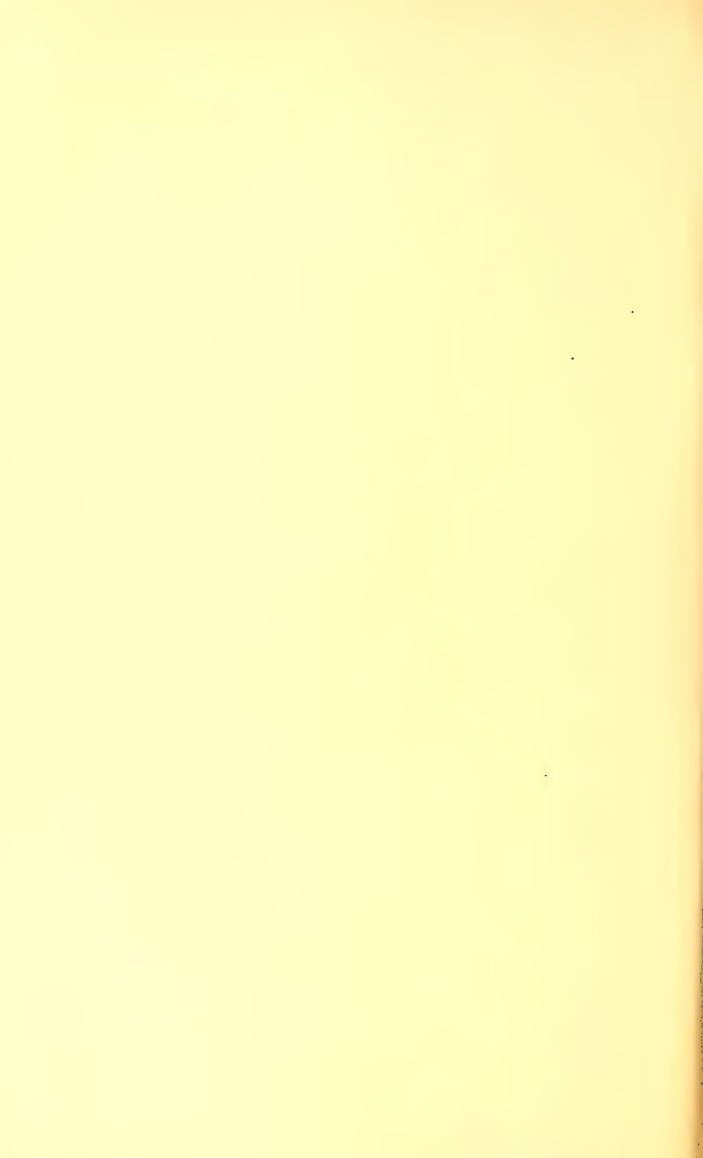
Levi B. Stephens was born Oct. 28, 1821, on the old Stephens homestead, in Washington township, Fayette Co., Pa., where he grew to manhood. His education was limited to the district schools of his native township, where he laid the foundations for an active and successful business life. On the 10th day of April, 1845, he was joined in marriage to Miss Mary Griffith, daughter of Samuel C. and Esther (Farquhar) Griffith. She was born in Washington township, Fayette Co., Pa., Jan. 25, 1824. Their union has been blessed with three children, as follows: Elmira, born Jan. 26, 1846, married Jehu Luce, Oct. 19, 1865; Esther J., born Oct. 1, 1848, married June 29, 1870, to John W. Smith (Esther died Sept. 17, 1878); and Adeline, born March 14, 1851, married Dec. 6, 1877, to James H. McKnight. Arrived at man's estate, Mr. Stephens first bought the farm now owned by John Patterson, in Perry township. This he sold, and in 1850 moved upon the farm in Washington township, still belonging to his estate. He afterwards purchased another farm, which he owned at his death, which occurred Dec. 29, 1874. He is spoken of by his neighbors as a man of sterling qualities, one whose word was as good as a bond, and one who, in his dealing with his fellow-men, always remembered the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Mr. and Mrs. Stephens were for many years members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LEVI STEPHENS.

The Stephens family is one of the oldest and largest in Fayette County. The first of whom the family here have any account was one John Stephens, who emigrated from Wales when seventeen years of age, and settled in Eastern Pennsylvania, probably in Bucks County. He had a son Levi, who came to Fayette County when about eighteen years of age,



Samuel C. Griffith

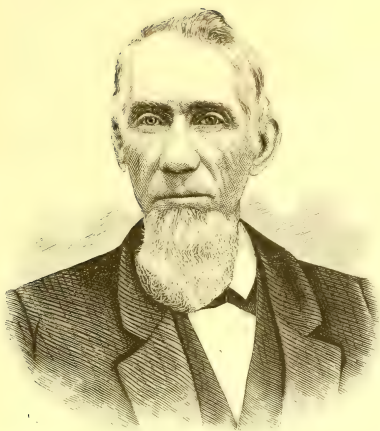




Levi Stephens



Levi B. Stephens



DENTON LYNN.



John Brown

as a government surveyor. He took land for his services, and owned all the lands now in possession of his progeny. He married Elizabeth Brown, of Chester County, Pa. They had seven children,—Nathaniel, Sarah, John, Levi, Nancy, Elizabeth, and Thomas,—who grew to manhood and womanhood and married. Two of their children died in infancy.

Levi, the last surviving member of this family, was born Sept. 10, 1790. He spent his early life tilling his father's farm and attending the district school of the neighborhood. In 1813 he was married to Mary Farquhar, of Washington township, Fayette Co. They located upon the farm where his widow now resides, and his entire life was spent here as a farmer. He died Jan. 13, 1878. His widow survives him, aged eighty-six. They have had nine children. Six are now living. Robert, Esther, and Aaron are dead. Jehu, Israel, Johnson, Rachel, James, and Mary are living, married, and have families.

Levi Stephens never had time to hold an office. He was a busy farmer, and gave all his children a pecuniary start in life. He was an amiable, benevolent gentleman. He was not a member of the church, but his moral standing was excellent, according to the testimony of his discreetest neighbors.

JOHN BROWN.

The first of the family of the late Mr. John Brown, of Washington township, and who died April 15, 1872, of whom there is any special record at hand was Andrew Brown, who was born in Ireland in 1759. He emigrated to America in 1779, and settled on West Conococheague Creek, in Franklin County, Pa. His wealth at that time consisted of one shilling. He remained there just long enough to make the money to bring him to Fayette County. When he came here he settled on Mill Run, one and a half miles east of Fayette City, where he bought a farm from Col. Edward Cook. He engaged in farming, and continued in that occupation all his life. April 24, 1788, he married Jane Bigham, of Westmoreland County, Pa. They had seven daughters and three sons. Of the children, Hester and Andrew died young; Elizabeth married Hugh C. Ford; Nancy died single; Polly married Capt. Duncan Campbell; Jane married John Moore; Martha C. died single; Margaret married James Torrance.

John was the seventh child, and the only one of the sons who grew to manhood. He was born April 1, 1805. His early life was passed upon his father's farm. His opportunities for early education were limited, being confined to the common schools. The little learning he gathered there was supplemented by extensive reading in after-years. His father died in 1823, and the management of the farm devolved upon

him. He proved himself a successful manager, and although a liberal giver to all benevolent causes, he added largely to what he inherited from his father. He was married Dec. 12, 1844, to Sarah H. Power, of Allegheny County, Pa. They had five children. Ada and Anna died at two years of age; Nannie J. died at the age of twenty; Mary Emma, married to M. M. Willson, of Westmoreland County. They have one child living, Andrew Brown Willson.

Andrew Brown, the only son, resides with his mother upon the old homestead. John Brown held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. He was a man of peace. He rarely charged anything for his services, and always counseled an amicable settlement of difficulties between neighbors. He was for many years an active member and liberal supporter of the Rehoboth Presbyterian Church. His family are all members of the same communion. He left his family valuable possessions, a good name, lands, etc.

His family and friends bless his memory, and love to tell of his charities, gentleness, lowliness of heart, and many other Christian graces. His virtues were many.

Andrew Brown, Sr., was for fifty years an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Rehoboth. He died March 27, 1823. Jane, his wife, departed this life April 7, 1833, aged sixty-nine years.

DENTON LYNN.

Denton Lynn, of Washington township, is of Irish descent, and was born upon the farm where he now resides fifty-one years ago. His education was received in the common schools. He early learned the business of farming, and has been engaged in it ever since. He was married Feb. 8, 1857, to Margaret A. Corwin, of Belle Vernon. She died May 22, 1881. There were born to them eleven children, all of whom are living,—Sylvania, married to Johnson Hough, Joanna, Olive R., John C., Charles Sumner, Joseph Denton, Robert Finley, Martha D., George E., Nellie, and Mary Emma.

Mr. Lynn has held the usual township offices. His father was John Lynn, who was born in 1794, and lived and died upon this farm. He married Drusilla Curry, of Fayette City. They had eight children. Denton is the youngest. His grandfather's name was Andrew Lynn. He was born on Town Creek, Alleghany Co., Md., Sept. 23, 1766. When very young his father, whose name was Andrew, settled upon Big Redstone, in Redstone township, upon the farm which James M. Lynn now owns. Soon after settling there Andrew (1st) purchased the land owned now by Denton Lynn from the Indians. He added to his first purchase a farm of 130 acres, owned by one Pearce. The deed was made in 1790, and bears the name of Thomas Mifflin, first Governor of Pennsyl-

vania. Upon this tract are some of the largest locust-trees in the State, one, measuring twenty feet in circumference, and known to be nearly two centuries old, is probably the progenitor of all the living locusts of this region. It also contains the remains of "Fort Sedgy." The tract was known by that name. The fort consisted of a strong stone wall about four feet high, built in the shape of a horseshoe. Many relics have been found here, such as tomahawks, skeletons, etc.

One human skeleton here found measured eight feet in length.

Mr. Lynn's possessions are chiefly lands, and he has added considerably to what he inherited. He is a prudent business man, and has a comfortable home. He is noted for his sobriety, industry, and honesty.

Mr. Lynn's great-grandfather, Andrew Lynn, was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and served during the entire struggle.

WHARTON TOWNSHIP.¹

Boundaries and General Description—Indian Trails and Graves—Battle-Grounds of 1754—Roads—The Old Braddock Road—The National Road—Braddock's Grave—Fayette Springs—Pioneers and Settlement—Township Organization and Officers—Villages—Cemeteries—Mail Service—Wharton Furnace—Religious Denominations—Schools.

WHARTON is one of the nine townships into which Fayette County was originally divided by the first court for the county, at December sessions, 1783. After naming eight of the townships the record mentions Wharton, the ninth, in the following language: "The residue of the county, being chiefly mountainous, is included in one township, known as Wharton township." Wharton, in order of size, is first; in order of age is the fifth, and in order of designation is the ninth of the twenty-three townships into which the county is now divided. It is bounded on the north by Dunbar, on the east by Stewart and Henry Clay, on the south by Mason and Dixon's line, on the west by Springhill, Georges, South Union, and North Union. It is the southwestern of the five mountain townships of the county. Its greatest length from north to south is eleven and one-half miles, and its greatest width from east to west is thirteen and one-quarter miles.

Wharton lies in the southern part of the Ligonier Valley, between two ranges of the Allegheny Mountains, but in reality presents very little appearance of a valley. Its surface is broken, and high hills with abrupt slopes extend through the centre. On the west the deep cut made by the waters of Big Sandy only prevents Laurel Hill Ridge from uniting with the high hills of the centre. In the southeast a small portion of the township is an elevated plain known as the Glades. Wharton is from 1800 to 2000 feet above the level of the sea.

The township at the time of its settlement was heavily timbered, lacking the heavy undergrowth now so abundant,—on the hills, oak; on the mountain ridges, oak and chestnut; on the creek bottoms, oak,

pine, poplar, sugar, and cherry. The timber has been greatly, and in many cases needlessly, cut off to supply furnaces and tanneries, yet the township is well timbered to-day.

The soil is clay loam on the hills, and sand loam on the chestnut ridges, streams, and glades, and the surface in some places rough and rocky. The township is admirably adapted to stock- and sheep-raising, the only bar to agriculture being the length of the winter season. Over 2000 feet above the level of the sea, the climate is healthy, with pure air and excellent water, with short summer and long winter seasons.

In 1840 coal was hardly known here; now ten different coal-beds have been opened, varying from one and a half to nine feet in thickness, on Big Sandy, Little Sandy, Stony Fork, and Great Meadow Run.

Limestone was thought twenty-five years ago only to exist in mountain ridges, but now has been discovered in many places in the township. On Big Sandy Creek a vein of ten feet has been found, and a vein twenty feet thick one mile from Wharton Furnace. The Morgantown sandstone shows twenty feet thick near Wharton Furnace, and is a splendid building stone. It weathers dull gray, splits well, and is abundant. Fire-clay exists in several places, but contains lump iron ore.

Iron ore is abundant and of excellent quality. There are many legends of zinc, lead, and silver-mines, and traces of these metals have actually been found, but upon examination proved not to be in paying quantities,—lead above Elliottsville, silver in Little Sandy, near Gibbons' Glade, zinc on Mill Run, near Victor's old mill. Water-power is abundant. Big Sandy and its branches, Little Sandy, and Great Meadow Run afford many locations for saw-mills, flouring-mills, and factories. Mineral springs of reported curative properties exist in several places,—a large red sulphur spring at Baumgardner's, near Gibbons' Glade, chalybeate springs at William

¹ By Samuel T. Wiley.

Smith's, on the turnpike, a very strong sulphur spring near Farmington, and the celebrated Fayette Springs, near Chalk Hill, on the National road, where some summer seasons from two hundred to three hundred persons have been boarders to try its virtues.

In July, 1783, Wharton was erected a township of Westmoreland County, comprising all of Springhill township east of the top of Laurel Hill to the Youghiogheny River. It included all of what is now Henry Clay, and all of that part of Stewart west of the Youghiogheny River, with all of Dunbar south of Laurel Hill. The first court of Fayette County, December sessions, 1783, laid it out as a township of Fayette. In 1793 that part of Dunbar south of Laurel Hill was taken from Wharton and added to Franklin. In January, 1823, Henry Clay was erected from Wharton. In November, 1855, Stewart, west of the Youghiogheny, was erected, including that part of Wharton. Afterwards a small portion of Henry Clay was added to Wharton on the east side.

The township contains three villages,—Farmington, Gibbons' Glade, and Elliottsville. Farmington is in the northeastern part on the National road. Gibbons' Glade, six miles from Farmington, is in the southern part on Little Sandy, and on a weekly mail-route from Farmington to Brandonville, W. Va. Elliottsville is in the western part on Big Sandy, at the junction of the Haydentown and Uniontown roads, and is four miles northwest of Gibbons' Glade, and five miles southwest of Farmington.

In 1796 Wharton contained 34,319 acres; its valuation was \$41,567. In 1870 its population was 1478. In 1880, as shown by the census of that year, its population was 1704, with over 400 farms.

The Indians, it seems, never had any villages in Wharton, and only came into the township to hunt. At Dennis Holland's, on the Old Braddock road, in a deep hollow head, some years ago the marks of wigwams were to be seen near a spring. It was supposed to have been a hunting-camp. Some stone piles on Sandy and back of Sebastian Rush's on the pike, mark Indian graves, while flint arrow-heads and spear-points are found all over the township. Nemacolin's path or trail, running east and west, passed through Wharton, leading from the "Forks of the Ohio" (Pittsburgh) to Wills' Creek (Cumberland). Its route afterwards became the Braddock road. Another Indian trail (running north and south) came past Delaney's Cave and down Big Sandy into West Virginia. Just beyond the Wharton line (below Mason and Dixon's line cemetery) was a camp, and a short distance west of the trail, where the Tuttle school-house stands, was supposed to be an Indian burying-place. The remainder of the township was used only for hunting purposes, and no trails were made through any portion of it.

HISTORIC SPOTS.

Jumonville's camp is nearly half a mile south of Dunbar's Camp, and five hundred yards east of the

Old Braddock road. One-quarter of a mile south of Dunbar's Camp is Dunbar's Spring, and nearly one-quarter of a mile down the run from the spring, about ten feet from the right bank, is the spot supposed to be Jumonville's grave; then west about twenty yards



JUMONVILLE'S GRAVE.

in a straight line is the camp, half-way along and directly under a ledge of rocks twenty feet high and covered with laurel, extending in the shape of a half-moon half a mile in length in the hill and sinking as it approaches, and dipping into the earth just before it reaches Dunbar's Spring. Thus situated in the head of a deep hollow, the camp was almost entirely concealed from observation. Here in the dawn of morning light Washington fired the first gun of a great war that swept New France from the map of the New World and established the supremacy of the English-speaking race in North America.

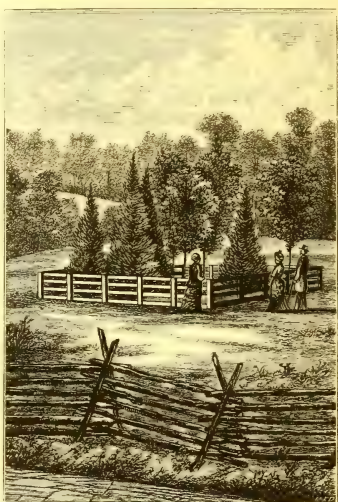
Fort Necessity.—Authorities differ on the shape of the fort. Col. Burd says in his journal in 1759 the fort was round, with a house in it. In 1816, Freeman Lewis made a survey of it, and says the embankments were then near three feet high, and the shape and dimensions as follows: An obtuse-angled triangle of 105 degrees, base on the run eleven perches long. About the middle of the base it was broken, and two perches thrown across the run. One line of the

angle was six and the other seven perches long, embracing near one-third of an acre. Outside the fort the trenches were filled up; inside ditches about two feet deep still remained. Sparks, who saw it in 1830, makes the fort to have been a diamond shape. At the present time it presents the shape of a right-angled triangle. It was a stockade fort or inclosure, hastily constructed under Washington's direction by Capt. Stobo, engineer. The French demolished it, and five years elapsed before Col. Burd visited it, and some of its outlines may have been indistinct by that time, and seeing ruins on both sides of the run, may have concluded the fort was round. Mr. Facenbaker, the present occupant, came to the property in 1856, and cut a ditch, straightening the windings of the run, and consequently destroying the outline. The ditch is outside the base-line, through the out-thrown two perches. A lane runs through the southeast angle. The ruins of the fort or embanked stockade, which it really was, is three hundred yards south of Facenbaker's residence, or the Mount Washington stand, in a meadow, on waters of Great Meadow Run, a tributary of the Youghiogheny. On the north, 200 yards distant from the work, was wooded upland; on the northwest a regular slope to high ground about 400 yards away, now cleared, then woods; on the south, about 250 yards to the top of a hill, now cleared, then woods, divided by a small spring run breaking from a hill on the southeast 80 yards away, then heavily, and still partially, wooded. A cherry-tree stands on one line and two crab-apples on the other. The base is scarcely visible, with all trace gone of line across the run. Mr. Geoffrey Facenbaker says he cleared up a locust thicket here, and left a few trees standing, and that it was the richest spot on his farm. About 400 yards below, in a thicket close to his lower barn, several ridges of stone were thrown up, and here he thinks the Indians buried their dead. He found in the lane in ditching logs five feet under ground in good preservation.

In 1854, W. H. N. Patrick, editor of the *Democratic Sentinel*, urged a celebration on the 4th of July, 1854, and a monument at the site of the old stockade. A celebration was held by Fayette Lodge, No. 228, A. Y. M., of Uniontown, and citizens. Col. D. S. Stewart laid the corner-stone of a monument, but nothing more has ever been done since towards its erection. Mr. Facenbaker says no plow shall ever turn a sod on the site of the old stockade while he owns the land, and he would give an acre of land and the right of way to it if any parties would erect the monument and fence the ground.

Braddock's Grave.—A few yards west of the Braddock Run stand, on the north side of the road, is the grave of Gen. Braddock. When the road was being repaired in 1812 human bones were dug up a few yards from the road on Braddock's Run; some military trappings found with them indicated an officer

of rank, and as Gen. Braddock was known to have been buried on this run, the bones were supposed to be his. Some of them were sent to Peale's Museum in Philadelphia. Abraham Stewart gathered them

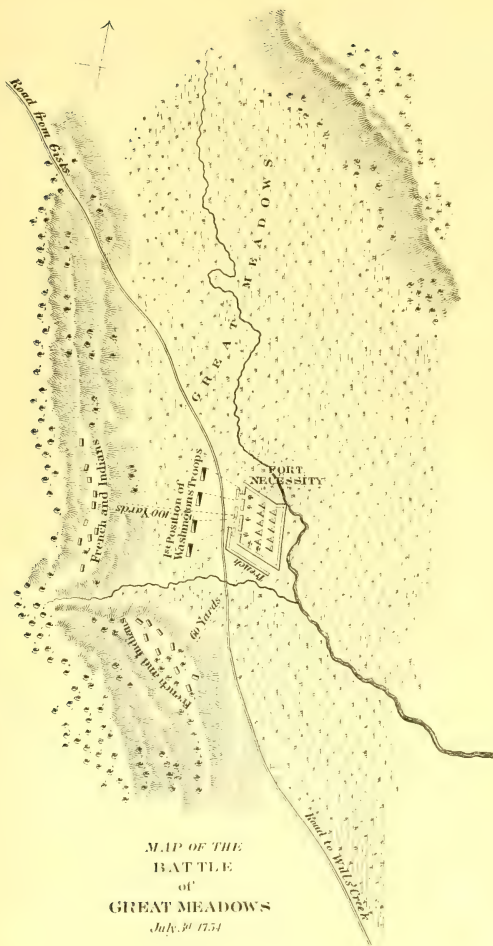


BRADDOCK'S GRAVE.

up as well as he could secure them, and placed them under a tree, and a board with "Braddock's Grave" marked on it. In 1872, J. King, editor of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, came out to Chalk Hill, cut down the old tree, inclosed the spot with the neat fence now standing, and planted the pine-trees now standing round the grave. He procured from Murdock's nursery a willow, whose parent stem drooped over the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena, and planted it over the supposed remains of Braddock, but it withered and died over the grave of England's brave but ill-fated general.

PIONEERS AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

In September and November, 1766, the Penns granted patents for tracts of lands in what is now Wharton township to B. Chew and a man by the name of Wilcocks. These tracts were north of Braddock's road, and along the Henry Clay line, now owned by Joseph Stark and others. In 1767, Gen. Washington acquired a claim to a tract of two hundred and thirty-four acres called "Mount Washington," and situated on Big Meadow Run, including



MAP OF THE
BATTLE
of
GREAT MEADOWS
July, 31 1754

Fort Necessity. It was confirmed to him by Pennsylvania, and surveyed on warrant No. 3383 for Lawrence Harrison, in right of William Brooks, and was patented to Gen. Washington, and devised by his will to be sold by his executors, who sold it to Andrew Parks, of Baltimore, who sold it to Gen. Thomas Meason, whose administrators sold it to Joseph Huston in 1816. Col. Samuel Evans bought it for taxes in 1823, and in 1824 Judge N. Ewing bought it at sheriff's sale as Huston's property, and sold it to James Sampey, whose heirs sold it to Geoffrey Facenbaker in 1856. In 1769, "Prosperity," a tract of land, was taken up, running from the Old Braddock road to the pike. G. W. Hansel owns and resides on it.

About 1778, Jacob Downer and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Starner, or Stiner, was moving from Lancaster County to Kentucky, and winter coming on, they stopped near the Old Orchard and near Braddock's Run, and occupied a log cabin by a spring. They came from Germany to Lancaster County. They stayed here about two years and raised grain. Elizabeth, their oldest daughter, had married a man by name of Brubaker in Philadelphia, and they had their other five children with them,—Katy, Susan, Daniel, John, and Jonathan. Jacob Downer left his family here and went on a flat-boat to Kentucky to look out a place, but he was never again heard from. His wife and children then moved to Uniontown. Elizabeth Downer lived to be one hundred and five years old. Of her children, Katy married Cornelius Lynch; Susan married one Harbaugh, and after his death married Squire Jonathan Rowland; Daniel was drowned in trying to cross the Yough at the Ohio Pile Falls; John was a surveyor. He purchased land in Uniontown in 1780, on which he built a tannery. He went to Morgantown, W. Va., and finally to Kentucky. Jonathan married Drusilla Springer, and lived in Uniontown from 1785 till 1813, and came back and built his tavern stand. He kept on the Old Braddock, and afterwards moved to the National road and built the Chalk Hill stand. He was born in 1754 and died at seventy-nine years of age, a highly-respected citizen. His wife died in 1843. They had thirteen children,—Levi, William, Ann (who married H. N. Beeson), Jacob (who was in the war of 1812), Elizabeth (who married Jonathan Allen, and is still living), Daniel, David, Drusilla (who married Jonathan West), Hiram (who was in the Mexican war and died on the Ohio River on his way home), Sarah, Rachel, Springer, and Ruth, who is still living at Chalk Hill, an amiable, pleasant, and intelligent old lady.

The Revolutionary war stopped settlements. At its close emigration pushed westward, and the Old Braddock road was naturally one of its great routes across the mountains, and men adventurous and daring located along the road in the wilderness. Thomas Inks came out and built a tavern-house where Eli Leonard now lives about 1780. He came from Eng-

land. His wife's name was Nancy Leasure. They raised a large family. Thomas, one of his sons, born in 1784, here lived ninety-two years, married Susan Flannegan, from Bedford, raised a family, and lived on the old road as a tavern-keeper. George, another son, married Elizabeth Jonas, and followed tavern-keeping on the old road and on the pike. John, another son, was in the war of 1812. He had five daughters,—Rachel, who married Samuel Spau, and mother of Thomas Spau, near Farmington; Elizabeth, who married John Carrol and went West; Nancy, who married James Hayhurst, a son of Hayhurst, the old tavern-keeper, and went West; Mary, who married James Wares and went West; and Rachel, who married Peter Hager.

In 1780, Daniel McPeck was living near Gibbons' Glades. In 1783 Tom Fossit was on the old road at the junction of Dunlap's road and Braddock's, close to the Great Rock, a few feet west of Fred Hamerer's house. He kept a house for travel. He was a tall, large, grim, savage-looking man. He died in 1818, at one hundred and six years of age. He came from the South Branch, in Hardy County, W. Va. Next came Isaac Cushman, and kept the Cushman stand, one mile south of Fossit's. On the 14th of November, 1787, we find him near Gibbons' Glade, taking out a patent for four hundred and twenty-three acres, where George H. Thomas now lives. He was a great hunter, and one winter when a hard crust froze on the snow and the deer broke through and could not run, Cushman and others killed them nearly all off. Cushman had two sons, Thomas and Isaac.

About 1783 the Moores came from Ireland and settled west of McPeck's. Robert was at Jacob Prinkey's, and patented land in 1786. Thomas Moore, another brother, was on Sandy Creek, on the State line, at the old James place, now owned by D. Thornton. John, another brother, was where Squire Isaac Armstrong resides. He had five sons,—Col. Andrew, Robert, Archibald, Thomas, and William, who went West; and one daughter, Sarah, who died in the township.

John Moore built a one and a half story log house near where the log tenant house of I. Armstrong stands, and there kept tavern. He died and his widow kept it a while, but went West in 1812. Col. Andrew Moore served in the war of 1812. He kept tavern and a small stock of goods in one room of the house. He married Nancy Williams, and the late Samuel Moore was one of their sons.

In January, 1786, John Cross patented three hundred acres on Mill Run near R. Kingham's, and afterwards built a tub-mill near it. In 1787, Henry Fern patented land by name of Cherry Valley, where Alexander Rush now lives.

In 1788, John Inks received a patent for a tract of land where J. H. Wiggins lives, and sold it to a man by name of Newbern. David Young came

about this time, and built two cabins and a house a mile or so back from William Smith. The two cabins were burned. Also about this time came Alexander McDowell into Wharton near Tom Fossit's; he was an old Indian-hunter, and was captured once after being shot through, and sold to British traders for a gallon of rum and a silver half-dollar. He got well and came to Wharton, where he was a great hunter. He came from Ireland, and was the ancestor of the McDowells in Wharton; he was a large, muscular, fearless man, kind and generous. His sons used to get out millstones near Meadow Run and take them to Brownsville, where they were shipped to Kentucky.

Capt. Levi Griffith came to this county soon after the Revolution, took up a tract of mountain land of about four hundred acres in Wharton township, where he lived till his death. He was a lieutenant in Wayne's Indian expedition, but acted as captain. He was the only man in this county who was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati,¹ a society of Revolutionary officers. He held the badge and star. He received a pension from the government, and every six months went to Uniontown for his pension. Then he would invite his old friends to dinner, generally at Dr. McClure's tavern; among these were Col. James Paull, Maj. Uriah Springer, Col. Thomas Collins, and William McClelland.

About 1788 the Deans came to Wharton. Thomas Dean started, but died on the way with smallpox. He was from Germany, and had served through the Revolutionary war. Samuel, his son, had served two years in that war. He and his mother kept on into Wharton, settling close to William Smith's. Samuel F. married a New Jersey lady of the name of Camp, and raised a large family. Thomas and Edward, his sons, were on the pike. Thomas is still living, nearly eighty years old, and a lively, pleasant old gentleman, with a good recollection of events of sixty years ago. Samuel's mother went to Ohio, and died there at over one hundred years of age. Charles, another son, lives near Elliottsville. Samuel died at an old age. He was the ancestor of the Deans in Wharton.

About 1789, James Hayhurst was at Braddock's Run keeping tavern. Abraham Stewart was in Wharton in 1790, and kept tavern afterwards. He raised Peter Hagar, who married Rachel Inks and settled the Hagar farms, now owned by his descendants.

In 1790, Daniel and William Carrol came from Ireland. William settled on Old Braddock road, on the bank of Braddock's Run, and kept tavern. Daniel Carrol, when twenty-five years old, settled the glade named after him. He married a widow, Barbara

Cogswell, and by her had four sons and one daughter, —Daniel, who married a sister of James Sampey and went West; James, who went West; William, who married a Miss Conaway and went West; Joseph, who married Nancy Scott, and remains, an old and intelligent man, in possession of the glade; and Margaret, who married a man named Casteel and went West.

In 1797, James Hayhurst came from Braddock's road and settled near Potter's school-house, and bought from William McClelland, who had patented under name of "Bellevue" and "Land of Cakes."

In 1800, David Flaugh settled near Elliottsville, and Enos and Eber West, half-brothers, came from Maryland and settled near the junction of Mill Run and Sandy Creek, on the Rowland tract, patented in 1785.

Eber West kept a tavern on the Moore road for many years near the mouth of Mill Run, and then moved up the hill and built a tavern stand where A. Crutchman now lives. He raised a large family, and they all went to Ohio.

Enos West, half-brother of Eber, settled where Jacob Sumey lives. His wife was the Widow Black, previously a Rowland. He raised a large family. One daughter, Mrs. Rachel Fields, is still living near Smithfield. Jonathan, one of his sons, went to Uniontown, and his son, Enos West, came back to Wharton in 1835, and built a saw-mill near Wharton Furnace, where he now lives. Old Enos West emigrated to the Western country, came back on a visit and died, and was buried at Smithfield. His wife had one daughter, Sarah Black, who married the Rev. William Brownfield.

About 1800, John Slack was on the Braddock road, and in 1810, Benjamin Elliott, from Greene County, bought out David Flaugh, who lived near Brown's Church. He raised a family of four daughters and two sons,—Solomon, who emigrated, and S. D. Elliott, the present owner of his farm. He built a saw-mill and the flouring-mill at Elliottsville in 1817 and 1818. Benjamin Elliott was born in 1781, and died in 1863.

In 1814, John Tuttle came from German township to Wharton, where his son, Eli Tuttle, now lives. Squire Benjamin Price and James Snyder came about 1815. After the pike was built James McCartney, from Maryland, lived in a log house just back of the Presbyterial Church at Farmington. He married John Marker's widow, whose daughter, Sarah Marker, married Charles Rush. James McCartney's son Nicholas was well known as a tavern-keeper, a good talker, and a leading Democrat. His daughter Mary Ann married Squire Burke; another daughter was Mrs. Ellen Brown; and Diana, another daughter, married Atwell Holland, who was killed by a negro. She is now Mrs. Thomas, living in Greene County.

Col. John McCullough came shortly after McCartney. His sons Nicholas and James are well known

¹ "A little while before the disbanding of the Continental army the officers formed an association for mutual friendship and assistance which they called the 'Society of the Cincinnati.' They adopted an order or badge of gold and enamel, which with membership was to descend to the nearest male representative for all time."—*Loosing*.

along the road. Squire James Bryant, or, as some called him, Bryan, also Sebastian, John, Charles, and Levi Rush, Jr., sons of Levi Rush, of Henry Clay, came and located in Wharton. John, Charles, Samuel, and Sebastian Rush (called "Boss" Rush) were on the road as tavern-keepers. Charles Rush was on the pike at Searight's in 1856. Samuel Rush keeps the Rush House, opposite the Union Depot, Pittsburgh. Sebastian Rush married Margaret, a daughter of James Beard. Thomas, one of his sons, is a merchant at Farmington, and C. H. Rush, another, is a merchant at Uniontown. Sebastian Rush for years was the leading Republican of Wharton township, while Col. John McCullough and Nick McCartney were the leading Democrats.

In 1822 Col. Cuthbert Wiggins came to Wharton from Uniontown. His son, Joseph H. Wiggins, has the finest house in Wharton, one-half mile from Chalk Hill, and it is called by sportsmen the "fox-hunter's paradise."

The Moyers about 1820 were clearing farms in the western part of the township. Their ancestors, Samuel and Jacob, came from Hagerstown. Philip Moyer, who lives near Elliottsville, and Barbara, widow of Samuel Moore, are children of Jacob Moyer, whose wife was Catherine Maust. Nancy, one of his daughters, married Samuel Morton, of West Virginia, who built a saw-mill at Gibbons' Glade.

Peter Kime came to Potter's place in Wharton about 1825. In 1833 G. W. Hansel came from Maryland, and the Crutchmans came to West place. In 1836 Jacob Workman and his brother came from Maryland and settled near Peter Hager. In 1840 Amos Potter came from Henry Clay, and bought the Kime property, and still resides on it. He is over seventy years old, a kind, affable, intelligent old man, who has held many offices in the township, and for years has been one of its leading and most useful citizens.

About 1840, Isaac Armstrong came from West Virginia, and bought the old Moore property, on which he now resides. He has been justice of the peace heretofore, and holds this office at the present time. In the western part of the township we find, about 1850, Jonas Haines and John Wirsing, from Somerset County, Pa., and John Myers, from West Virginia.

ROADS AND TAVERNS.

The Braddock road is the oldest road in the township. The Sandy Creek road is the next, and was the second or third road laid out in Fayette County, in 1783, running from Ten-Mile Creek past Haydentown to Sandy Creek settlement, past Daniel McPeck's, who lived near Gibbons' Glade. It is not known whether it came by Gibbons' Glade from Haydentown, or by the Bear Wallow to Brucetown, W. Va.; it is supposed to have come by Three-Mile Spring from Haydentown past to Gibbons' Glade. The next road was from Selbysport to the Moore settlement, and

branching to Braddock's road. The next was the Turkey Foot road, coming past where Robert Dalzell (the father of Private Dalzell, of political fame) lives, and intersecting Braddock's road at Dunbar's Camp. Next was the National road. Next, in 1823, was a road from Downer's tavern (Chalk Hill) to Jonathan's Run (near Stewart), and Samuel Little, Col. Andrew Moore, John Griffin, and Jacob Downard, viewers. Next was a road from Snyder's, on the pike, past Elliott's Mill to West Virginia, and then a road from Farmington to Falls City. The Sandy Creek road was afterwards known as the Moore or Cumberland road.

The Old Braddock road entered Wharton from Henry Clay, on the farm now owned by McCarion, then by Eli Leonard's to the Widow Dean's, back of Farmington, then to Dennis Holland's, then by Fort Necessity through the Facenbaker farm, crossing the National road at Braddock's Run, near the house of James Dickson's heirs, then along a ridge back of Chalk Hill, through the Johnson farm to the top of the mountain, to Frederick Hamerer's place, then by Washington's Spring through the Kenedy farm, and two miles beyond crossing the township line to Dunbar's Camp. On this old road there were a number of tavern stands within the boundaries of Wharton township, and a brief mention is here made of them.

The Burnt Cabin stand, just west of the Henry Clay line, was a cabin, where about 1790 a man by name of Clark lived. The cabin was afterward burnt, hence the name. David Young kept tavern in it in 1796. A few old apple-trees mark its site on McCarion's farm.

The old Inks tavern was about one mile west of the Burnt Cabin, where Eli Leonard now lives. Thomas Inks built the first part of the house now standing, and in 1783 kept tavern in it. George Inks, his son, followed him in keeping the house till the road was shut up. Near is Dead Man's Run, so named from two brothers-in-law quarreling at Inks', and having left together, young Thomas Inks soon after started to mill, and driving across the run found one of them lying dead in the run.

Old Graveyard tavern, a large log house, stood two miles west of Inks', on the Widow Dean's place, just back of Farmington. It was supposed to have been built about 1783 for a tavern. Afterward Henry Beall and Plummer kept it, then Abraham Stewart, father of Hon. Andrew Stewart, next Clemmens. It was so called from a graveyard but a few yards away. The house has long been gone. The old trees and graveyard remain.

The Rue England tavern was about one mile west of the Old Graveyard tavern, where Dennis Holland now lives, on land owned by G. W. Hansel. It was a log house, supposed to have been built about 1796, and was kept awhile by young Thomas Inks.

The Freeman tavern stood a short distance west of

the Rue England. It was a log tavern, built about 1800, and kept by Benjamin Freeland and young Thomas Inks. Jackson Facenbaker lives at the place. Benjamin Freeland had five children, — Mahala, Phœbe, John, Isaac, and Mary. The father died in Uniontown. John and Phœbe went to New Orleans, where she taught school, married, and died.

The Old Orchard tavern, near where the Braddock's road crosses the National road, was a log house kept by Hayhurst in the Old Orchard. It was supposed to have been built about 1786, and was kept by William Carrol after 1790.

The Downer tavern was about one mile back of Chalk Hill, and was kept by Jonathan Downer, who came to it in 1813. Thomas Inks, Jr., kept here at one time.

The Cushman tavern stood one mile north of Downer's. It was a log tavern, kept about 1784 by Cushman. About 1787, Tom Fossit (the old soldier who, as some said, killed Gen. Braddock) kept here. The house has long been gone. The Johnsons now own the property.

About half a mile north from Cushman's is a ledge of rocks where a peddler was said to have been killed in early days for his money and wagon-load of goods. The place is called "Peddler's Rocks."

Slack's tavern was one mile north of Cushman's.

Tom Fossit built a log house and kept tavern in 1783 on the top of the mountain at the Great Rock, close to the junction of the Burd and Braddock roads. Fossit soon left, and John Slack built a large log house; it was called Slack's tavern. The old Slack tavern is gone, but about ten feet from it stands the house of Fred Hamerer, who owns the place. The Great Rock is about twenty-five feet from his house, but a quarry being worked in it some years ago has greatly changed its appearance. About two hundred and fifty yards from it, just below the Old Braddock road, on the Kennedy farm, where Allen Humphreys lives, is Washington's Spring, at which he once made his night camp. North of the Great Rock fifty rods is a high, projecting point on a hillside where the Half-King had his camp.

About a mile and a half east of the Great Rock are the Three Springs, within a circle of two hundred yards, on Trout Run, a head of Great Meadow Run. On the right of the run is the Sand Spring, twenty-five feet in diameter, water boiling up from clear white sand. A rail twelve feet long has been pushed down and no bottom reached. Next, a few yards lower on the same side, is Blue Spring, about twenty-five feet in diameter and ten feet deep, with a beautiful rock bottom. Then on the left, higher up, and really the head of the run, is Trout Spring, about twenty-five feet in diameter and about four feet deep, the water clear and cold and containing trout.

The National road was built through Wharton township in 1817-18. In February, 1817, the part of the road from the Henry Clay line to Braddock's

grave was included in a contract from David Shriver, superintendent of the eastern division, to Ramsey & McGravey, one section; John Boyle, one section; Daniel McGravey and Bradley, one section; and Charles McKinney, one section; and in May of the same year it was let to the Wharton line, and from Braddock's grave to Uniontown. Hagan & McCann and Mordecai Cochran were contractors on the road to the summit of Laurel Hill, the township line. They had many sub-contractors under them. From Chalk Hill the road was to follow the Old Braddock road to the top of Laurel Hill and then to Uniontown, but the superintendent changed it to the present route.

The first tavern stand on the National road was near Fielding Montague's. This stand is a matter of dispute. Old Thomas Dean has no recollection of Leonard Clark having three cabins here that were burnt, and thinks, as Leonard Clark kept at the Burnt Cabin, on the old Braddock road, and David Young had two cabins burnt back of William Smith's, on the road, hence this mistake of making them Clark's, and locating them on the road as the Bush tavern. All old people agree in making this first stand to have been the Noe's Glade stand, a story and a half log house, west of Fielding Montague's some three hundred yards, kept by Flannigan and John Collier and George Bryant. Some of these parties were not licensed. James Beard afterwards bought the house and lived in it a while, and it was then torn down.

McCullough stand, a two-story stone building and a stage-house, was built and kept by — Bryant, somewhere about 1823, and Bryant's post-office was kept here about 1824. Next Henry Vanpelt, a son-in-law of Bryant, kept the house. After him came John Risler, James Sampey, Adam Yeast, William Shaw, Alexander Holmes, and Nicholas McCartney in 1845, then Col. John McCullough bought the property and kept till his death in 1855. His widow then kept a while and married Squire I. N. Burk, who now occupies the property. Col. John McCullough was a stock-drover from Ohio, and liking the country as a business place, settled here. He was a man of stalwart proportions, a good talker, and a great champion of Democracy. At this house, when Nick McCartney kept, Atwell Holland was killed on the 4th of July, 1845, by a negro escaping from slavery. The negro passing over the road was stopped by McCartney as a runaway at the suggestion of some wagoners. McCartney took the negro to the house, gave him something to eat, and leaving the house for a time left the negro under the care of Atwell Holland, who had married his sister Diana a month previously. The negro watching a favorable opportunity, sprang out the open door and ran. Several of the wagoners and Holland, against the entreaties of his wife, pursued him. The negro soon distanced them all, but Holland, who was a very fleet runner, overtook him. The negro turned and stabbed him three times and then con-

tinued his flight. The knife was a long dirk. Holland fell, and his companions came up and bore him back to the house. The impulsive and eccentric Lewis Mitchel, a preacher, knelt by his side, and while stanching his wounds with grape-leaves offered a prayer for the dying man. He expired in a few moments in the arms of his young wife. It was said that when Holland breathed his last a party formed, went to the Turkey's Nest, and laying in wait that night, intercepted the negro on his way to Uniontown and shot him and concealed the body.

The third stand on the road was a two-story frame house, about a quarter of a mile east of McCullough's, and built by Bryant, who lived in it after keeping at McCullough's. Col. John McCullough built an addition to it, and kept it. He was succeeded by Morris Mauler, William Shaw, and Adam Yeast. A few years ago Nicholas McCullough repaired the buildings, and kept a year. The property is now occupied by a Mr. Glover.

The Rush stand was a large two-story frame house, built by — Bryant for his son. Charles Rush bought it in 1838, and building to it, opened a house for the traveling public. He kept till his death in 1846. He was a genial and generous landlord, bestowing many a free meal on hungry and penniless applicants. His widow kept for a time, and afterwards married William Smith. Mr. Smith kept Adams & Green's express line wagons and other travel until the road went down, and he still occupies the property.

The "Bull's Head" was at the foot of the hill west of the Rush stand, a frame building built by Thomas Dean in 1824. Selling liquor and feed to drovers was its principal business, and at night from the old stands near a jolly crowd would gather to pass an hour or so with song and drink and the music of the violin. Stephen Dean continued a while after Thomas. The house has been enlarged and improved into a fine residence, and is now occupied by John Stark.

The "Sheep's Ear," next west, is a frame building, which was kept by Edward Dean in the same manner as the "Bull's Head." It was built about 1824 by Samuel Dean for a shop, and enlarged by his son Edward for the accommodation of the public with liquor and feed, and was resorted to for amusement as the "Bull's Head." It was kept by Dean & Bogle. F. H. Oliphant, the great ironmaster, put a line of teams on the road, and they made a stopping-point at Edward Dean's. There is no account of how or why these two Dean houses received their peculiar names. The property is now occupied by Akerman.

The Old Inks stand was next west from the Sheep's Ear, and within one mile of Farmington. It was a frame two-story building, built by George Inks about 1820, if not earlier, and kept by George Inks, Heckrote, John Risler, Samuel Clemmens, and Nick McCartney. The property is now occupied by the Widow McCartney.

The Farmington stand was a log house, built here by Squire James Bryant. It was kept by Bryant, Connor, Tantlinger, and his widow until 1837, when Judge Nathaniel Ewing bought the property and built the present large and commodious stone and brick structure. A man by the name of Amos first kept it, and then Sebastian Rush, Sr., bought and kept it until the time of his death, in 1878. The property is now occupied by his widow. The old log tavern stood on the site of the present building, and was supposed to have been built about 1818. The present building was a stage stand, and was the stopping-place of the Stockton mail line when kept by "Boss Rush." Mr. Rush once pointed out to the writer, when stopping with him, a room in which Gens. Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, and Scott had slept, and told him that Sam Houston, Henry Clay, Tom Corwin, and Jenny Lind had lodged under his roof.

The Frazer stand was west of Farmington one-quarter of a mile. It was a two-story frame building, supposed to have been built by Samuel Spau, kept by his widow, and then by Samuel Frazer. It was a wagon stand. The property is now owned and occupied by G. W. Hansel, who came from Maryland to it in 1833.

The John Rush stand is a two-story frame building, about one-quarter of a mile west of the Frazer stand, built by John Rush in 1845, when the pike was beginning to decline; kept by John Rush and H. Clay Rush. He sold the property to his brother, "Boss Rush," whose son, Sebastian Rush, Jr., now occupies it.

The first building of the Mount Washington stand was an old log house, kept by Edward Jones and Mitchel. The present large brick house was built by Judge Ewing about 1825, who sold the property to Henry Sanpey. Kept by Henry Sanpey, and after his death by his widow, then by his sons-in-law, Foster and Moore. It was a stage stand. The Good Intent stage line stopped here. The property is now owned and occupied by Geoffrey Facenbaker, who came to it in 1856. It is about half a mile west of the John Rush stand.

The toll-house, next west, is an angular stone structure, built in 1829. Hiram Seaton was the first keeper. He was elected county treasurer twice, and died in Missouri. One of his sons, Charles S. Seaton, was elected to the Legislature, and resides in Uniontown, a prominent merchant. Robert McDowell was the next. He was commonly called "Gate Bob," as there were several Robert McDowells. Although crippled by rheumatism, he was considered a rough customer in a fight, tall, angular, and severe in appearance. He ran for county commissioner in 1854, but was defeated. The old toll-house has a keeper no more, and no tolls to collect. The property is owned by Dr. R. M. Hill, and is occupied by a family as a residence.

The Monroe Spring stand is next west of the toll-

house, and was built by W. S. Gaither for McKinney, a contractor on the road, in 1821. It is a two-story log house, weather-boarded, kept by W. S. Gaither, James Frost, Samuel Frazer, Germain D. Hair, John Shuff, John Longanecker, Sebastian Rush (who went from here to Chalk Hill), William McClean, John Rush, Morris Mauler, John Dillon, P. Ogg, Peter Turney, and John Foster. The old house still stands, but has gone to wreck. The property is now owned by Dr. R. M. Hill. At the spring close to the house John Hagan, a contractor on the road, gave President Monroe a dinner. The President, throwing wine in the water, christened it Monroe Spring, from which the house soon built derived its name. W. S. Gaither, who built the house, had a contract on the road. He came from Baltimore.

The Braddock Run stand is next west of Monroe Spring House. A two-story stone house, built about 1820 by Charles McKinney, a contractor on the road, who afterwards went to Ohio. It was a wagon stand, and derived its name from being near Braddock's Run. It was kept by Charles McKinney, James Sampey, Samuel Frazer, John Risler, — Springer, William Shaw, and Noble McCormick. Squire James Dixon bought the property of Henry Gaddis, a son-in-law of Springer, and Dixon's heirs now occupy the property.

Fayette Springs Hotel is next west of Braddock Run stand. It is a large two-story stone house, which was built under direction of Hon. Andrew Stewart for a fashionable summer resort, and not for a regular stand. Col. Cuthbert Wiggins built the hotel in 1822. It was kept by Col. Wiggins (who came from Uniontown), William McMillen, John McMullen, John Risler, John Rush, Earl Johnson, Brown Snyder, Samuel Lewis, Darlington Shaw, J. H. Wiggins (son of Col. Wiggins), Redding Bunting, C. W. Downard, and Capt. John Messmore, and is now occupied and kept by A. G. Messmore.

The Chalk Hill stand is a large two-story frame building, with commodious stabling attached, bespeaking ample comfort to man and beast. It is next west of Fayette Springs Hotel. The oldest part of the building was erected by Jonathan Downer in 1818, when he moved from his stand on the Old Braddock road. It was a wagon stand, and was kept by Jonathan Downer, Springer Downard, William Neal, Sebastian Rush (1840), Judge Samuel Shipley (who went to Monroe in 1847), William Shipley, and Milford Shipley. John Olwine bought the property in 1869, and kept until 1875. Marion Arnett kept in 1875, and from 1876 until the present William J. Olwine, son of John Olwine, has had charge and accommodated the traveling public. When the road was built the workmen shoveled up here a white-looking earth and called it chalk; hence the name of Chalk Hill. Gen. Jackson and his nieces stopped here overnight, and the general returning home from his second term, stopped to see David Downard, who

was sick. Gen. Harrison stopped here, also Black Hawk when going to Washington. Two of Chalk Hill's landlords ran for associate judge,—Samuel Shipley on the Democratic, and Sebastian Rush on the Republican, ticket. The county being Democratic, Shipley was elected.

Snyder's stand is next west of Chalk Hill, at the eastern foot of Laurel Hill. It is a two-story frame building, the first part of which was built by David Jones in 1820, who kept and rented to James Snyder. Jones had taken up the land as vacant on which the buildings stood, but a man by name of McGrath in Philadelphia and Snyder bought from him and built an addition and kept it. He rented it two years, then taking charge himself again. He is the last of the pike landlords in Wharton. He is now over ninety years of age, and the oldest man in the township. He was elected county commissioner almost without opposition, and was a surveyor for many years, and has been a very prominent citizen of Wharton. He came from Brown's Run, in Georges township, near Uniontown, where he married Mary Brown, his wife. They had four children,—Simon, Stephen, Lewis, and Margaret.

Squire Benjamin Price's cake- and beer-shop was next west of Snyder's stand, on the side of Laurel Hill. Price built a stone and frame house, its chimneys being but little above the bed of the pike; on the hillside below the pike he planted an orchard, and kept cakes for sale. The house has gone to ruin. The squire was a tall, heavy-set, broad-faced man, light complexioned, with blue eyes and light hair. As justice of the peace, he fined the wagoners and drovers when they swore in passing his place, and they in return annoyed him by throwing clubs and stones on his roof, and, it is said, once on a time a couple of drovers threw a crippled swine down his chimney, for which they received a sound beating at the squire's hands.

The Summit House is at the summit of Laurel Hill, almost on the western boundary of Wharton. Col. Samuel Evans built a two-story frame building and several outbuildings, intended for a summer resort. It was kept by Ephraim McClean, who went to Illinois, by Henry Clay Rush in 1855, Brown Hadden, S. W. Snyder, John Snyder, William Boyd, and Nicholas McCullough, the present occupant. Mollie Calhoun's cake-shop stood close to the Summit House. It was a rude cabin or shanty, in which the old woman sold cakes and beer. When the Summit House was built Old Mollie was dispossessed of her cabin, which was then torn down, and she disappeared from the great thoroughfare.

Fayette Springs.—About a quarter of a mile south of Chalk Hill is the celebrated Fayette Springs, whose chalybeate waters have cured many sick and afflicted. Dr. Daniel Marchant, of Uniontown, came up to Downard's about 1814, examined the spring, and reported it valuable. A man of the name of

Marsh built a log house to accommodate visitors. The Hon. Andrew Stewart built a large building here, which burned down a few years ago. Brown Hadden at present is keeping a summer resort in the house that was built in place of the building burned down.

VILLAGES—MAIL SERVICE—BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

Farmington.—A log tavern was the first house here, and Mr. Connor kept a few goods in it. A. L. Crane kept store next, and two houses were built. Peter T. Laishley kept goods, and Mrs. Andrew L. Crane; then Mr. Sterling kept a store, and the place was called Sterling's Cross-Roads. Morgan Jones came next, and the village was given its present name. Sebastian Rush came in charge of the Farmington stand and built up the place. In the mercantile business Daniel Witherow succeeded Jones, and was followed by S. Rush, James Dixon, C. H. Rush, Hatfield, and Thomas Rush. Farmington consists of ten houses,—T. Crutchman, farmer; Dr. S. W. Newman; John Taylor, farmer; Alfred Fisher, laborer; Thomas Rush, merchant; Mrs. S. Rush, hotel; J. Turney, laborer; Adam Spau, farmer; G. Cunningham, blacksmith; and James McCartney, farmer. A new store is being fitted up by Camp & McCann. From Farmington Morgan A. Jones removed to Philadelphia, where he became a broker. His brother David removed to Wisconsin, and became Lieutenant-Governor of that State; S. E. Jones went to Colorado, where he was elected probate judge; John Jones removed hence to Kentucky, where he became an extensive ironmaster. Thomas Rush, the postmaster, served creditably in the war of 1861-65.

The village of Farmington is located at the intersection of the old National road and the Falls City road. It is surrounded by a good farming country, and is regarded as a pleasant summer resort.

Gibbons' Glade.—At this place about 1847, Samuel Morton, from Virginia, built a saw-mill and log house. Christian Harader bought of him, and in 1849 built the flouring-mill and three dwelling-houses. A man named Sanborn lived here, and people called the place Sanborntown, and from that nicknamed it "Shinbone," and the post-office was at first so called. On the waters of Gibbons' Run, the post-office was changed to Gibbons' Glade in 1875, and the village was named the same. Its location is at the junction of two roads, and on the run. It has five dwellings,—S. Thomas, mill-owner; J. Fike, farmer; John Cooling, blacksmith; Daniel Johnson, distiller; Joseph Guiler, clerk. The mill was built by C. Harader, and sold to Jacob Fike, by him to John Harader, by him to Abraham Thomas in 1855, by him to John Umble in 1860, by him to Thomas Frederick, and by him to Sylvanus and William Thomas in 1869.

The store was first kept by Jacob Zimmerman; he was succeeded by S. Griffith, P. McClellan, H. Harner (who built present store-house), Carrol & Hara-

der, John W. Carrol, J. Hardin, J. Campbell, Inks & Umble, Inks, Inks & Prinkey, Chidester, Daniel Johnson, and John O'Neil.

Elliottsville.—Benjamin Elliott in 1817-18 built the saw- and flouring-mill here. His son, S. D. Elliott, succeeded him and made improvements. In 1845 he opened a stock of goods. He was succeeded by Meyers & Kennedy, Hagar & Dice, J. E. Patton, S. D. Elliott, Benjamin Elliott (who built the present store-house), S. D. Richey, and Dr. R. M. Hill, at present, with a stock of dry-goods and drugs. Situated at the junction of two roads, the village has two streets, Water and Farmington, with nine dwellings. It is favorably located for a business place, and is the centre and voting-place of the Wharton Independent School District, formed by decree of court Dec. 9, 1864, on report of Adam Canan, Robert McDowell, Jr., and John Snyder.

Dr. R. M. Hill, of Elliottsville, was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1842; attended Hoge's and Georges Creek Academies; entered the service in the war of the Rebellion under Col. M. S. Quay, Co. C, 134th Penn. Vols.; fought at Second Bull Run, South Mountain, and Shepherdstown, and was wounded in the left side and right arm at Chancellorsville. After the war he read medicine with Dr. Chalfant. He attended the Western Reserve Medical College, and received his diploma from Jefferson College. He located at Farmington with a good practice, and at present is located at Elliottsville. In 1876 he was elected to the Legislature by a large majority, running in advance of his ticket, and serving meritoriously in the Legislature of 1877-78.

S. D. Elliott, the founder of the village (born in 1809), has long been identified with the interests of Wharton, holding at different times nearly every elective office in the township.

Mail Service.—At the opening of the National road, in 1818, Bryant post-office was established, with James Bryant as postmaster. Bryant moved to Squire Burk's, and removed the office with him. It was moved back to Farmington, and in 1838 Morgan Jones named the place Farmington, and the post-office was changed from Bryant to Farmington. The successors in the post-office have been Andrew L. Crane, Joseph Sterling, Morgan Jones, Daniel Witherow, Hair, S. Rush, C. H. Rush, James Nixon, and the present postmaster, Thomas Rush, and until 1860 it was the only office in the township. In 1860, Chalk Hill post-office was established, William McMillen, postmaster. After him were John McMillen, John Rishler, Robert Sproul, William Sproul, and Margaret Downer. It was changed to Fayette Springs post-office, and moved to Fayette Springs Hotel; postmasters, Alice Bunting, C. W. Downer, Capt. John Messmore, and A. G. Messmore, present postmaster. In 1870, Shinbone post-office was established through the instrumentality of Hon. John Covode, and Sylvanus Thomas was appointed postmaster. In 1875 the

name of the office was changed to Gibbons'. In 1881, Thomas resigned, and Joseph Guiler was appointed postmaster.

Mail Routes.—The Farmington route from Uniontown to Farmington was established after the pike went down, instead of the old through route from Wheeling to Washington. S. Rush for many years was contractor, then McCullough a year, and Calvin Dean at present is contractor.

Farmington and Brandonville (W. Va.) route, No. 8615, was established 1870, with Fielding Montague contractor, who has had the route ever since.

Distilleries.—In early days a man by the name of Miller had a distillery in Wharton. There was no market for grain, and people took grain to this distillery, and got their whisky in kegs, and carried it on pack-horses east, and traded for iron, salt, and store-goods.

After Miller's still-house went down Jacob Sailor built one near it. John Rutter passed it on his way to the McCollum place in West Virginia, lost his way in a snow-storm, and was frozen to death. In 1861, Zar Hart built a distillery, then in Henry Clay, but now in Wharton. In 1872, Daniel Carnes came in possession, and ran it until 1876, with C. W. Downer gauger, and John Farmer, of Nicholson, store-keeper. From 1876 to 1878, Capt. John Bierer ran it, with Robert McCracken gauger and store-keeper. From 1878 to 1881, Philip Dennis ran it, with McCracken as gauger and store-keeper. Daniel Johnson has bought the machinery, and will move it to Gibbons' Glade, to be placed in a distillery to be erected there.

Mills.—A Mr. Cross had a tub-mill near Kingham's, on Mill Run, in an early day, about 1790. Jacob Beeson built a tub-mill for Richard Cheney (near Simon Hager's place) about 1795. But the oldest mill in the township seems to be Cross' tub-mill, near the Stewart line, on Bissel's place, formerly owned by Harvey Morris. Thomas Dean recollects it in 1814, and it then was called "the old mill," and was the great mill for corn, while they went for wheat to Selbysport. The Carrol mill was an old mill. Benjamin Elliott built his mill on Sandy in 1818, and Joseph Victor built a mill in 1830 on Mill Run, which burned down. The mill was built with the intention of starting a furnace. The property is now owned by Beeson & Snyder.

The Gibbons' Glade mill was built in 1849 by C. Harader, this and Elliott's being the only two mills (now) in the township. Peter Kime had a mill and carding-machine where Asbury Carrol lives, but it went down about 1830.

Tanneries.—There was a small tannery at John Moore's about 1800. The next tannery was Beaver Creek tannery, started in 1840 by Z. Ludington, next run by Kane & Cope, then William Armstrong, and now by Levi Byerly. It is in Tinker Ridge settlement, close to the Stewart line. Syler's tannery,

on Mill Run, was started about 1860, and is still running.

Wharton Furnace.—In 1839, Hon. Andrew Stewart completed Wharton Furnace, and put it into blast and ran it several years; he then rented to John D. Crea, of Brownsville, then to Kenedy Duncan, who employed Alexander Clair as his manager. Col. D. S. Stewart then ran a short time. After him came a succession of proprietors, by whom it was run till about 1873, when it was finally abandoned. Hon. Andrew Stewart's heirs still own the property. Ore and coal are plenty, but the distance, over bad roads, to haul the metal is the great trouble in running the Wharton Furnace.

Stores.—John More kept a few goods near Squire Isaac Armstrong's, and this was the first store in the township. Andrew L. Crane kept goods at Mount Washington about 1820, and moved his store next Washington Hansel's house, where a thief came down the chimney and robbed him. About the same time one Conner kept a few goods at Farmington, in the old log tavern. Crane next kept at Farmington, about 1835. Squire S. D. Elliott opened out a stock of goods at his mill in 1845, and Jacob Zimmerman, about 1856, put a stock of goods at Gibbons' Glade.

Physicians.—Dr. Hasson was at the Inks stand about 1860, and Dr. Dunham at Gibbons' Glade about the same time. Dr. Lewis came next to Farmington, followed by Dr. R. M. Hill, and Dr. S. W. Newman in 1880, while Dr. L. W. Pool was at Elliottsville from 1874 to 1876, and then removed to Grant County, W. Va.

SCHOOLS.

There is no account of who taught the first schools in Wharton, which were private, or pay-schools by the quarter. An old log school-house stood on the pike near Farmington, and another on the Lake farm beyond Elliottsville. Aug. 19, 1837, is the first record of a school board under the free school system. A meeting was then held to locate school-houses. They located ten school districts, and ordered that Miss M. A. Reynolds teach at Elliott's, Joseph Conner at Moore's, James McCartney at Dean's, and Benjamin Payton at Carrol's. The sum of \$110 was appropriated to build one school-house, and \$116 to build another. Teachers' wages were, for females, \$10; males, \$15 per month; and three months' terms were taught. In 1841 the school tax was \$293. From 1840 to 1860 the leading teachers of the township were William Smith, Amos Potter, — Stuller, George Matthews, and John E. Patton. The school-tax is heavier than in most townships of the county, showing a deep interest by the citizens in their schools. During the winter of 1875-76 the teachers of the township met at Farmington and organized a literary society, whose debates of more than ordinary interest drew crowded houses. A. C. Holbert and J. M. Harbaugh, on the part of the teachers, and Dr. J. T. Bea-

zel and Dr. R. M. Hill were the leading spirits, whose ingenious arguments will long be remembered.

The following statistics are from the school report made in 1880:

Number of districts (running, 12; vacant, 2; ind., 1).....	15
Number of school-houses, frame.....	15
Number of teachers employed.....	13
Amount paid teachers, \$1538, Wharton ind., \$150.	

The teachers for 1880 were Miss Jennie Sproul, John Rush, J. C. W. McCann, John Hansel, C. L. Smith, John Carrol, E. Carrol, J. C. Berg, C. Woodfil, P. C. Brooks, L. Workman, E. Augustine, and R. McClellan.

Following is a list, nearly perfect, of those who have been elected school directors in Wharton from the time the township conformed to the requirements of the public school law (in 1837) to 1881, viz.:

- 1837.—Joseph Price, Joseph Henry, James Sampey, Daniel Carrol, Charles Griffin, Alex. Harvey.
- 1838.—James Sampey, Samuel Potter, J. M. Sterling, Charles Griffin, Alex. Harvey.
- 1839.—S. Potter, M. A. Jones, Charles Griffin, Alex. Harvey, W. Holland, James Harvey.
- 1840.—S. Potter, Morgan A. Jones, Hiram Seaton, William Gaddis, W. Holland, Alex. Harvey.
- 1841.—Simon P. Snyder, Morgan A. Jones, John J. Hair, Hiram Seaton, W. Gaddis.
- 1842.—S. P. Snyder, J. J. Hair, W. Robinson, W. Thorp, James Snyder.
- 1843.—S. P. Snyder, J. J. Hair, E. Mitchel, James Snyder.
- 1844.—A. Harvey, Samuel Potter.
- 1845.—E. Mitchel, S. Potter, James Goodwin, Robert Sproul, J. Bryner, William Richards.
- 1846.—No record.
- 1847.—James Goodwin, W. Thorp, Amos Potter.
- 1848.—Amos Potter, G. Hair, Robert McDowell, Harvey Morris, S. Rush.
- 1848 to 1868.—No school record.
- 1868.—C. W. Downer, A. Hayden, Joseph Stark, Jacob Prinkey, W. A. Carrol, George M. Thomas, S. Rush.
- 1869.—G. W. Griffith, A. Hayden, N. McCartney, W. A. Carrol, S. Rush.
- 1870.—G. W. Griffith, A. Hayden, L. W. Fike, N. McCartney.
- 1871.—G. W. Griffith, A. Hayden, L. W. Fike, John Wirsing, J. M. Dixon, W. A. Carrol, S. Rush.
- 1872.—J. M. Dixon, A. Potter, A. W. Carrol, John Wirsing, C. McQuillen, L. W. Fike, S. Rush.
- 1873.—G. W. Hansel, Amos Potter, W. A. Carrol, John Wirsing, N. McCartney, C. McQuillen, S. Rush.
- 1874.—No record.
- 1875.—James M. Dixon, A. Potter, L. W. Fike, John Wirsing, G. W. Hansel, N. McCartney.
- 1876.—G. W. Hansel, A. Potter, L. W. Fike, N. McCartney, S. Thomas, J. N. Wiggins.
- 1877.—R. P. McClelland, A. Porter, Samuel Hager, J. Prinkey, J. N. Wiggins, John Wirsing.
- 1878.—E. L. Faenbaker, S. Hager, R. P. McClelland, John McCullough, J. Prinkey, Thomas McCartney.
- 1879.—E. L. Faenbaker, S. Hager, John Dice, John Hershberger, Thomas McCartney, Jacob Prinkey.
- 1880.—E. L. Faenbaker, S. Hager, John Dice, John Hershberger, Thomas McCarty, John Wirsing.
- 1881.—S. Hager, John Dice, John Hershberger, John Wirsing, Alex. Rush, Robert Dalzell.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

For years after the settlement of the township religious services were conducted at private houses by ministers of different denominations.

Presbyterian.—The first denomination to effect an organization was the Presbyterian. The Presbytery of Redstone, on March 24, 1842, organized the church of Mount Washington, electing Seth Hyatt and Simon Snyder ruling elders. The following thirty-two persons constituted the organization: Benjamin Elliott, Solomon Elliott, S. D. Elliott, Mrs. Mary Elliott, Miss Mary Elliott, Eunice Elliott, John Robison and wife, Seth Hyatt and wife, Mrs. Susan Crutchman, Miss Ester Conaway, Mrs. Lizzie Long, Mrs. Sophia Tuttle, Mrs. Shafer, Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Belinda Reynolds, Mrs. James McCarty, Mrs. James Matthews, Mrs. John Risler, Mrs. W. A. Gaither, Miss Elizabeth Gaither, William Gaither, Mrs. Hill, Christina, Jane, Nancy, Robert, and John Hill, Simon Snyder, Miss Sarah Stewart, and Morgan H. Jones.

In May, 1842, the first fifteen named persons organized Brown's Church near Elliottsville. Both churches were log buildings, but in 1857 at Mount Washington a neat frame church was erected. Rev. J. Stoneroad was instrumental in founding the churches and was their minister, succeeded by Rev. Rosborough and other occasional supplies until 1850; from 1850 to 1870, Rev. J. Stoneroad; from 1876 to 1878, Rev. R. T. Price; from 1878 to 1881, Rev. S. S. Bergen. Elders: in 1846, S. D. Elliott was elected; 1861, John Snyder; 1866, G. W. Hansel, Robert O. Jones, and James McCann. Brown's Church is now unfit for holding services in, and the members attend when practicable at Mount Washington.

Methodist Episcopal.—In 1841, Amos Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Harned, Mr. and Mrs. Hair, Mr. and Mrs. Carl formed a class at Potter's school-house. Rev. David Hess was one of the first ministers. Services were held at several places in the township, and in fall of 1855, Rev. Eaton, from Petersburg, held a meeting near William Smith's, on the National road, and formed a class. Nicholas McCartney, Mary A. McCullough, John, Thomas, Samuel, Stephen, Jane, Sally, and Catherine Dean, John, Joseph, Sarah, and Lavina Stark, and twenty-seven others (forty in all) formed this class. It organized itself as the Sansom Chapel (Methodist Episcopal) Church, and built in 1857 the Sansom chapel building on the National road. Tinker's Ridge class was organized in 1860 (with Stephen Dean class-leader); Chalk Hill in September, 1859, but went down; Fairview class at Haines' school-house in 1863, with John Wirsing as class-leader, members from West Virginia belonging, but they withdrawing in 1873 the class went down. Rev. Cooper was the first minister after Sansom Chapel was built, followed by Rev. James Hill, Thomas Storer, James Hollingshead, John Robinson, Z. Silbaugh, P. Burnworth, and others. The Rev. Daniel J. Davis is at present in charge.

Baptist.—On Dec. 3, 1846, at Potter's school-house, Nathaniel West, Eli Tuttle, John Detwiler, James Williams, M. Fry, Gabriel Cook and wife, and others organized Bellevue (Baptist) Church; they removed to near Elliottsville, and held services in Brown's Church and the school-house. John Detwiler and Nathaniel West were elected deacons. Rev. Lewis Sammons was their pastor from June 21, 1851, to April, 1854; Rev. John Williams from 1854 to 1865. In 1858 they built a small neat church near Elliottsville, which was destroyed by fire in 1874. The Rev. W. P. Fortney was pastor in 1874 and 1875.

German Baptist, or Brethren.—About 1850 the Brethren held services at Canan school-house, near Gibbons' Glade, and at Workman school-house, under Elder Jacob Thomas. In 1871, Solomon Workman, one of the members, objected to using the (Workman) school-house as a place of worship because the polling-place had been removed from Sickles' to the school-house, and though not a wealthy man, rather than violate his conscience by worshiping in a house where elections were held he built out of his own means a neat frame church near the school-house and called it Bethel, though some of the young men called it Solomon's Temple. The arched ceiling of the building renders it the best building in the township for public speaking. The Revs. Jacob Beeghley, James A. Ridenhour, and J. C. Meyers have since held services, and at this time (1881) Elder Solomon Bucklew has charge of Bethel and Canan. Canan still uses the school-house at Gibbons' Glade, and both are in Sandy Creek District.

Cumberland Presbyterian.—In 1845 the Rev. Andrew Osborn formed a branch of this church at Potter's, Mrs. Amos Potter, Daniel Carrol and wife, Mr. Sampey, John Patterson, and others constituting the organization. Rev. Osborn held services till 1860, Rev. J. P. Baird afterwards for a few years, and he then removing to a distance, the organization being feeble and without a pastor became scattered.

Catholic.—For many years members of this church have been residents of the township, and the Rev. Fathers Develin, Gallagher, and Duffee have held services at different points in the township, and the members at one time prepared to erect a church on the National road.

Evangelical Association, or Albright Methodist.—In 1850 this denomination organized at Potter's school-house, the Cupps and Haugers being among the first members. Revs. Doll, Rishman, and Hyde were the early ministers. They hold service at the Armstrong and Independent school-houses. The preacher from 1878 to 1880 was the Rev. Joseph White; 1881, the Rev. Dalzell.

Methodist Protestant.—Dr. Rutledge and Rev. J. G. McCarty held services at Wharton Furnace, but there is no organization. Rev. D. H. Myers, of this church, resides in the western part of the township.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SEBASTIAN RUSH.

The late Sebastian Rush, known far and wide as "Boss" Rush, and also popularly designated as the "King of the Mountains," filled a large place in his locality, Farmington, Wharton township, as farmer, business man, and friendly adviser of a wide circle of acquaintances who sought his counsel, and particularly as the genial host of "Boss Rush's hotel" on the line of the National pike, and over which he presided from 1840, when he bought the hotel, until he died, Feb. 9, 1878. This hotel was a favorite stopping-place of many of the great men of other days. Henry Clay, Tom Ewing, President Polk, etc., when journeying over the National road, and Jenny Lind, in her famous tour through the country with the great showman, Barnum, tarried overnight at "Boss's hotel," and Mr. Rush while living, as does Mrs. Rush, who now conducts the house, made his more distinguished guests "twice happy" by honoring them with lodgings in Jenny Lind's room (a species of sagacity as well as gallantry worthy of imitation by publicans in general).

Mr. Rush was an ardent politician, early in life an old-line Whig, afterwards a Republican, and wielded a great influence in his region, putting into local office whom he would when his party was in power, and was a Presbyterian in religion, which fact doubtless added to his success as a politician. He amassed a large property, owning at the time of his death about twelve hundred acres of good land adjacent to his house, as well as several outlying farms of considerable size, besides the country "store" opposite the hotel, and which he for a long time conducted in connection with his other business and other property. He was also an extensive stock-raiser. Though noted for his unusually good sense and "clear head" in mature life, Mr. Rush enjoyed but meagre advantages of study in his childhood, but in after-life was notable as a reader.

He was a man of great physical strength, and during the latter portion of his life of ponderous size, weighing sometimes two hundred and fifty pounds. When he arrived at about twenty-two years of age he was made a constable, and for years filled his office with more than usual ability, but for the first year or so he was obliged to execute its duties on foot, lacking a horse to ride through pecuniary inability to buy one. From such a beginning his great energy and sound sense built up for him the fortune he afterwards enjoyed.

He was the son of Levi Rush (born 1783), who came to Fayette County from Somerset County late in the eighteenth century. His mother was Mary Kemp, a native of New Jersey, but living in Henry Clay township when she married. "Boss" Rush was born in the same township, Nov. 20, 1808, and in No-



SEBASTIAN RUSH.





GEORGE W. HANSEL.

vember, 1829, married Margaret Baird, a girl of fifteen years of age (born 1814), a daughter of James Baird, a native of County Derry, Ireland. This was a "runaway match," and though it proved a happy one, Mrs. Rush, a vigorous and intelligent lady, now conducting the hotel, as she and her husband so long and successfully carried on the business, is emphatic in pronouncing against "runaway matches," among children especially. Mr. Rush died leaving seven children, four sons and three daughters, three other children having died before him, two in childhood.

GEORGE W. HANSEL, ESQ.

George W. Hansel, a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser, and since 1877 the principal trying justice of the peace in this section of Fayette County, is a highly-esteemed citizen of Farmington, Wharton township, where he resides. He was born in Alleghany County, Md., of German stock. His father, George, came with his family, among whom was

George W., in 1833 to Farmington, when the latter was about seven years old, he having been born July 4, 1826. George Hansel, the father, died in 1844, at the age of forty-two, leaving six children, and was buried on the old farm, where George W. has resided since his father's death, and which about 1850 he bought,—a valuable farm of about four hundred acres, lying along the line of the old National road. Mr. Hansel has since made considerable additions to the old homestead.

Mr. Hansel is in religion a Presbyterian, an elder of Mount Washington Presbyterian Church of Farmington, and though not ardent in politics, belongs to the Republican party, and was formerly an old-line Whig. He has always taken deep and intelligent interest in the common schools of his town, having belonged to the board of school directors since he arrived at his majority.

Mr. Hansel married in 1852 Miss Mary Romesburgh, daughter of Mr. John Romesburgh, of Farmington, by whom he has had thirteen children, all living,—eight boys and five girls.

